"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day; fair to-morrow; light to moderate southwest to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,513. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CORNELL CREWS WIN TWO HUDSON RACES

Courtney's Men Capture 'Varsity Eight and Four Oared Events at Poughkeepsie.

COLUMBIA FRESHMEN FIRST.

Coach James Rice's Three Crews Make Splendid Showing—Syracuse Second in the Fours.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REGATTA Intercollegiate Rowing Association Poughkeepsie-Highland Course, Hudson River.

'Varsity Eight-Oared Race.
Four Miles.

Winner, Cornell. Time—20:10 4-5.
Crew—Stroke, E. F. Bowen; 7, C. B. Ferguson; 6, W. G. Distler; 5, J. B. Wakely; 4, W. O. Brouse; 3, B. A. Lum; 2, E. S. Bates; bow, C. H. Elliott; coxswain, H. J. Kimball.
Second, Columbia. Time—20:16 4-5.
Third, Pennsylvania. Time—20:33.
Fourth, Wisconsin. Time—20:34.
Fifth, Syracuse. Time—21:03 2-5.
Winner last year, Cornell. Time—20:42 1-5.
Record for the course—18:53 1-5, by Cornell, 1901.

'Varsity Four-Oared Race.
Two Miles.

Winner, Cornell. Time—11:35, (unofficial.)
Crew—Stroke, E. H. Dole; 3, H. R. Lafferty; 2, J. H. Small; bow, C. W. Carpenter.
Second, Syracuse.
Third, Columbia.
Fourth, Pennsylvania.
Winner last year, Cornell. Time—11:37 4-5.
Record for the course—10:01, by Cornell, 1909.

Freshman Eight-Oared Race.
Two Miles.

Winner, Columbia. Time—10:13 1-5.
Crew—Stroke, C. F. McCarthy; 7, R. W. Hadsell; 6, E. W. Peterson; 5, A. S. Martin; 4, A. C. Rothwell; 3, E. I. Williams; 2, H. P. Crouze; bow, H. K. Herkert; coxswain, H. Bird.
Second, Cornell. Time—10:20 2-5.
Third, Syracuse. Time—10:23 1-5.
Fourth, Pennsylvania. Time—10:24 4-5.
Fifth, Wisconsin. Time—10:38.
Winner last year, Cornell. Time—10:40 1-5.
Record for the course—9:11 3-5, by Cornell, 1903.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 27.—A Cornell crew came to the intercollegiate regatta to-day and by sheer pluck and stamina won the 'Varsity race from Columbia in a heart-breaking finish, after the Light Blue and White oarsmen had blazed the way for more than three and a half miles.

Columbia set the pace from the start, swinging down the course with perfect rhythm. Cornell crept up to the prow of their boat several times, but Columbia kept the nose of its shell in front.

When the Ithacans saw that by hitting up their stroke they failed to forge ahead they clung to the stern of the Columbia shell with remarkable determination and let the Morningside oarsmen row until their backs cracked and their arms were numb. Then watermanship didn't count for much. Gage, the bow oar in the Columbia shell, stopped rowing. Downing, the stroke, began to wobble. Columbia lagged, and the physical fitness of the Ithacans carried them through a winner by a little over a length.

A Hard Race to Lose.

The blow to the Columbia adherents was stunning. As the snake-like observation train rolled along the river banks, with Columbia's prow in the lead, the crowd became wild with joy. These frantic jubilant adherents couldn't see how Columbia could lose. Then, with victory within its grasp, the magnificent, machine-like crew snapped.

The Cornell crowds had yelled themselves hoarse imploring their crew to pass Columbia. They had almost given up hoping for victory. Suddenly they broke into a tremendous cheer as the Cornell crew crowded to the front.

Cornellians, on the observation train, on the river banks, and aboard the river craft, danced and howled with joy when they saw the 'Varsity race snatched from the jaws of defeat. Whistle ropes were tied down, the whistles screeching shrilly until their steam was almost exhausted. Columbia looked on heartbroken and dumb with surprise. Amid the tumultuous acclaim of Cornell victory, Columbia's bow oar, Gage, toppled over in the boat and Downing collapsed. The crew had rowed itself out.

Cornell's great performance was not a victory for a better technical system of watermanship. Columbia rowed just as well, and at times better. Simon-pure grit won the race. The Cornellians displayed the kind of pluck, never-say-die spirit that Courtney or any other coach could never teach them. They came by it naturally, enhanced perhaps by the spirit of the institution which fosters them. Few crews have the dogged determination to trail a leader so persistently without losing heart. But there were stout hearts in the Cornell boat and when little Kimball, the coxswain, called on his men when defeat was in sight, the response which came so nobly and with such tremendous force will long be remembered in collegiate rowing history.

Penn Never Dangerous.

Pennsylvania's much heralded crew never made the race interesting for Cornell and Columbia. They trailed along in third position, beating out Wisconsin by a second's time. The Badgers rowed a good race after a troublesome training season. Syracuse was far in the rear.

Cornell's four-oared crew was master of that race, winning from Columbia by three lengths. Syracuse was third and Pennsylvania was last by several lengths. The Columbia freshman crew won a thrilling race from the crack Cornell youngsters. This victory greatly strengthened the hopes of the Morningside sympathizers, and the victory was hailed as a good omen for the big event of the day.

The 'Varsity Struggle.

The start of the 'Varsity eight race could not have been improved upon. The forty rowers caught the water as one man. Columbia got the earliest lead and she jumped Cornell and Pennsylvania almost simultaneously.

In the first 300 yards the racing start was maintained and Cornell inched upon Columbia. Penn was third, Syracuse fourth, and Wisconsin fifth. Columbia seemed determined not to let go, and at the half-mile still had a lead, but she dared not let up for one little instant.

The crowd on the train settled back mentally with the conviction that it was going to be between Columbia and Cornell. Cornell was fighting as she never had to fight before. At the Columbia boathouse her almost superhuman efforts were rewarded, and the red and white oars flashed a mile ahead of the blue and white. They were side by side, and the form in either boat was all that it should have been. Both crews were rowing a 33 stroke. Neither increased, but the practiced eye could see that there was more beef on the Columbia oars. It takes time for this to tell especially when the stroke is uniform, and it was telling in

Continued on Page 3.

STATE-ROOM CARS TO CLEVELAND.
Drawing-Room, State-Room, 12-section sleeping cars to Cleveland leave Pennsylvania Station at 5:04 and 6:32 P. M. daily over the Pennsylvania Railroad and arrive Cleveland 7:35 the next morning.—Adv.

TWO CITIES BEAT COMMISSION

Hoboken and New Brunswick Reject Plan for City Rule.

Hoboken voted overwhelmingly yesterday against adopting the commission form of government as advocated by Gov. Wilson and other reformers. After a day of excitement the count of the votes showed 4,770 against the proposition to 2,388 in its favor. The proposition did not get even the necessary 30 per cent. of last year's vote to make it effective, as required by law.

The machine forces worked hard against the innovation, and last night they were jubilant over their victory. It is the worst blow the proposition has yet received in New Jersey, Trenton having already voted in favor of it, and Bayonne rejecting it by less than half a dozen votes.

Two men, who said they came from New York, were arrested charged with repeating. They were Albert Monroe of Amsterdam Avenue and Charles Manning of West 147th Street. The former was held in $1,500 bail and the latter in $5,000 bail for further examination by Judge Carey.

The proposition was beaten in every ward in the city. In the First District of the Fourth Ward only 10 votes were cast in favor of it to 155 against. The voting was heaviest during the evening, the polls remaining open until 7 o'clock. The fact that Gov. Wilson had made an earnest plea for the new plan only last Friday at a crowded meeting at St. Mary's Hall served to accentuate the result.

The commission form of government was also rejected in New Brunswick yesterday by a vote of 2,500 to 1,315. Every ward in the city voted against the change. The Fourth, which is composed largely of commuters, was expected to vote heavily for commission, but gave a majority of 6 against. The First Election District of that ward gave a majority of 33 for the change, and was the only poll in the city carried for commission. Both Democratic and Republican organizations worked against the change.

NO BAR ON AUTOMATIC GUNS.

Senate Committee Against Bill Stopping Their Use in Game Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 27.—After giving a public hearing on the Frawley bill, which forbids the shooting of any wild bird or animal, for which there is a closed season, with an automatic or repeating shotgun, the Senate Committee on Forest, Fish and Game unanimously decided not to report that measure favorably.

The decision was due to disclosures made in an attack on the bill by Herbert Noble, a lawyer representing the Remington Arms Company. Mr. Noble was introduced by Senator Heacock of Herkimer, in whose district the principal works of that company are located. Senator Heacock declared that the passage of the bill would have the effect of absolutely destroying the company's business. According to the story told by Mr. Noble before the committee, a New York broker, in conjunction with the editor of a magazine, devoted to out-door sport, proposed to the Remington company early this year that the latter invest $20,000 a year for the preservation of game, and that they let them handle the fund. The company, according to the lawyer, said they were agreeable to do so, but must know first something about the persons who were to administer the fund.

"We found later that they were not the proper persons to be trusted with the money," said Mr. Noble. "We then made an offer to give the Audubon Society the money for the purpose and imposed no conditions. When the gentlemen referred to found that the money had been offered to the Audubon Society, the question of personal pique entered into the situation and this bill appeared."

Mr. Noble added that the money was not offered to defeat the bill. He said that the zeal of gunmakers for the preservation of game was not due to altruism, but to selfish motives. With game animals and birds exterminated there would be no market for their products.

NOVEL ANSWER IN DIVORCE.

Mr. Siebrecht Contends Whatever His Offenses His Wife Condoned Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 27.—Mrs. Julia W. A. Siebrecht's suit for divorce against Henry A. Siebrecht, Jr., son of a wealthy florist of Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, has brought a novel defense from Mr. Siebrecht, who asserts that his wife had condoned any offense that he may have committed. Mr. and Mrs. Siebrecht have been prominent residents of New Rochelle for a number of years. They have two children.

Mr. Siebrecht owns a large country house in North Street at New Rochelle, and was prominent in politics in years gone by. Supreme Court Justice Mills of Mount Vernon, before whom the application for alimony was made, has allowed Mrs. Siebrecht $100 a month while the action is pending, and $500 counsel fees to Henry G. K. Heath of Pelham Manor, who represents Mrs. Siebrecht.

Lawyer Heath contends that even the contention of Mr. Siebrecht that his wife condoned any offense that he may have committed, such condonation was violated by the defendant.

Voluminous affidavits are submitted by both plaintiff and defendant. The affidavit of Ella Blair Richardson mentions Mrs. Miner, who was said to have visited the Siebrecht home, when Mrs. Siebrecht was on a visit to her mother.

TAXES DUE TWICE A YEAR.

Gov. Dix Signs the Bill and It Will Be Effective Here Next Year.

Commissioner Charles J. McCormack, Acting President of the Tax Board, received notice from Albany yesterday that Gov. Dix had signed the bill providing for the semi-annual collection of taxes. The new law, said Mr. McCormack, would make it necessary for the Deputy Tax Commissioners directly in charge of assessments to begin their field work on July 1 instead of in the first week of September, as formerly, as the tentative tax rolls must be ready for public inspection on Oct. 1 instead of the second Monday in January, as formerly.

One-half the taxes for 1912 will be due on May 1, 1912, and the second half on Nov. 1, 1912. If the entire tax is paid in May the taxpayer will get a rebate of 4 per cent. on one-half the amount paid. The new law will make the work of the Tax Department very hard from July 1 to Dec. 31 of this year, and many of the deputies and clerks will have no vacations in consequence, even though the law makes no difference in the payment of 1911 taxes, which will be due on Oct. 1, as usual.

TO LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK.
Six through trains from Pennsylvania Station every week day; four on Sundays. Additional trains from and to Hudson Terminal. See time table Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

FEARS BIG SMUGGLER CAN'T BE REACHED

Loeb Says Wealthy Suspect with Homes Here and Abroad Might Plead Non-Residence.

HE DEFENDS PARR'S WORK

Collector Says Deputy Surveyor Has Been Unjustly Assailed in the Jenkins Jewel Case.

Government officials declared yesterday that the premature publication of the details in their case against Nathan Allen, the Kenosha leather man, and John R. Collins, the coal man of Memphis, Tenn., for alleged smuggling of $150,000 worth of jewels, had seriously hampered them in establishing proof of a much more extensive series of smuggling operations, aggregating over $2,000,000, and carried out systematically, according to Deputy Surveyor Richard Parr's statement on Monday night, by a wealthy resident of New York and Paris, who figured also in the Allen case.

Custom House officials were unwilling yesterday to talk for publication about the case, but Collector Loeb admitted that a different opinion had arisen between him and Mr. Parr as to whether or not importations by persons other than those in the Allen case itself were made by parties who could claim exemption on the ground that they were non-residents of the United States, and thus entitled to bring the jewels without paying duty. Mr. Parr, it was said, holds that such persons were, at the time of the importations, legal residents of this country, whereas Mr. Loeb thinks they were non-residents.

Meanwhile the case against Nathan Allen and John R. Collins, based on information furnished to Mr. Parr by Mrs. Helen Dwelle Jenkins, who says she got from both of them many thousands of dollars' worth of smuggled diamonds and jewelry, remained in the hands of District Attorney Wise. He refused to make any statement concerning the case before the Grand Jury shall have had an opportunity to act in it.

It was said yesterday, however, that William S. Forrest, Allen's Chicago attorney, had arrived here early in the day, presumably to handle his client's case with the customs officials who are bringing charges against him.

In connection with the Government's case against Allen and Collins, Collector Loeb took occasion to explode emphatically the rumors that Parr, in his relations with the Jenkins woman and Allen, had been in any way implicated in motives of blackmail, or that he had occupied a room adjoining that of Mrs. Jenkins in Chicago or gone in any detail beyond the orders the department had given him.

"The publicity which has been given to this case prematurely," admitted the Collector, "has embarrassed us greatly, and I know it has embarrassed also District Attorney Wise, into whose hands we have placed the evidence we gathered. I have felt throughout that it was improper to talk about a case still in the hands of the District Attorney and have refused to discuss this one."

Questioned as to what would probably be the extent and amount of the smuggling frauds which the Government hoped to establish, Mr. Loeb said:

"The whole matter has been so such and so picturesquely exaggerated in the accounts given out so far that I do not like to talk further about it."

He was reminded that Mr. Parr had said on Monday night that the smuggling frauds which the Government investigators had discovered through their activities in the Allen case would amount to $2,000,000 at least.

"Well, I will admit," said the Collector, "that there has been some difference of opinion between us on that phase of the matter, and on the question whether the importations—by persons outside the Jenkins case itself, mind you—were brought into the country by bona fide non-residents or not. Mr. Parr thinks that they were not bona fide non-residents, but I am inclined to hold that, at the time of the importations, they may be able to establish non-residence in this country, and to argue therefore that the importations were brought in under the law at that time."

The present law in that regard, it was said, is not retroactive. Collector Loeb was careful to explain that when he spoke of the possible plea of non-residence in connection with the importation of goods he referred only to persons outside the Allen case itself. If the importation could get a clean bill on the ground that the importer was a non-resident of this country at the time, he said, it would make a considerable difference in the sum total of alleged smuggling the Government could recover on. It was this sum total that Mr. Parr on Monday night had estimated at over $2,000,000.

Loeb Defends Parr.

Mr. Loeb was asked whether it was true that Mr. Parr's nervous condition had been wrought up to such a pitch that he was to be sent away to a sanitarium. Mr. Loeb deprecated the likelihood of that, but said:

"It is only natural that Mr. Parr should be somewhat upset by the recent sad occurrence at his home and the annoyance the case has brought to him. Beyond that, however, I know of nothing that is troubling him."

Mr. Loeb said Mr. Parr had been shadowed in the prosecution of the sugar frauds also, but denied that he was obsessed by an idea of persecution, as had been suggested. Such shadowings, said Mr. Loeb, were only to be expected in investigations of the sort.

The Collector declared absolutely unfounded the suspicions of ulterior motive or blackmail that had, in some quarters, been imputed to the Deputy Surveyor himself.

"Parr left New York for Washington on May 18," he said. "On the 19th he saw Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury from 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning. He outlined the entire case to Mr. MacVeagh—that he was on his way to Chicago and Kenosha, and that he had a search warrant to seek other importations, as well as that he hoped to get the men to tell about a general scheme to bring in smuggled goods.

"He reached Chicago on May 20, and went to the La Salle Hotel. Mrs. Jenkins had already gone out. He occupied Room 1,712 on the seventeenth floor of the hotel, and she had Rooms 1,508 and 1,509 on the fifteenth floor.

"Mrs. Jenkins had a friend, Mrs. Graney with her, and while she was there Mrs. Lola Purnell, another sister of Mrs. Jenkins, whose husband is a Chicago lawyer, came to see her. Mrs. Jenkins and her sister had been at outs for some time, but the sister came to the hotel and asked that old scores be dropped.

"While Parr was at the hotel three detectives had the room next to his. While he was gone some one climbed into the window of his room and went through his papers. He reported the fact to the hotel clerk."

These facts, which Mr. Parr corroborated later in the day, were made public because of the continued statements that Parr's connection with the investigation

Continued on Page 2.

LOW EXCURSION RATES TO COLORADO.
"Rocky Mountain Limited" and "Mountaineer" from Chicago morning and evening. "Colorado Flyer" mornings from St. Louis. Perfect service. Excursion tickets, 491 B'way.—Adv.

SONGS WE SING ON THE FOURTH.
What United States Government research discloses about the origin of our National airs. See
Next Sunday's Times.

JUDGE SPURNS HELP, MOB LYNCHES TWO

Gov. Brown Offered Troops for Trial, but Judge Brand Resented Their Presence.

NEGROES HANGED AND SHOT

Legislature to Investigate and Impeachment May Follow—Same Judge Responsible for Previous Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27.—Because Gov. Joseph M. Brown, Judge Charles H. Brand, and Sheriff Stark refused to use the troops to protect them, Tom Allen and Joe Watts, negroes, were lynched in Walton County to-day. Gov. Brown disclaims responsibility and puts the matter up to Judge Brand and Sheriff Stark. The Sheriff says Judge Brand is responsible. In any event, because of the failure of these three officials to disperse the mob, two lives were taken and legislative investigation seems certain.

Tom Allen was the first victim of the mob. The negro was accused of attacking a white woman near Monroe, Walton County, about six weeks ago, and was brought to Atlanta for safekeeping. Three weeks ago the negro was taken from Atlanta to Monroe, guarded by troops, to be tried. Judge Brand resented the presence of the troops and postponed the trial, and the negro was returned to Atlanta.

Two days ago Judge Brand gave orders for the negro to be taken to Monroe today for trial. It was known that the citizens had organized to lynch the negro and Gov. Brown asked Judge Brand if he wanted troops at the trial. Judge Brand returned an evasive answer and referred the Governor to Sheriff Stark. The latter said that Judge Brand would have to ask for troops.

No word came, and this morning the negro was sent to Walton County in charge of two officers. As the train neared Social Circle it was stopped by a mob, the negro taken off, tied to a telegraph pole and shot, while the passengers on the train looked on.

The mob, several hundred strong, and unmasked, then marched to Monroe, about six miles away, where to Watts, a negro held on suspicion of being Tom Allen's accomplice in the assault, was confined in jail. The mob boldly proceeded to the jail, stormed it, took out the negro, hanged him to a tree and shot him.

Both negroes denied that they were guilty, and there seems to have been no strong evidence against them.

Members of the Legislature, who are here for the opening of the session tomorrow, say there will be an investigation and probably impeachment proceedings. It is charged that Judge Brand resented the fact that Gov. Brown sent troops with Tom Allen when he was taken to Monroe some time ago, and on that occasion Judge Brand addressed the citizens of Monroe and intimated that it was a reflection on them to send troops to protect the negro.

Two months ago a negro was lynched at Lawrenceville, Judge Brand's home town, for alleged attack on a white woman. On that occasion Judge Brand also refused to ask for troops, although urged to do so, saying there was no danger. Two hours later the negro was lynched.

BIGGEST CHICAGO TAXPAYERS

Edison Company and J. Ogden Armour Head Personal Property List.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—J. Ogden Armour is the largest individual holder of personal property in Chicago, according to the records of the Board of Assessors as they stand to-day. The packer heads the list with $308,200 placed to his credit.

The assessors, however, have not completed their work, and other individuals are to be heard from whose personal property will exceed in valuation that of Mr. Armour.

Mrs. Nettie F. McCormick, widow of Cyrus H. McCormick, pays taxes on a larger amount of personal property in Chicago than any other person, it is declared. She is assessed on $865,000. C. H. McCormick is assessed on $860,000, while Edward Morris, the packer, is assessed on $525,000. The assessment on their personal property for the current year will be completed by the board before the end of the week.

The Commonwealth Edison Company pays more taxes than any other Chicago firm or individual. According to the 1911 assessment it will be taxed on personal property valued at $26,000,000.

In the list of prominent corporations and individuals who have filed schedules with the Board of Assessors appear the following:

Marshall Field & Co.	$5,917,000
The Fair	994,900
N. K. Fairbank & Co.	526,272
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.	2,324,842
Brander Smith & Co.	78,763
Butler Paper Company	450,000
Dearborn Paper Company	55,023
John V. Farwell & Co.	1,909,207
Hart, Shaffner & Marx	500,000
Mandel Brothers	725,000
Boston Store	1,350,000
Siegel, Cooper & Co.	528,034
Arthur F. Meeker	10,000
Edward F. Swift	20,000
J. Ogden Armour	308,200
Edward Tilden	5,000
Julius Rosenwald	110,000
James B. N. Forgan	15,000
John J. Mitchell	150,000

The Chicago Telephone Company has assessable property, according to the board, of $14,917,034.

WANT HUSBANDS HOME.

Pittsburg Women Succeed in Closing Club Bars at 1 A. M.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—As a result of complaints from wives and mothers regarding husbands and sons who have been getting home at unseemly hours, from their clubs, the following notice appeared in the barrooms of all clubs in Greater Pittsburg last night:

"No more drinks will be served at this bar after 1 o'clock in the morning."

The order was issued last night by Superintendent of Police McQuaide, and, it is said, it will be strictly enforced.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—S. S. Prinz August Wilhelm, Santiago, June 23.

GRAND CANYON AND YELLOWSTONE.
Personally-conducted tour covering Grand Canyon of Arizona, California, Yellowstone Park and Colorado. Specil train Pennsylvania Railroad, August 3 to 26. Consult C. Studds, D. P. A., 262 Fifth Ave., New York.—Adv.

BEACHEY IN BIPLANE SKIMS NIAGARA RIVER

Flies Through Mist of Horseshoe Falls and Dives Under Upper Steel Bridge.

DOWN GORGE TO RAPIDS

Flight Watched by 150,000 Spectators on River Banks and Bridge—Lost to Sight in Spray.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 27.—Sweeping down from an immense height in a shower of rain, Lincoln Beachey, an aeronaut in a biplane, to-day passed over the Horseshoe Falls, under the steel arch bridge, on down the Gorge almost to the Whirlpool Rapids, then rose, mounted again, and, shaving the wooded cliff, landed safely aand unconcerned on the Canadian side.

This was the first time any man had pierced the mists of the great cataract and flirted with the deadly currents in the Gorge. Beachey said it was the most thrilling flight of his career, and the 150,000 persons who witnessed it seemed to be of the same opinion.

Disregarding the advice of friends who declared that the conflicting air currents in the gorge would surely send him to death, Beachey started about 6 o'clock to test the currents which up to then had made flying impossible. Going to a height of 2,000 feet, he pointed his plane downward and sped directly for the brink of the Horseshoe Falls. Then, hesitating on the verge, he swept up again, circled twice about the falls, and plunged.

The crowds held their breath as he dived into the gorge. And after he had passed under the bridge and was skimming along less than fifteen feet from the tumbling water, the odds that he wouldn't get out were lowered.

When almost in the spray of the whirlpool rapids, Beachey pointed his controls upward and, missing the top of the gorge by a few feet landed on the Canadian side.

During the trip through the gorge Beachey's machine rocked and tipped in terrifying fashion. He went directly beneath the middle of the bridge, the crowd watching with interest his marvellous control of the machine.

The start was made from a baseball diamond on the American side of the river, about a mile from the falls and to the north. He got away nicely and then mounted upward, moving always in the direction of the cataract. His course was almost due south at the outset of the flight, and when he crossed the American falls he was about 2,000 feet in the air. In a great sweeping circle he swung toward the north and over the horseshoe falls.

Down the river he flew, almost to the lower steel arch bridge, two miles below the falls, and then coursed to the west, and then south again, always dropping as he circled. On his second circle he went well to the southwest before beginning his low flight toward the upper steel arch bridge, under which he was to pass. Swinging again to the north and traveling about fifty miles an hour, he came on probably not more than 200 feet over the Horseshoe and swishing through its spray.

Once over the cataract he lowered his plane, and rushing with the wind at a speed estimated at sixty miles an hour, he dipped quickly under the arch. As he did so he caught some of the wash of the outlet of the power tunnel, which shoots out from the rocky side of the precipice at that point. At no time from his final dip until the time he was clear of the structure was the biplane more than thirty feet above the spume.

Th space through which he flew was 168 feet in height and barely 100 feet from side to side. The distance from the brink of the falls to the bridge in which he made the dip is about 400 yards.

Beachey will repeat the flight to-morrow.

FOUR FLY TO BRUSSELS.

More Airmen Complete Stage of Circuit Race—Lelasseur Hurt.

BRUSSELS, June 27.—Wynmalen and Vidart arrived from Utrecht to-day and Barra and Train this evening, completing the fourth stage of the international circuit aviation race. The Utrecht to Brussels prize was won by Beaumont, who reached Brussels yesterday.

Barra landed with a thud near the Japanese tower here, but was not injured. Lelasseur fell near Breda and was hurt, but not dangerously. Weymann withdrew.

The airmen will resume the race tomorrow, heading for Roubaix.

WOMEN UP IN MONOPLANE.

Two Fliers Try Out New Types of Machines at Garden City.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., June 27.—Two women were aloft in flying machines here at about the same time to-day. Both had flown before, but in each case the woman was using a machine of a make she was unfamiliar with. Mrs. Elizabeth Brandt Scott was up in Capt. Baldwin's red devil machine. Miss Harriett Quimby tried a Blériot. She had previously flown a biplane, and it was said that her flights this morning were the first a woman has made in a monoplane in this country. She made several short flights at a height of a hundred feet or so.

MOLTEN METAL HURTS EIGHT.

Gas Bubble Blows Up a Casting and Two of the Eight Will Die.

The explosion of a gas bubble in molten iron being cast in a five-ton winding drum for a mine hoist at the Otis Elevator Works in Yonkers injured eight foundrymen, two mortally. Henry Steadman, the foreman, and John Clark, a member of the casting gang, were spattered with metal and will die.

Richard Walsh, another member of the gang, whose clothes were set afire, ran into an adjoining shop, where Christopher Tynen, a fellow-workman, rolled him in a pile of sand. Tynen's hands were burned in the process.

Other workmen burned by flying metal were Andrew Gustavason, Patrick English, Charles Boris, William Reid, and John Dunn. Boris, Reid, Steadman, and Gustavason were taken to St. John's Hospital. Clark, Walsh, Dunn, and Tynen were treated at St. Joseph's Hospital. Boris and Reid went to their homes after treatment.

Forty men were within a twenty-foot radius when the casting exploded, but only members of the gang handling the ladle pouring the molten metal in the mold were injured. The explosion started a fire, which was quickly extinguished.

A SANE 4TH OF JULY.
CELEBRATE WITH DEWEY'S PURE WINES H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

Genuine crystal pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist. Spencer, now 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

SHIP ASHORE IN GOLDEN GATE

Steamer Strikes at the Entrance with the Sea Running High.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—A steamer is ashore at the entrance to the Golden Gate. The sea is high.

MUZZLE OR LEASH FOR DOGS.

Ordinance Providing for Restraint in Effect Without Mayor's Approval.

The ordinance requiring that all dogs be muzzled or held in leash while on the streets in June, July, August, and September, whether licensed or not, became a law yesterday without the approval of the Mayor.

The Mayor has had the ordinance under consideration for fourteen days, and as he did not act upon it the measure becomes a law automatically.

The ordinance empowers the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or the police to seize all dogs that are not muzzled or in leash. The animals may be redeemed within five days by the owners on payment of a fine of $10.

BISHOP ATTACKS PORTUGAL.

Speaks of "Masonic Government" at the Eucharistic Congress.

MADRID, June 27.—The second general assembly of the Eucharistic Congress was held to-day in the Church of San Francisco.

The Bishop of Beja caused a sensation by a speech attacking the "Masonic Government of Portugal." He expressed the hope that the monarchy would be restored.

A telegram was read from Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary, expressing the satisfaction of the Pope at the splendid inauguration of the congress.

A French delegate, M. Toussaint, spoke on social questions, demonstrating the efficacious rôle religion could play in solving the problem of capital and labor.

TRAIN BEATS AN AEROPLANE.

Sopwith, the Aviator, Falls Behind in a Contest on Long Island.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 27.—Thomas Sopwith, the English aviator, had a race with a Long Island Railroad electric train this afternoon. He went up in a Moisant biplane from the Nassau Boulevard aviation field, and while sailing over Floral Park an electric train from Flatbush came rushing along.

Sopwith raced with the train as far as Garden City, where he gave it up, the train then having a lead of an eighth of a mile. The passengers on the train waved their handkerchiefs and hats at the aviator, who responded by waving at them. He didn't like being beaten, and as soon as he returned to the aviation field, put his machine in the hangar. He explained that the machine he used was intended to carry passengers and was not of the racing type.

CAUGHT ON 20-STORY FALL.

One Ironworker Seizes Another as He Passes in the Air.

CHICAGO, June 27.—One of the human flies whose agility and lack of nerves makes skyscrapers possible lost his balance to-day and toppled from the twentieth story of the new Heisen Building.

Ordinarily the foregoing statement would complete the story, but not so in the case of Patrick Eustice, for there was a hero at hand in the person of John Murray, and Eustice probably will be at work again to-morrow.

Eustice toppled from a beam just as scores of other structural ironworkers have done, and some of his companions did not even turn their heads to see the mangled form which their minds conjured as lying on the pavement below.

Murray was working on the nineteenth floor, and saw Eustice fall. He reached far out and grasped the falling man by his tough workingman's blouse. He was not able to hold the weight, but he gave the descending body a swing inward, and the latter landed on the eighteenth floor on a pair of cross beams. He was bruised, but that was all.

Murray looked down, saw that all was well, and resumed riveting.

BULL WILL CASE SETTLED.

Daughter Becomes Sole Heir to $500,000 Left by Ole Bull's Widow.

BOSTON, June 27.—By the terms of an agreement reached out of court to-day, Mrs. Olea Bull Vaughan becomes the sole heir to the $500,000 estate left by her mother, Mrs. Ole Bull, widow of the celebrated Norwegian violinist. The agreement was reached at a series of conferences held in Boston to-day between the counsel in the contested will case, which has been on trial for several weeks in the Probate Court of York County, Maine.

The attorneys said that the agreement had been under way for several days, and at the conclusion of to-day's conference a telegram was sent to Judge Nathaniel Hobbs, who has presided at the will contest, asking him to discontinue further hearings until next Monday, when the lawyers hope to have all the details of the agreement arranged.

The will offered for probate, disposing of an estate valued at about $500,000, provided liberally for Mrs. Bull's associates and instructors in the study of Hindu mysticism, left a substantial amount to her brother, Joseph G. Thorpe of Cambridge, who was named as one of the executors, and made only a small bequest to Mrs. Vaughan, who was Mrs. Bull's only child.

SEVEN OPERATIONS ON GATES

Financier Has Borne Them Well, but Cannot Sail for Home To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 27.—John W. Gates, who had arranged to sail for America to-morrow with Mrs. Gates and Lord Cowdray, has been obliged to postpone his departure owing to his serious illness. He hopes, however, to sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse next week should his health permit.

Mr. Gates, who came to Europe with Mrs. Gates a month ago, made a flying visit to England a fortnight later. On his return here he complained of pains in his throat, and consulted a well-known French surgeon, who found an abscess and regarded it as necessary to operate immediately.

The financier has since undergone seven slight operations in as many days. The last and most serious operation was performed to-day. Mr. Gates went through the ordeal well. The successive operations have left a wound an inch and a half deep.

Mr. Gates, although feeling very weak, saw some friends to-day and discussed at length the fire at the Texas Oil Company's works at Port Arthur, in which he is much interested.

Lord Cowdray will sail for America to-morrow.

Automobile Outings not complete without Angostura Bitters, famous appetizer and invigorator—Adv.

VACATION TIME.
In preparing to leave the city for your Summer vacation you may overlook ordering The New York Times sent to your country address. Go to the nearest 'phone and call Circulation Department, 1000 Bryant, and your instructions will receive prompt attention.—Adv.

B. R. T. SAYS 'YES' INTERBORO 'NO'

Former Accepts Subway Plan if Slightly Modified; Latter Rejects It Flatly.

BOTH SEE FINANCIAL PERIL

Margin of Safety Too Slight for Shonts; Williams Asks More Help Against Loss.

CITY TO FOLLOW ITS PLAN

Not Known What Effect Changes Asked by B. R. T. Will Have—Warning Against Five-Cent Coney Fare.

A flat rejection by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and a qualified acceptance by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were sent yesterday in response to the terms for subway and elevated extensions laid down in the report of the McAneny committee, as amended and adopted by the Board of Estimate. The Interborough objected to practically every important feature of the scheme mapped out in the McAneny report. The B. R. T. expressed a desire to accept the city's terms, but its reply contained certain modifications, the granting of which was declared to be a condition precedent to its acceptance.

This reply was supplemented last night by a statement from Col. Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn company, that his company was prepared to stand by the terms of its amended offer of April 25, in which it expressed a willingness to operate the Triborough Subway in connection with its proposed Brooklyn extensions, making a five-borough route. This alternative was recommended in the report of the McAneny committee in the event that the Interborough refused to accept what was offered to it.

What the City Will Do.

Mr. McAneny said last night that while he would not discuss the immediate procedure of the next few days until he had read carefully the replies of both companies, he would seek in general to make the city follow the procedure laid down in the report of his committee, as adopted by the Board of Estimate.

Mayor Gaynor confined his comment to this remark:

"It is an old saying that it is one thing to lead a horse to water and another thing to make him drink."

Controller Prendergast and President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, who set forth in the majority report of the old Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate last Fall, the principles which found their final expression in parts of the McAneny report, also said that they did not care to discuss the situation at present. Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission said:

"The city has now got a subway policy and that policy will be followed. It is worth waiting this last six months to have these questions finally determined, and I assume that we will all proceed now as indicated in the report which the Board of Estimate adopted last week. It ought to be possible to have the digging under way on some of the sections for which the commission has already received bids before the last of August."

The Interborough did not even accept the terms proposed for it by the McAneny report for its elevated third tracks, and it withdrew in its answer its offer of Dec. 5 and May 9 last, which the McAneny report declared unacceptable to the city. It allowed to remain in force specifically the offer of June 10, 1910, relating to the third tracking of the elevated lines, which proposed perpetual franchises for the elevated third tracks and extensions and compensation to the city equivalent to 2 per cent. of the increased gross receipts at the express stations. This offer also was rejected by the McAneny report, and the additional proposal made that the Interborough, like the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, must subject its elevated lines to a physical examination, and have its share of the accumulated depreciation charged off against its share of the profits from the new third tracks until the depreciation of the structure and equipment was worked out.

The Indicated Procedure.

The procedure laid down in the McAneny report, in case the Interborough declined the city's terms, was as follows:

If the Interborough refused to accept the Lexington Avenue lines with its Bronx extensions, this line and extensions should be offered to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the understanding being that the Lexington Avenue subway be connected with the proposed new Broadway subway at Ninth Street, suitable arrangements being made below that point to accommodate the additional tracks. For the Interborough trackage rights would be reserved over the Jerome Avenue extension.

If the Interborough refused to accept a contract on the proposed line under Forty-second Street from Times Square to and through the Steinway tunnel easterly into Queens, with the Astoria and Corona extensions, these latter extensions were to be offered to the Brookly

ters were predicting that such an agreement would shortly be reached, inasmuch as the points raised by the Brooklyn company were comparatively simple.

These points in brief are as follows:

The company objects to the provision of the McAneny report that only the value of the equipment at the time of acquisition by the city be allowed it in case the city took over the new lines under the indeterminate feature of the contract. It is pointed out that the company's investment for equipment would be upward of $24,000,000, and that the amortization charge of three-quarters of 1 per cent. would, if the city proposed to reacquire it at the end of ten years, yield only about $2,000,000. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit points out that the difference between the $22,000,000 thus represented by its equipment investment and the present value of the equipment at the time of such acquisition would be a dead loss. Therefore it asks to be allowed to avail itself of the terms of the Rapid Transit act, amended so as to incorporate the indeterminate franchise plan, which would allow it compensation of the actual cost plus 15 per cent. scaled down according to the amortization terms of the investment.

The second important modification proposed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit relates to the treatment of its present earnings. The company submits a table compiled from the figures in the McAneny report showing that, according to the estimated future earnings of the system apportioned to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and the charges which the committee recognized against those earnings, the city would start in the first year of operation with a deficit of $3,925,000 on its interest, which would increase to $15,460,000 at the end of the seventh year of operation, and would not be extinguished, so as to show a divisible profit between the city and the company, until 1929, fourteen years after the enlarged system was opened for operation.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit says that considering the fact that for such a period, according to the city's own figures, it is to receive no benefit for its expenditures in the extension of the system and for its services in operating the enlarged system, it believes that the reservation to it of the net earnings of the fiscal year now closing on its present elevated lines, which are to be bound into the system, does not represent an adequate compensation. This figure would be about $3,000,000, and the company seeks to have adopted the basis of compensation which it embodied in its last concesion to the city—namely, a minimum of $3,000,000 and a maximum of $3,500,000, such as might be realized in the year preceding the beginning of operation of the enlarged system.

After making certain minor proposals, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit waives the condition of its last offer regarding the deficits to be realized on the extended system and accepts the city's proposal that such dificit shall be cumulative against any divisible profits until the entire system is self-sustaining. It offers, however, an argument against the five-cent fare to Coney Island (which it is prepared to accept if the city insists) based on the table of deficits to which reference has already been made.

Calling attention to the fact that inasmuch as there would be no divisible profits so long as these deficits continued, the city would have to bear the burden of "the absolutely uneconomic proposition of a five cent fare to Coney Island" the Brooklyn Rapid Transit suggests that the city, before forcing the establishment of such a fare, should wait for a reasonable period to observe the results of operation on the extended system under the present rate of Coney Island fare.

The Interborough also talks about heavy deficits declaring that on the estimates of its own experts, based on the McAneny Committee's expressed hopes of traffic increase, the loss of earnings to the Interborough, had the terms of its offer for the operation of new subways been accepted, would have been $17,500,000 in the first five years that the new subways were in operation.

The Interborough complains specifically of being subjected to competition by the proposed Broadway line; of the proposition to make it assume half the cost of real estate and easements; of the per passenger basis of determining the operating expenses on the extensions; of the pro rating of non-operating receipts over the entire system; of the terms compelling it to operate future extensions even with a guarantee against loss by the city; of the proposal to make it agree by contract to give satisfactory service and maintain its equipment to the satisfaction of the public authorities and to the plan of letting the city supervise the execution of the new contracts, which the company remarks might place all its estimates of the cost of equipping the new lines in error and make its expenditures exceed by many millions its calculations.

Further complaint by the Interborough is directed against the plan of leveling the leases of the present Subways which the company was disposed to concede in its last two offers; the plan of readjusting the rental at the expiration of the original term of each lease in connection with this leveling process; the idea of giving the city the right to terminate all leases in the year 1950 upon payment of a sum equal to the then value of the company's leases for their unexpired terms; the recovery requirement applying to the line south of Forty-second Street, "in the absence of a determination of the rights of the stockholders"; the amortization and brokerage provisions laid down for the issuance of the new capital; the proposal to make a physical valuation of the properties of the elevated roads in connection with the third tracking, and in general the proposal of the city to grant these third-track franchises only upon a division of the increased profits over and above the present net profit to the Interborough company, on the operation of its Manhattan elevated system.

THE INTERBORO REFUSAL.

Reasons Why It Rejects Compromise and Withdraws Previous Offers.

The reply of the Interborough Company, refusing to accept the terms for new subways laid down by the city, in full is as follows:

June 27, 1911.

The Hon. William R. Willcox, Chairman, Public Service Commission for the First District, New York City:

The Hon. Alan McAneny, Chairman, Special Committee, Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Dear Sirs: We acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 21 inst., inclosing a copy of the report of the committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Public Service Commission for the First District relating to the construction, equipment, and operation of rapid transit lines in the City of New York, and of resolutions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, adopted at a meeting held June 21, setting forth the terms upon which the city proposes to enter into contract with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the construction, equipment, and operation of certain rapid transit lines therein set forth. You request that we submit a reply to this proposal in time to allow for its consideration not later than June 28, 1911.

We regret, for the reasons set forth in the accompanying memorandum, that we are unable to accept the terms proposed; or, under the new conditions that have arisen, to continue in force our subway offer of Dec. 5, 1910, and May 9, 1911.

We regret that we are forced to take a position which, together with the declared policy of the city authorities, necessarily leaves the city divided into two rapid transit districts, requiring a double fare to travel from one to the other; renders impossible of fulfillment the wise policy of the old Rapid Transit Commission, repeatedly declared, of developing the present subway lines so as to afford at the least possible cost through trunk lines upon the east and west sides of Manhattan, with normal feeders to the outlying boroughs; deprives the greater city as a whole of the benefit of a unified rapid transit system with a single five-cent fare; substitutes for a five-cent access to Coney Island from all parts of the city a plan under which the greater portion of the citizens can reach the seaside only upon the payment of a double, and in many cases a triple, fare; cuts out the heart of the business centre of Manhattan, separates it from its own residential districts, attaches it as a terminal to the Brooklyn system alone, and necessarily unsettles and perhaps revolutionizes real estate values throughout the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; applies the credit released through the successful operation of the present subway system on the island of Manhattan and a great portion of the additional credit hereafter available to the development of the rapid transit system of one borough; entails upon the city, under the guarantee provision to the Brooklyn company above referred to, a large continuing deficit, of which Manhattan and the Bronx will bear the larger proportion; gives absolutely no rapid transit relief to the great residential district of the upper west side of New York; furnishes no transit facilities to the public using the new Pennsylvania station or to the lower west side; leaves congestion upon the east side for many years substantially where it stands to-day; only in the distant future, if the triborough route shold be built, promises to extend a limited service to the Bronx; and postpones such relief as it does propose to confer upon a limited section of New York through a period of many years.

In justice, however, to the holders of our stock and of our bonds—which, it must not be forgotten, were issued upon the faith of a public contract and subject to the approval of a public body—no other course is open to the company than to decline. If the city desires the co-operation of the Interborough Company, and through it the co-operation of private capital, in the execution of its general rapid transit plans, it will be necessary for the city to propose terms which will justify this company, with respect to both its old and new investment, in embarking in the project.

We are likewise compelled to decline the terms tendered for third-tracking the elevated lines. We nevertheless stand prepared, within the reasonable limits of our resources, to relieve at an early date the unfortunate condition of travel congestion in this city. Our offer of June 10, 1910, with respect to elevated improvements and the operation of the Belmont tunnel, connecting Queens with Manhattan, upon which an agreement had been almost reached with the Public Service Commission, we still leave open for your further consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

By THEODORE P. SHONTS, President.

The Memorandum.

The memorandum which accompanied Mr. Shonts's letter begins with a review of the subway negotiations and then discusses the company's fears concerning the losses likely to be experienced in the first five years of operating the extended system, assuming the terms as set forth in its offer, amended down to May 9, and the traffic growth as estimated in the McAneny report. The memorandum then remarks that if the actual rate of travel increase on the elevated and Subway lines in the past year were used as determining the growth of the first ten years of operation the net result might be disastrous.

"Indeed," says the memorandum, "the margin of safety in our offer of May 9 was so narrow that the introduction of the Broadway competitive route reducing our estimated revenues by not less than $5,000,000 a year would have made it impossible for us to carry the offer into effect. If, therefore, our own offer went to the limits of conservatism it must be manifest how utterly impossible it is for us to accept the city's present offer which makes certain a severe competition and imposes many additional hardships on the company.

"Our calculations show that for the first five years of operation, assuming the cost of construction and equipment to be as stated in the committee's report and the ratio of travel increase to be as stated above, the earnings of the old and new subway lines combined would be less than the fixed charges against the combined properties for the five-year period by $1,553,000, or if the estimate of construction and equipment cost furnished us by experienced engineers should be taken as a standard, the amount earned less than fixed charges would be $10,570,000.

"If, however, a more normal rate of increase, such as that shown for the decade between 1890 and 1900, or as indicated by both the elevated and subway lines in the City of New York for the current year, be taken as a forecast of the travel increase during the next ten years, the sum earned by the combined subway system as tendered in the conference report for the five years ending with 1920 would amount to $13,000,000 less than the fixed charges, upon the basis of the committee's estimate of the cost, and $21,500,000 less than the fixed charges upon the basis of the company's estimate of cost. This showing not only would defer forever the prospect of any dividend return whatsoever to the Interborough Company, but would involve it in an actual deficit upon the bonds, which it must assume as a fixed obligation.

"The intrinsic risk of the city's offer is indeed quite evident apart from statistical demonstration. If the old subways with their economical construction, dense travel, and freedom from competition can earn, as they are doing to-day, only 7.97 per centum on the actual cost of the construction and equipment, how can the new subways, costing, it is universally admitted, practically twice as much a mile to build, with their longer haul and traffic divided with the old subways, earn upon the actual cost of their construction and equipment more than a mere fraction of that percentage?

Finds Other Burdens.

"But even this is not all. Other conditions are imposed upon the company in the city's counter offer which would still further add to our burden, and, indeed, make impossible of acceptance the city's offer, were acceptance otherwise possible.

"Real estate, easements, and damages to abutting owners, which under a decision of the Court of Appeals rendered since the original subways were built, might run into unknown figures, are added to the construction cost, and the company is compelled to assume one-half. The cost of real estate and easements alone upon the lines tendered the Interborough Company by the conference report apportioning the committee's estimate, will not be less than $10,000,000. The consequential damages collectible under the principle of the decision above referred to can of course be forecast, but might amount to many millions of dollars.

"Fixing them for the purpose of estimate at only $2,000,000, we find that, due to this provision alone, the fixed charges against the property would be increased by the sum of $.5,000 a year, or $3,375,000 for the five-year period, which alone would increase the deficit above fixed charges for the combined system for the five-year period, as shown above, to $4,328,000 if the city's estimate of construction cost be adopted, or to $13,945,000 if the company's estimate of construction cost be adopted.

"The company is compelled, notwithstanding existing contracts, to pro-rate its receipts other than passenger revenue. From this cause it is estimated that the net earnings of the present system will be diminished by a sum not less than $100,000 per annum."

"We are even required to shoulder upon the present system, now exempt from taxation, by far the greater portion of the bulk of any general taxation that may be imposed upon the new lines. This follows because the taxation of the new lines is to be pro rated over the whole system on a per passenger basis. As the new lines would carry a relatively small proportion of passengers compared with the old lines, it will readily be seen how the taxes on those lines would be shifted to the present tax-exempt property."

The Interborough figures an increase of $200,000 a year in operating expenses due to this requirement, and estimates that the per passenger method of determining expenses on the extensions would cost it $200,000 a year more. It then makes its complaint against having the Public Service Commission supervise as a matter of contract its physical operation in these words:

"There are other conditions imposed on the company, the financial burden of which it is impossible to estimate, and still others incapable of performance for other than financial reasons. We are asked in effect to waive the existing protection we have under the law and to place on a contractual basis the supervision by public authorities of our physical operation, including guarantees as to the character of the equipment and the adequacy of the service."

After recording its complaint at being required to operate under a guarantee all future extensions the company continues:

"With respect to our equipment the city retains the right to approve the form and supervise the execution of contracts. Under this provision all our estimates with reference to the cost of equipping the new lines may be at fault and the additional burden imposed upon the company exceed by many millions of dollars the cost of equipment assumed in our calculations."

As to Swapping Franchises.

The complaint against substantially all of the franchise terms of the McAneny report next follows, including this paragraph about the proposed swap of franchises below Forty-second Street:

"By another amendment adopted in full board the company is required forthwith in the absence of a determination of the rights of stockholders to consent that the keystone of the present Subway from Forty-second Street south under the river to Borough Hall in Brooklyn shall be exchanged by the city for the proposed Seventh Avenue extension from Times Square to the Battery, to be held for the term of forty-nine years, subject in turn it seems to a ten-year recapture right.

"The resolution is silent as to whether the lien of even existing mortgages is to be left undisturbed. The report of the committee says that the lien of mortgages now upon the property may be assumed. But if these mortgages must be immediately retired under the plan submitted, this concession amounts to nothing. Accepting the terms of the report and not of the resolution, it appears by implication that no new mortgages will be assumed, but that the new bondholder must transfer his liens to the Seventh Avenue leg, thus leaving him with a mutilated and perhaps unprofitable system to support his bonds.

"Furthermore, the company may be compelled, at the option of the city, to assign its lease of the present subway from Forty-second Street to Borough hall to any third party the city may designate. These terms are widely different from those proposed by the Interborough Company as a part of its offer of May 9, and would bind the company to conditions probably incapable of performance.

"We are also required to consent that at the city's election any other portion of the new lines or extensions, upon payment of a contract sum, shall be directly transferred to a third party, thus enabling the city, after all the risk has been assumed by the Interborough Company, to transfer to a rival at cost any portion of the line which may ultimately prove profitable and excite its cupidity.

"All of these lines, including by reason of the foregoing provisions the present Subway itself, we may be compelled at the end of ten years to surrender, and to take as compensation therefor a sum equal to the money actually invested in construction, plus a surcharge of 15 per cent. We are allowed to deduct amortization and perhaps brokerage charges not exceeding 3 per cent. of the face of the bonds. This clause is inserted notwithstanding it has been the practice of Public Service Commissions in this and other States to include as an essential part of the cost of construction the cost of placing bonds to make construction possible.

"If the additional bonds necessary to finance the company's share in the transit lines and improvements tendered it in the city's offer, amounting to more than $130,000,000, secured as they would be by a second lien upon old leases and a first lien upon new leases unprofitable in themselves and equipment which might have merely a scrap value, owing to the provision next referred to, could be sold at all, they must necessarily be sold at much less than par. If sold at even 90 cents on the dollar at least 7 per centum This loss, together with the obsolescence redemption would be lost to the company, of the face amount thereof in event of and depreciation of equipment and other charges properly made against the bonus, would not bring the company out whole in event of redemption. In other words, if the lines prove unprofitable they are left on hand to break the company. If they are successful, they are taken from it at less than cost.

"The equipment can be taken over at a price which would take into consideration its utility for railroad purposes and its obsolescent condition. With the very wisest foresight, electrical equipment or any equipment furnished for the system might become technically obsolete within a period of ten or fifteen years, although still available for practical operation, and the main security for our underlying bonds upon the elevated third tracking and extensions thus arbitrarily emasculated."

The Interborough finally comes to the discussion of the terms proposed for the third tracking of the elevated railroads. In this regard it says:

"The proposition to third track the elevated, as to which we might be left in doubt whether it is predicated upon an obligation to accept the new subways as well, is made upon the terms of dividing with the city all profits of the entire system in excess of the average profits prevailing during the last two years.

"If as a result of new competition traffic should be drawn from the elevated lines to such an extent as not to meet the new fixed charges for the work of installing and equipping the new third track—which are estimated at $1,500,000 a year—and to pay a sum equal to the present profits of that system, the loss must be absorbed by the Interborough Company. Under the competitive distribution of lines now proposed this loss might be very serious, whereas a division of profits might be indefinitely postponed.

"Moreover, third-tracking terms will be granted only upon condition that such past depreciation of the Manhattan plant as the Public Service Commission may declare to exist shall be made up by the Interborough Company before it can draw any profits whatsoever from its elevated system in excess of those it draws to-day. Inasmuch as the Manhattan Elevated system is not to be amalgamated with city-built lines, the importance of this provision to the city is not clearly seen. A technical decision upon depreciation under this provision might postpone forever any benefit to the company from third-tracking its elevated lines, while it would leave it to shoulder the great cost and certain risk of these improvements."

WHAT THE B. R. T. DEMANDS.

Willing to Do Its Share, but Wants More Protection Against Loss.

In his letter to Borough President McAneny and Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission Col. Williams, President of the B. R. T., first expresses his general desire to accept the recommendations of the city's conferrees. This he does generally in the following language:

"We beg to say that generally we are prepared to accept the recommendations of said report as applicable to the proposals made by this company and, upon the terms therein laid down, to pledge the entering into contracts for the carrying out of such recommendations, through the instrumentality of a new company to be organized for that purpose and of the existing railroad companies, the operation of whose lines is to be merged with that of new rapid transit lines.

"In making this response, however, we ask, as a condition of our acceptance, that certain matters not explicitly or fully covered in the report be made clear according to our understanding of the intentions of the conferrees, and that certain modifications of the proposed operating terms be made in the light of a better appreciation of their effect or a fuller understanding of the facts upon which they were based. While there are several features of the report as applicable to us which we regard as unnecessarily severe and one in particular which we believe to be unwise from the point of view of the city, nevertheless our disposition has been from the beginning, and is now, to co-operate with the city to the extent of our ability for the solution of the transit problem.

"To accomplish this result we have, in our conferences, as you well know, made concession after concession, until our proposition as finally shaped was almost as much the work of the city's representatives as that of the company. Notwithstanding this attitude and this result we are asked now to make still further concessions as to important matters which were either not explicitly referred to in our conferences or not seriously urged on behalf of the city, and which, if they had been adequately considered, would not, we believe, have formed a part of your recommendations. So much does our plan offer in the way of transit relief and for the best development of New York that it would, in our judgment, be a public calamity if by insistence upon terms which are unreasonable either as against the city or as against the company the negotiations which have progressed during three months should now fail of accomplishment.

Certain Changes Insisted On.

"Animated still by the same spirit which has marked our preliminary negotiations, and relying upon the city's sense of fairness and appreciation of broad public welfare, we are willing to waive many of our objections to the terms proposed, but we feel compelled in justice to our security holders to point out certain changes which are essential to our acceptance. These are few in number, involve no question of principle, and are based on equity and justice."

The first topic discussed in the list of modifications is the question of allowing the company the 15 per cent. profit which the law provides on the cost of its equipment in case the city at the end of ten years undertakes to acquire the enlarged system. After calling attention to the comparison of figures which are given in the appended table Col. Williams quotes from the report of Public Service Commissioner Maltbie urging the adoption of the 15 per cent. bonus plan when the amendment of the Rapid Transit act was under consideration, as follows:

"As profits may be small or non-existent during the first few years of the new enterprise, and as some time may be required to get under way and show what can be done, there ordinarily would be an initial period during which the purchase may be made only on payment of a proscribed bonus in addition to the actual value of the property taken."

As justifying his contention that such an arrangement is reasonable for the protection of the B. R. T. in its new financing, Col. Williams refers to the table of prospective deficits in the early years of operation.

He remarks next that the McAneny report is silent as to the duration of the leases on the extensions of the elevated lines of the B. R. T., but that his company assumed that this period will not be less than that allowed to the lines of the Manhattan elevated road in the report of the McAneny Committee. These terms reserve to the city the right to take over the elevated extensions at any time after ten years of operation.

Col. Williams also points out that the formula for determining receipts and expenditures which the report of the McAneny committee proscribes is applicable particularly to the method of accounting laid down in the Interborough proposal which involved the segregation of the receipts of the extensions from those of existing lines. The report recognized the offer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to pool all its earnings of the extended system, but did not specifically apply the operating basis to this arrangement. Therefore in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit letter there is incorporated a proposed operating basis generally the same as that which the McAneny report made except certain variations.

Reservation of Earnings.

As to the reservation of net earnings of existing lines which the committee is disposed to allow the company to the extent of $3,000,000, Col. Williams remarks:

"So much untruth has been uttered regarding the principle of this reservation that although the committee, after more careful examination than was given to any other feature of our proposition, has been convinced of its fairness and has so publicly declared itself, we desire in this communication to record our reasons not only for urging the principle of the reservation but for insisting that this principle should be more equitably recognized than is done in the committee's report. Our proposals from the beginning have embodied the pooling of all revenue—from existing lines as well as from new. This method seemed to us the only straight, simple, and, from the city's point of view, satisfactory manner of financial accounting.

"It offered no opportunity for intricate mathematical manipulation of either receipts or expenditures. It made reasonably certain, by possible approximate calculations, what the city would get out of its bargain if it made one. No other proposal has permitted such a calculation. Where new lines are operated with old lines over new joint routes and the division of receipts between old lines and new is proposed according to ticket collections upon the new lines only, no estimate of the result of such division can be made in advance within any approximate degree of accuracy. Under such an arrangement the city's expectancy of return is largely guesswork.

"In offering the city, therefore, the pooling of all receipts we not only presented an open, simple method of accounting, but we have done more—we have given to the city the opportunity of sharing with us, on equal basis, all the growth of existing lines—forty-two miles of existing rapid transit routes, and probably, depending upon what the city decides to do in South Brooklyn, fifteen miles additional. What the possibilities of this growth are is suggested vividly by some comparisons. The passenger receipts from these fifty-seven miles for the year ended May 31 last averaged $144,000 per mile of route. The passenger receipts from the thirty-seven miles of route of the Manhattan Railway Company for the year ended June 30, 1910, averaged $390,000 per mile of route. If the Manhattan elevated railroads have reached their capacity the Brooklyn elevated railroads have certainly not. The Brooklyn lines, carrying the same traffic as the Manhattan did last year per mile of route, would be earning over $22,000,000—a possible growth, in all of which the city would participate equally, of over $14,000,000 annually.

"No other proposition before the city involves a contribution of earnings now and hereafter from existing lines, and if it did none could offer such an opportunity of participation in tremendous possible growth."

Col. Williams also calls attention to the fact that the present net earnings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit elevated lines represent only about 6 per cent. on their present capitalization and much less on the actual cost.

"The Manhatan elevated railroads are capitalized at $2,700,000 per mile of route," he says; "our elevated railroads at $1,250,000. Out of these net earnings we pay more than half for interest on obligations funded and unfunded. An amount equal to 5 per cent. on the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad stock is paid in dividends, the first dividend on its common stock in the history of the company having been paid last year. Certainly when it is considered that in the terms proposed by the committee to be applicable to the Manhattan Railway Company the city is to participate only in increase of profits over nine and a fraction per cent. on the stock of that company, and in the terms proposed to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company the city participates neither in the earnings of existing lines nor in any growth thereon, although that company is earning over 17 per cent. on its investment, there would not seem to be equity in asking the Brooklyn company to be content with a reservation of net earnings less than it will be earning when the pooling begins."

Col. Williams also remarks that if the report is to allow brokerage charges not to exceed 3 per cent. on the cost of construction it should allow similar charges on the cost of equipment. He desires that the method of accounting in the case of future extensions not accepted by the operator shall be the same as that which the city asks the company to accept, with cumulative deficits on the city's investment and an equal division of profits when realized.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit also objects to having "every subsidiary company having to do with the supply of current, equipment, or other property, subject to the provisions of the Public Service Commission's law." Col. Williams declares that the Legislature defines the corporations properly subject to that law, and that such definition should not be enlarged by contract, particularly when the city in any event has a general supervision over the cost of operation and financial arrangements of the company.

Where the Burden Rests.

In conclusion Col. Williams attributes the apparent lack of future profit within the first ten or twelve years of operation to the burden of interest due to the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, and the Centre Street loop subway lines and the Jamaica extension, not to speak of the additional burden imposed by the five-cent Coney Island fare. He then introduces the table of deficits in evidence, and calls attention to the fact that if operating expenses were reduced from the 50 per cent. assumed in the table to 45 per cent., the time when the deficits would be wiped out would be advanced only three years. Finally he says:

"The operator faces, therefore, a long wait before it may expect any compensation for carrying on the operations of a great system of transportation—yielding incalculable benefits to the territory served and to all New York, and saving millions of dollars annually in car fares to the people—and for the contribution of all increase in earning capacity of existing lines; and, in addition, by reason of the voluntary competition offered to its surface lines, the company must bear whatever loss for a few years at least it suffered by those lines. And by the time harvest comes, it it comes, the city may exercise its privilege under the contract and turn the then profitable lines over to a new operator.

"The modifications which we have requested will not hasten the harvest time—they merely offer some protection against possible loss and assist in our financing of this great project. We do not ask that the city, because adopting the absolutely uneconomic proposition of a five-cent fare to Coney Island, should bear the burden of such a policy. We do not even ask that this unreasonable condition should be eliminated from the proposed terms, although we believe it should be, but we do suggest that the city, even more than the company, has a vital interest in this matter and that before enforcing such a rate of fare for purely pleasure traffic it should await for a reasonable period the result of operation under the present rate of fare.

"We desire to say further that if the city should decide to permit substantial concessions from the terms laid down for the Interborough Company, we should expect, in fairness, and irrespective of our answer, that the same spirit of liberality should be manifested toward us."

Profits Under Subway Compromise Plan

B. R. T.'s Estimate Showing How Both That Company and the City Would Fare up to 1929.

In the B. R. T.'s qualified acceptance of the city's compromise subway plan it gives this table showing the estimated results of the new system, accepting the city's estimate of increase in traffic during the next ten years of 70 per cent., or 5½ per cent. per annum compounded, with additional allowance for new traffic over proposed new lines:

Year.	Total Passenger Earnings.	Net Earnings After Deducting Operating Expenses and Taxes, (50%)	Deficit or Surplus After Deducting Fixed Charges.	Total Accumulated Deficit or Surplus.
1910	$8,127,000			
1911	8,574,000			
1912	9,046,000			
1913	9,544,000			
1914	(a) 11,570,000			
1915	(b) 14,210,000	$7,105,000	— $3,925,000	— $3,925,000
1916	(c) 15,890,000	7,945,000	— 3,085,000	— 7,010,000
1917	16,770,000	8,385,000	— 2,645,000	— 9,655,000
1918	17,690,000	8,845,000	— 2,185,000	— 11,840,000
1919	18,660,000	9,330,000	— 1,700,000	— 13,540,000
1920	19,680,000	9,840,000	— 1,190,000	— 14,730,000
1921	20,760,000	10,380,000	— 650,000	— 15,380,000
1922	21,900,000	10,950,000	— 80,000	— 15,460,000
1923	23,100,000	11,550,000	+ 520,000	— 14,940,000
1924	24,370,000	12,185,000	+ 1,155,000	— 13,785,000
1925	25,710,000	12,855,000	+ 1,825,000	— 11,960,000
1926	27,120,000	13,560,000	+ 2,530,000	— 9,430,000
1927	28,610,000	14,305,000	+ 3,275,000	— 6,155,000
1928	30,180,000	15,090,000	+ 4,060,000	— 2,095,000
1929	31,840,000	15,920,000	+ 4,890,000	+ 2,795,000

Note (a)—Includes, besides the 2½ per cent. annual increase, an additional allowance of $1,500,000 on account of traffic from ten miles of new elevated extensions.

(b)—Beginning of pooling, with additional allowance of $2,000,000 for Broadway Line, less Coney Island second fare abolished.

(c)—Includes additional allowance of $900,000 on account of opening the Fourteenth Street Eastern District Line.

The above table shows that the new system would become self-supporting in 1923; but that, on account of previously accumulated deficits in interest charges, the division of profits would be postponed until 1929.

Pennsylvania R. R.

REDUCED FARES TO

Atlantic City

JULY 5 TO 10, 1911

Tickets will be sold July 5, 6, and 7, good to return to reach original starting point not later than July 18.

Tickets will be sold July 8, 9, and 10, good to return to reach starting point not later than July 19.

By depositing ticket with Special Agent, Atlantic City, and paying $1.00, a liberal extended return limit may be obtained.

Stop-over at Philadelphia

Atlantic City commends itself as a Seashore Resort, and especially in July

MAJOR SQUIER TELLS OF WIRELESS FUTURE

Says Business by Mail Will Give Way to Electrical Letters, Making All the World Neighbors.

PAPER READ TO ENGINEERS

American Institute in Session at Chicago Also Hears Views of C. P. Steinmetz on the "Central Station."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—In the course of his paper on his invention, given free to the world, whereby it has become possible to send many simultaneous messages by telephone and telegraph along the same wires, Major George O. Squier will tomorrow make certain predictions before the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, gathered at Chicago, about the combined "ethereal radiations" along wires. The impulses of the multiplex telephone and telegraph are not sent through the metal of the wires, but along their surfaces, which serve merely as guides—as "a longitudinal strip of the ether." Major Squier says:

The distortion of speech which is an inherent feature of telephony over wires should be much less, if not practically absent, when we more and more withdraw the phenomena from the metal of the wire and confine them to a longitudinal strip of the ether which forms the region between the two wires of a metallic circuit.

The ohmic resistance of the wire as shown can be made to play a comparatively unimportant part in the transmission of speech, and the more the phenomena are of the ether, instead of that of metallic conduction, the more perfectly will the modified electric waves, which are the vehicle for transmitting the speech, be delivered at the receiving point without distortion.

Major Squier believes that "this type of circuit should be particularly applicable to press association service, railroad service, and leased wire service of all kinds," but adds:

The experiments described should not be interpreted as in any way indicating limitations to radio-telegraphy and telephony in the future, for their present rapid development gives justification for great prospect for the future. It is rather considered that the whole system of intercommunication, including both wire methods and wireless methods, will grow apace, and as each advance is made in either of these it will create new demands and standards for still further development. We need more wireless telegraphy everywhere, and not less do we need more wire telegraphy and telephony everywhere, and, again, more submarine cables. The number of submarine cables connecting Europe with America could be increased many times and all of them kept fully occupied, provided the traffic were properly classified to enable some of the enormous business which is now carried on by mail to be transferred to the quicker and more efficient cablegram letter. That time will surely come when the methods of electrical intercommunication will have been so developed and multiplied that the people of the different countries of the world may become real neighbors.

A revolution in the method of transmitting simultaneous wireless dispatches over land, both with the human voice and by the Morse code, by means of his metallic guide, is thus indicated:

The value of a metallic wire guide for the energy of the electric waves is strikingly shown in the experiments I have described, in that it offers an efficient directive wireless system which confines the ether disturbances to closely bounded regions, and thus offers a ready solution to the serious problems of interference between messages which of necessity have to be made in wireless operations through space.

Charles Proteus Steinmetz, the consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, in his paper on "The Development of the Modern Central Station," sounded a note of warning about conditions of safety in the huge "generating stations which supply power to a large city and almost to a State." Comparing these with the generating station of fifteen years ago, Mr. Steinmetz finds not only a vastly greater amount of power in the modern system, but "correspondingly greater destructiveness of the power when not controlled." He said:

While in the direct current system the power, which could be developed at any point in the system, was limited by the resistance of feeders and mains, and the limited power of the generators, and an accident anywhere in the system could not seriously involve the entire system, but remained essentially local in character, in the present system the maximum power is available practically everywhere, and an accident or disturbance may be felt over the entire system. That is, the safety resulting from the locally limited power, and corresponding reliability, of the direct current system, is not inherent in the modern high power and high voltage alternating system, and before the operation of the present huge systems can be as safe and as reliable as that of the low-tension direct-current systems, means must be found to limit the power which can be developed in case of accident anywhere in the system, to a safe value; that is, a value which would not seriously affect or endanger the operation of the system.

But there can be no step backward, Mr. Steinmetz said. The safety of the old low-tension, direct-current system against general disturbances caused by a local accident was "paid for by a lower efficiency of distribution resulting from the losses in the line, such as are no longer permissible in our modern large systems, and if permissible would not be feasible, as the distribution cables could not dissipate the power without self-destruction."

However, Mr. Steinmetz finds in the principle of "reactance," which will limit the current locally without a corresponding loss of power from the central station, a means of safety that takes the place of the resistance of lines, feeders, and mains of the old direct-current system. He would not only localize any disturbance by the limiting reactances, but would "pull into step" by speed control of their governors the two or more main generating stations of any system.

R. F. Schuchardt and E. O. Schweitzer supplemented Mr. Steinmetz's paper with an account of a long series of unusual tests upon reactances made this year upon the large installations of the Edison Company in Chicago.

B

Letter Files

We not only show a full equipment at our store, but also how to use each article most efficiently and economically.

BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY.

Library Bureau

316 Broadway

Distributing Mrs. Sage's Books.

The books presented to the Fire Department of the city by Mrs. Russell Sage through her gift of $10,000, announced on Feb. 17 last, are now being distributed, one full set to each company. In all 257 branches will be established to cover the city's four boroughs. In each company's quarters the senior assistant foreman will act as librarian. By order of the Commissioner he will each week examine into the conditions of the books and report any loss or damage.

WAS YOUNG ROSSITER WHOM CHILD ACCUSED

Man Whom Mother Thrashed Admits His Identity, but Says the Charge Is a Mistake.

HELD UNDER BAIL FOR TRIAL

Children's Society Interested in the Case—Questions About Young Rossiter's Previous Experiences Ruled Out.

The stout, expensively dressed man, who, when arraigned in the Night Court on Monday night on the charge of having annoyed ten-year-old Ethel Maurer of 1,112 Clay Avenue, Bronx, on a car near the Queensboro Bridge, said he was John Powers, a ticket agent of Tottenville, S. I., admitted yesterday when arraigned in the Yorkville Court that he was Ernest T. Rossiter, son of the late E. V. W. Rossiter of Flushing, L. I., former Vice President of the New York Central Railroad. He was held for Special Sessions in $1,000 bail, which was furnished later by a surety company.

In court the little girl repeated the story she told in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station the night before, and Magistrate Steinert heard it with rising indignation. Young Rossiter was represented by Robert D. Donohue of 228 East Fiftieth Street. Assistant District Attorney Leo, who had gone to the Yorkville Court on another matter, took such active interest in the little girl's case when he heard the nature of it that he confined himself to this case.

Rossiter, when called to the witness stand, gave his name. When asked by the Magistrate why he had assumed the name of "Powers" he said that he had done so in the hope of keeping his family name out of the affair. He denied that he had annoyed the little girl while they were crossing the bridge in the trolley car. He said he could not possibly have molested her, having been reading a newspaper all the while.

"When did you first become aware of the charge this girl has made against you?" asked Magistrate Steinert.

"Not until I reached the street, where I met this woman with the umbrella, who beat me over the head," said Rossiter, pointing to Ethel Maurer's mother, who had soundly thrashed him at the bridge before causing his arrest.

The whole affair was a mistake, Rossiter continued, caused by the narrowness of the cross-seats and the extreme length of his legs. He said that he might have brushed the child's clothes when he tried to squeeze into the narrow seat and that the same thing could have happened a second time when she passed him on the way out of the car, but that even this, if it were true, should be viewed as strictly accidental.

When Assistant District Attorney Leo tried to bring out that Rossiter had been similarly accused on another occasion, referring to the beating the latter received at the hands of George W. Bailey on April 11 for trying to force his attentions on Mr. Bailey's daughter in a Long Island Railroad train, Attorney Donohue objected, and Magistrate Steinert sustained the objection.

An agent of the Children's Society was present, however, and took notes on this departure from the regular routine of the examination. At the headquarters of the Children's Society it was said later that a rigid investigation would be made before the case comes up for trial in Special Sessions.

Immediately after the amount of bail had been determined the same gray-haired man who the night before had furnished bail with 500 one-dollar bills, and who also gave the name "Powers," volunteered to furnish bail in this instance, showing deeds to property in Queens County. Magistrate Steinert refused to accept this, however, and Rossiter was locked up in the court jail.

Later in the afternoon his brother called at the Yorkville Court with William F. Gaynor, resident Vice President of a surety company, who furnished the $1,000 bail. Young Rossiter signed the bail bond with his real name, but later erased it and substituted the name under which he was arrested. He was charged with violating Section 483 of the Penal Code relative to impairing the morals of children.

UNION THREW HER OUT.

Woman Who Went to Battle for Husband Found with Broken Ribs.

Mrs. Yetta Moskowitz, the wife of Samuel Moskowitz, cloak operator, was found outside the headquarters of the Cloak Operators' Union No. 1 at 121 East Eighteenth Street, last night, by Policeman Rosenfeld, doubled up in pain. She told the policeman her husband was a member of the union, and that the delegate said that he had not paid his dues. She said that her husband had paid everything he owned, and she went to the headquarters, where a meeting was being held, to fight the matter out for her husband.

She said the union members literally threw her out of the building. Rosenfeld summoned Dr. Kemps from Bellevue Hospital, but she refused his aid, saying she would go to her own physician. She walked as far as Third Avenue, where she collapsed. Another ambulance was summoned, and Dr. Hopkins found that she had several fractured ribs. He removed her to Bellevue Hospital.

FOUND COUNTING HIS MONEY.

Sat on a Pier to Do It and Couldn't T

USHER'S Whisky
USHER'S EXTRA
"GREEN STRIPE"
EDINBURGH
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NEW YORK SOLE AGENTS

TELLS OF ATROCITIES BY TURKS IN ALBANIA

Charles R. Crane Says No Prisoners Are Taken and Women and Children Are Killed.

CAMPAIGN OF EXTERMINATION

Turks Trying to Destroy the People by Famine—Turkish Commander Telegraphs a Defense.

Special Cables to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, June 27.—Charles R. Crane of Chicago, who is at the Imperial Hotel here, says official denials by the Turkish Government of atrocites in Albania disprove nothing.

Mr. Crane spent ten days at Skutari, and declares as a result of a personal investigation that the Albanian conditions are awful. The Turks are waging a campaign of extermination. They take no prisoners, kill women and children, burn houses, and blow up churches.

The Turks, says Mr. Crane, seem to be planning to devastate the country, so that if they are unable to defeat the Albanians by arms they will try to destroy them by famine.

There is now great apprehension, says Mr. Crane, about a large party of women and children who are between two wings of the Turkish Army, and will probably all be killed.

"This campaign," says Mr. Crane, "is a disgrace to civilization."

LONDON, Wednesday, June 28.—The Times publishes a telegram received from Gen. Chevket Tourgot, the Turkish Commander in Chief in Albania, in which he says:

"I always regarded, and still regard, the Malissori as my brave compatriots, though misled and deceived. After having used every possible pacific means that a commander of troops can employ to lead them back into lawful ways, I treated them during the military operations like spoiled children. How could they be saved from complete destruction when I had caught them in a circle of steel with my three divisions if I had not left them a means of egress quite open on the Montenegrin frontier?

MORMON PRESIDENT LAUDS SUGAR TRUST

Has Extended Trade and Enhanced Value of Utah Beet Farms, Says Jos. F. Smith.

NEEDED HAVEMEYER'S MONEY

Considered Him a Benefactor, Not an Industrial Pirate—Testifies at House Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—This was Mormon day before the Hardwick Sugar Trust Investigating Committee. The star witness was Joseph F. Smith, President of the Mormon Church, who came first and was asked about the alliance between the American Sugar Refining Company and the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, of which he is President. Following him came Bishop Charles W. Nibley, General Manager of the Church, and formerly of the Amalgamated Beet Sugar Company, which is also owned to the amount of one-half of its capital stock by the American Sugar Refining Company. This completes the committee's repertory of witnesses from the Western beet sugar regions, and to-morrow the examination of witnesses connected with the independent companies that are now in operation and with some that were put out of business by the American will be well under way.

Mr. Smith was accompanied to the hearing by Senator Reed Smoot, Bishop Nibley, Thomas R. Cutler, a former Bishop of the church; Representative Joseph Howell, and R. W. Young of Salt Lake City, counsel for the representatives of the Mormon hierarchy.

Forced to Testify.

Mr. Smith said he was President of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, and besides holding 5,000 shares individually held 49,815 shares in his name as trustee for the Church, which does not appear in any business enterprise anywhere as an active partner or stockholder. He admitted that the Mormon stockholders in the company sold half of their stock to H. O. Havemeyer. Mr. Smith would not allow himself to be drawn into admitting that he was alone responsible for the deal or that he alone dictated the business policies of the Mormon Church. He insisted that he was but one voice in fifteen, the three Presidents of the Church, twelve Apostles, and three Presiding Bishops governing in all matters, spiritual and physical.

He admitted that there might be some "moisture" and a "slight sprinkle" in the stock of the reorganized beet sugar business after the American Sugar Refining Company got into it. He declared, however, that Mr. Havemeyer had not been an industrial pirate, but a benefactor to the people of his section.

"If he really was a pirate," aisd Mr. Smith, "that did not affect us."

Thouht Only of Mormons.

"Didn't you realize that this masterful man was absorbing all the sugar-producing plants in the country for a purpose, that he could dominate the industry and you were merely a pawn in his hand?" asked Mr. Raker.

"I did not so consider it," replied Smith. "All we thought of was employment for our people."

The fact was brought out by Mr. Smith, as it was last week by Mr. Cutler and later to-day by Bishop Nibley, that the Mormons had driven the closent bargain with H. O. Havemeyer of any of the beet sugar groups. The Mormons made him pay $18 a share for Utah-Idaho Sugar Company stock, the shares being worth $10 each, and they had gone on and put up four more factories so that the stock they retained was worth dollar for dollar as much as all they held before the sale to Mr. Havemeyer.

President Smith said the Church became interested in the Utah Sugar Company when many people, who subscribed failed to pay for the stock, and the company under bond to complete a beet sugar factory, was unable to do it. The Church was appealed to by the stockholders to assist, which it did, to the extent of $50,000.

The reason that the companies had failed he atributed to the attitude of the United States Government to the Church at the time.

"The conditions in Utah at that time were peculiar," said Mr. Smith. "Utah was under martial law. Prosecutions were being made by the United States authorities, and it was impossible to borrow money. The church at that time issued $1,000,000 of bonds on this account."

"Does the Utah-Idaho company pay dividends?" was asked.

"Yes," 7 per cent.

"How is that dividend used by the Church?"

"In promoting its religious interests."

"Did the Church ever go into partnership with Henry O. Havemeyer?"

"The Church never did, but the stockholders did. We were striving to build up the beet sugar business in Utah under very great difficulties. We were anxious to obtain capital. We were given to understand that Mr. Havemeyer had offered to take an interest in our enterprise, and I, as one of the stockholders, was very glad to hear of his offer."

Sees Benefits in Trust.

"Before the Utah Company combined with Havemeyer," Mr. Hardwick asked, "was it not in competition with the American Sugar Refining Company?"

"Not in Utah."

"Do you regard this combination as being in restraint of trade?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"I regard it as being in extension of trade. It has enhanced the value of our farms, it has made possible the cheaper production of beets, and it has proved one of the greatest blessings ever visited upon Utah and Idaho. I do not think that the combine has increased the price of sugar to the consumer one bit."

When Judge Raker asked him if the Utah-Idaho people were in accord with the American Sugar Refining Company the witness wittily responded:

"No, they are in accord with us," at which the room laughed.

"Now, don't you direct your secretary to write to the American Sugar Refining Company?"

"No, I do not," exclaimed Smith sharply. "I have never had but one letter from Havemeyer in my life, and that I have forgotten. It was mentioned here in the testimony."

Bishop Nibley proved a witty and an entertaining witness. He said that while Japanese were used to raise beets in Utah, the Mormons had a most important asset for the beet-sugar business in its children, of which there were plenty.

He maintained that the Sugar Trust was not an evil and that an independent sugar factory could, with $1,000,000, go to any good location in Utah and make money. He also insisted that the removal of the duty on sugar would ruin the beet sugar industry. He said that the Mormon Church had not a dollar invested in the Union Pacific Railroad or Standard Oil Company. He said that the Utah-Idaho Company could not be blamed for adding freight to the San Francisco price of sugar and making the Western people pay.

"That is just what any sensible business man does anywhere," he said. "He gets all he can."

INSURGENTS DELAY VOTE ON RECIPROCITY

Fear Senators Would Go Home if Date Were Fixed, Leaving Empty Seats for Speeches.

INFLUENCE OF VETO THREAT

Severe Storm Ends Session Which Was Enlivened by Borah's Thrust at Martine of New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—As was expected, the Senate to-day refused unanimous consent for fixing dates for final votes on reciprocity, the Woolen bill, and the Farmers' Free List bill. The insurgents showed their opposition to any understanding that would allow a vote to be reached on reciprocity before the other tariff measures which they support have been sent to the President for his approval or veto, and Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin entered objection to the vote being taken on July 24, as proposed in a resolution by Mr. Penrose. Mr. Dixon of Montana, another insurgent, was just making up his mind to object to the other dates for the other two measures when Mr. Smoot of Utah, a standpatter, ended the delay by objecting on his own account. Mr. Penrose wanted the vote on the Woolen bill fixed for July 26, and that on the Free List bill for July 28.

It developed right after the session that the real reason for the refusal to agree to Senator Penrose's request to fix a time for the vote was the fear of the insurgent opponents of the bill that if they gave consent they would have to make their speeches to empty desks. Several of them openly admitted this evening their belief that if a date for the vote had been fixed forty Senators would have gone home and remained there until the time for the vote.

To-day's action leaves things in exactly the position they have occupied for several days, with the exception that Mr. Penrose made plain his intention to press for votes as often as there is any likelihood of success, in the hope of disposing of the bills before the Senate, and making a final adjournment possible.

While the Senate this morning was rejecting Mr. Penrose's plan for voting on the pending bills, Speaker Clark at the President's invitation, called at the White House on business not divulged. When he left he said quietly that the longer the Senate stayed in session without doing anything the more tariff bills would it receive from the House for its consideration. The House, he said, was going slowly, but if the Senate kept Congress in session the Ways and Means Committee would gradually bring out other bills that would be passed by the House and sent up to the Senate.

Although Mr. Clark had nothing to say as to the President's attitude toward this programme, it was reported from sources close to the President that his announced opposition to what he has termed "haphazard" revision of the tariff, especially at this session of Congress, continues as strong as ever. The President has told a number of his callers that he believes future revisions of the various schedules should be made only upon scientific data obtained by the Tariff Board.

Mr. Taft has announced to Congress that the board will be ready to report on the woolen schedule by Dec. 1. It is said that he would not hesitate to veto a woolen bill passed in the meantime. It has been intimated at the White House also that the President would not hesitate to veto the Farmers' Free List bill, and that he would "go to the country" with the defense that unscientific revision was worse than none at all, and that the country could well afford to wait a few months longer to obtain the advantages the President expects from the investigations of the Tariff Board.

In the colloquy on the floor this morning over Mr. Penrose's suggestion the important part played by the President's veto power was openly apparent. The insurgents charged that the Democrats, if sincere in their desire to enact downward revision, would add the revising measures to reciprocity as amendments. To this Mr. Williams retorted that the President had already announced his intention to veto the Canadian bill if it came to him carrying any riders.

Wants to Go Home.

A rainstorm that amounted almost to a cloudburst ended to-day's session of the Senate far ahead of the regular time for adjourning. Mr. Townsend of Michigan had delivered a formal speech in support of reciprocity and Mr. Borah was assailing the agreement as unrepublican, when the storm broke. Many Senators rushed to the windows of the marble room to watch the storm, but Mr. Borah was still going ahead, when, with a deafening clatter, the worst of the downpour struck the glass roof immediately over the chamber. Speech was inaudible and Mr. Borah hesitated.

"I move that the Senate do now adjourn," said Mr. Gallinger with a bow to Mr. Borah, and adjournment was promptly taken.

The speech of the Idaho Senator was interrupted by a stinging colloquy with Mr. Martine of New Jersey. The new Senator, in an excited manner, interrupted Mr. Borah to say that he was himself a farmer and knew what the effect of reciprocity on farmers would be.

"I have taken occasion," replied Mr. Borah with a smile, "to look into the agricultural pursuits of the vociferous Senator with the gold-rimmed spectacles and the hyperion locks. He has often told us he was a farmer, and I find that fifteen years ago he did own a little farm on the outskirts of a New Jersey town. But under the encouragement of the protection this Reciprocity bill is intended to destroy, the industries of that town grew so fast that the town spread out to the farm. The Senator from New Jersey thereupon broke his farm into town lots, sold them, and has now come to Washington as a millionaire."

"Not guilty," laughed Mr. Martine as he resumed his seat.

TAFT CAUGHT IN THE RAIN.

Drenched by a Deluge Playing Golf—Lightning Razes Stables.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The deluge of rain and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning and a wind that attained a velocity of sixty miles an hour, to-day caught President Taft on the Chevy Chase golf links, caused the destruction of a building at the Soldiers' Home and played havoc with shade trees. The storm lasted only twenty minutes and was the climax of a day of intense heat, the thermometer on the street level registering 102 degrees.

With President Taft were Clarence Edwards and Major A. W. Butt. All three were drenched. Led by the President, they fled to the nearest shelter, the caddy house, where they remained until the downpour ceased, and then resumed their game over a soggy course.

The lightning struck one of the big dairy stables at the Soldier's Home and within a few minutes the structure, with its contents, was in ashes. The loss is $50,000. Eighty cows were driven from the burning building, as were seventy others in an adjoining stable, which for a time was imperiled.

Parks and streets throughout the city were littered with prostrate trees and branches. A century-old elm in the White House Grounds was uprobted.

Smashed a Gimbel Store Window.

A well-dressed young man beat with a cane upon a plate glass window in Gimbel's store yesterday until he succeeded in smashing the glass worth $400. A crowd collected when he commenced to hammer the window, but no one interfered with him until the special policeman of the store appeared. He resisted the efforts of this policeman, and Policeman Weston of the West Thirtieth Street Station took a hand. When brought before the desk at the station the window smasher said he was Joseph G. Galdo and that he was stopping at the Hotel Cumberland. After he had been locked in his cell he took a Prayer Book from his pocket and began praying. He told attachés of the station house that he was the son of an English lord.

CALLS DETECTIVES IN LORIMER INQUIRY

Funk, Followed Even Into Senate Committee's Room, Has Three of Them Subpoenaed.

LUMBERMAN TELLS OF HINES

"We'll Be Down with Plenty of Money," He Said Over the Telephone, Declares W. H. Cook.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Three detectives who are said to have been employed to shadow Clarence S. Funk, General manager of the International Harvester Company and the principal witness at the present inquiry into the election of Senator Lorimer, to-day ventured into the room where the investigation is being held and Mr. Funk had them subpoenaed as witnesses. When he left the witness stand he was unshadowed for the first time in weeks, it is said. No time was fixed for calling the detectives.

Mr. Funk to-day publicly announced that the detective who admitted he had been employed to shadow him was named Blaine and belonged to a Chicago agency. At the instance of William J. Hynes, attorney for Edward Hines, the Chicago lumber men, who is said to have collected a $100,000 fund to aid Lorimer's election, the witness discussed his experiences with Blaine.

Mr. Funk left the witness stand and W. H. Cook of Duluth, Minn., a lumberman, was sworn. His testimony was largely a reiteration of his narrative before the Helm committee at Springfield, Ill.

He related an alleged conversation with Mr. Hines at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago in May, 1909. It was at that time, Mr. Cook declared, Mr. Hines remarked, he "was having a —— of a time" at Washington.

"'Now, for instance,'" Mr. Cook testified Mr. Hines said. "'there is old Stephenson. After I got him elected he has gone down there and started working for free lumber. The Southern Democrats are the worst of the whole lot.' Hines said he would have them all fixed up one day, and the next day they would flop."

Mr. Cook reiterated his Springfield testimony regarding an alleged telephone conversation Hines had from Cook's hotel room to Springfield the day Senator Lorimer was elected, or the day before. Cook testified that it was in this conversation that Hines said he had just come from Washington, and that President Taft and Senator Aldrich were against Hopkins.

"Lorimer must be elected," Cook declared Hines said over the telephone. "Don't leave anything undone. I will be down on the next train with all the money needed."

William O'Brien, a lumber man, of Duluth, Minn., and Vice President of the Virginia & Rainy Lake Company, of which Mr. Hines is President, and of which Mr. Cook, another Director, contradicted the testimony given to the Helm committee in Springfield, Ill., by Investigator Coan. He denied that he had said to Mr. Coan that he was mixed up with the Weyerheusers and Hines in a deal and that he felt that his testimony might convict Mr. Hines of perjury.

Odd Lots of Stock

We will buy for you on the partial payment plan new Panama 3% bonds in denominations of $100, $500 or $1,000.

We will buy other bonds on the same terms in $1,000 denominations and in $500 and $100 denominations when available.

Send for Circular No. 40—"Odd Lot Investment"

John Muir & Co
Specialists in Odd Lots
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Sale of Blum & Koch Straw Hats for Men—at Saks'

Values 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 at 1.95

Sale continues today and Thursday.

¶You are more accustomed to an announcement of this sort after the Fourth than before it, so that timeliness is an especial feature of this sale. But it has still more important features than that.

¶A Blum & Koch straw hat is conceded to be the finest product of its kind in this country. Men who know the merit of a fine straw are just as prejudiced in favor of a Blum & Koch label as they are in their political sentiments. Generally, these celebrated hats sell for 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00, but today and tomorrow at Saks' they have made a common cause under the standard of 1.95.

¶These particular hats are samples, which is another point in their favor, for it is the duty of a sample to be perfect in all its parts. Yet because they are samples, we get them at a remarkably low price. Splits, fine and rough sennits, Milans and Mackinaws.

Men's Underwear Sale—at Saks'

Values 50c and 75c ..... at 39c

¶We have an aisleful of men's Summer underwear in the coolest and most comfortable materials, the product of one of the best manufacturers in New York. Were made to sell at the values stated below, but fell into our hands for a great deal less. They are splendidly made, too, and we regard them as the best underwear values in a very long time.

Men's Summer Underwear, athletic style, sleeveless or quarter sleeves, and knee drawers. Made of satin plaid nainsook or pongee cloth in white. All sizes.
Values 50c and 75c per garment.....Now at 39c

Men's Two and Three Piece Blue Serge Suits—at Saks'

¶The half of a pair of scissors—bread without butter—rain without shine—wine without song—life without love—the ghost without Hamlet—like unto these is a man's wardrobe without a suit of blue serge.

¶Like a rich uncle, a blue serge is never in the way. It is perennially welcome. It is the honored guest at the banquet of clothes—master of the sartorial ceremonies—chief answer to what's what in men's Summer wear.

¶And a blue serge tailored by Saks transcends the trappings of mere style and achieves that note of distinction which lends individuality to the wearer.

15.00 to 35.00

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

CORNELL CREWS WIN TWO HUDSON RACES

Continued from Page 1.

the Columbia boat. Approaching the first-mile mark the Columbia stroke was quickened just a bit. It was barely perceptible, but it was up slightly. The result was not long showing, and surely and gradually the Cornell boat came back, but not until after the mile mark was passed did Columbia accomplish what she set out to actually do. The race stood at the mile: Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Syracuse. This standing held good for the inside crews until the last few hundred yards of the course, when every crew did a merry-go-round except Syracuse.

Columbia kept her raised stroke beautifully, and it seemed to be her proper gait, for the boat swung along at a pace consistent with conditions and slowly but surely creeping into a leading position. It was hard work, but Columbia was getting there, and Cornell was trying to keep her out.

Columbia Still Leading.

At the mile and a half Columbia had about three feet leeway, and she was rowing the same stroke as Cornell. Stroke for stroke the two plodded on, neither giving a hair's breadth unless under compulsion. The Morningside boys caused a gasp of apprehension just after the mile-and-a-half mark flashed by by putting another link in their chain of strokes. Here is where crews generally go to pieces, and by doing this same trick, but the Columbia pivot man knew what he was doing, and didn't make the mistake of trying to do too much. He was satisfied with just one more stroke than he had been rowing to the minute, and his wisdom was soon apparent.

Just before the two miles had been covered Columbia had added a foot to the short lead she had worked so hard for. As the post was passed the positions were Columbia, Cornell, Penn, Wisconsin, and Syracuse. One hundred yards further and Cornell tried to sneak one over, but that Columbia boat was watchful and resentful to the highest degree of the slightest attempt to get anything away from it. Cornell's effort, however, was no mean one, and she took a chunk of Columbia's lead. But, try as she might, she couldn't get her nose out in front of the race. Columbia was holding on fine, and the Blue and White crowd on the train was crazy. Most of them didn't know it was the greatest boat race from a "scrappy" standpoint that was ever rowed over the Poughkeepsie-Highland course, but a mummy could appreciate the fact that a ripping contest was coming off.

Columbia Increases Lead.

At the two-and-a-half-mile point Columbia, without monkeying with the rhythm of her stroke, put a little beef on it, and by half inches she increased her lead a foot. She wasn't satisfied, though, and put on more steam as Cornell showed a disposition to get gay. Approaching the bridge, the Gotham lads were steadily increasing their lead. It was slow, hard work, but she was surely and slowly getting away with the race. The most rabid Cornell rooter wouldn't have wagered a nickel on the Ithacans' chances as the two crews swept by the ferry slip at Highland. Columbia here was three-quarters of a length nearer home than the up-Staters.

The greater portion of the crowd on the train was paying little attention to the other crews in the race, and one could hardly blame them. It isn't very often a spectacle like Columbia and Cornell were making takes place, and while the other crews were manfully plugging away and incidentally pulling their hearts out, few of the spectators were aware of it. Penn and Wisconsin were having the same kind of a race for third place that Columbia and Cornell were having for first. Pennsylvania was having no cinch keeping her boat in front of Wisconsin. Syracuse was hopelessly out of it.

Going under the Central New England bridge Columbia got away with another foot of lead. Nothing could stop her now but a death in the boat, for all other accident contingencies had been provided for. But the young men at Cornell who declare themselves for the crew when they enter the institution are taught to prepare for and expect anything to happen to the other crew. It's a long, hard education the boys get, but it's a thorough one. Most any other eight would have given it up yesterday, but not Cornell. Even as they swung into the stretch of the last mile, down where the yachts and rowboats and other craft made a wide lane of river for them to come through, Columbia piled on more beef and made it open water between the two boats. Cornell just dug her oars maybe a little deeper, certainly with the same teeth-clinched doggedness she had shown all the way down, thinking perhaps that something would happen. Something happened all right, but it didn't come off all at once.

Just as the two leading shells passed the red buoys marking the beginning of the last mile the Cornell boat could be observed going up. It wasn't much, but still it was an advantage. The Columbia rooters couldn't see it, for their boat had a good lead, and two-thirds of the distance had been rowed, and she was still leading. Besides, Cornell had inched up that way at other stages of the race and didn't set anything on fire. What they didn't observe, though, was that the bow man's oar slapped the ripples on his recovery without any good rowing reason. The Columbia boat was coming back, not in any revival sense, but she was lagging in the procession. First the Cornell bow caught the rudder of the blue and white boat then it crawled up to "coxie."

When the Cornell oars began flashing in parallel lines with the blue and white blades it was a sure thing that something had happened to Columbia. Her bow had been going mad for nearly a mile. During the last quarter he was a passenger, and a mighty sick one. As Cornell went by 100 yards before the line her stroke went up two notches, and she crossed about a length and a half to the good. Penn and Wisconsin kept up their dandy fight right up to the line, and the Philadelphias got in third by the narrowest sort of squeak. Syracuse was far behind.

Courtney Springs a Surprise.

"Old Man" Courtney, the Cornell coach, contrary to his usual custom, was much in evidence. Before the races started he went over the course in the launch to see that the way was clear. He hovered close to his crews before the start and followed every stroke of his pupils.

The weather conditions were almost ideal for the aquatic spectacle. A breeze from the south rippled the water slightly when the Varsity race started. A purple haze settled over the Hudson. The tide had just turned and was ebbing slowly down stream. The long train of observation cars was a picture of color and animation. Cornell always comes to Poughkeepsie and she was here strong to-day. Columbia was here stronger than ever.

The crowds flooded in early, and lost no time in getting aboard the observation train. The Hudson was filled from shore to shore with all kinds of craft, leaving only a clear, wide track near the west shore for the racing shells.

The west bank of the river was crowded to the water's edge with the folk from miles around this town, who congregate each year and make the regatta a holiday. Scores of luxurious yachts anchored near the finish. Behind them lay the big excursion boats, every deck crowded. Natty looking sailors climbed high on the rigging of the yachts to get a better view of the race. Small, swift motor boats shot in among the larger boats, and thousands saw the races from rowboats and canoes of every description.

Col. John Jacob Astor and a large party were on Col. Astor's houseboat, Xylophone, and they were late for the start of the observation train, so the Colonel piloted the boat up the river just above the bridge and sent the party ashore in a rowboat. It took three trips, and each time a difficult landing was made on the rocks. Col. Astor and his son, Vincent, manned the boat, and several times experienced difficulty and no little danger in making a landing.

The revenue cutter Manhattan saw the Xylophone just back of the State boats and ordered it across the river.

Enthusiastic Crowds.

There may have been larger crowds at the regatta in other years, but there never was a crowd which beat to-day's for enthusiasm. The uncertainty of the result kept the rival college contingents barking at each other. Cornell men were not so outspoken or confident as in other years. They knew there was a hard fight ahead. The betting wasn't as lively as usual by Cornell men, although the Columbia Club special brought up a lot of young graduates who didn't hesitate to back the crew.

It was gray and rainy looking here this morning, and the enthusiasm didn't run very high until toward noon, when the automobile parties, the private yachts, and special trains began to arrive. The quietness soon left the village, and the town became a glaring picture of bright colors once again. The clouds began to break early in the afternoon and the sun came out. A breeze from the south ruffled up the water, and if the day had been made to order the conditions couldn't have been better.

The observation train began to load up early in the afternoon. Before 2 o'clock the first special had emptied a big load down below the bridge, and craft of every kind began to bring people across the river. It was a happy, buoyant crowd. On every hand were pretty girls with pretty dresses. Exuberant undergraduates were with them, with their favorite college colors on hat or sleeve or lapel. Some of them even wore belts of the colors. There was more light blue and white than anything geise, and after the game freshman crew from Morningside Heights won their great victory the hawkers soon sold out every bit of Columbia color they had, and the observation train was one long curving bank of this light blue and white dainty combination.

All the crowd wasn't on the west side of the river, for high on the east hills hundreds of townspeople sat during the afternoon and wondered at the hullaballoo that was going merrily on. Sometimes the town gets tired of the annual visit of the gay college crowds, but it surely wakes them up when they break forth in raucous joy, as they did yesterday. At 3 o'clock the observation cars were crowded and started toward the stakeboat above the bridge. As soon as the train was under way a hundred and one tardy graduates jumped from some unseen place and risked life and limb climbing aboard. It was at this time that Cornell's first big cheer was heard. The little Cornell launch was seen steaming up along the lane made by the revenue cutters. Hidden under an awning was "Old Man" Courtney. The crowd clamored for him until he turned and waved his hand.

River Banks Crowded.

The river banks and the railroad tracks were crowded, and the passing trains had to pick their way through slowly. "Here they come!" some one yelled when the train was opposite the starting point of the four-oared race. The orange blades of the Syracuse oars flashed in the sun. Then came Penn and Cornell, but Columbia kept them waiting five minutes. Syracuse caught the water, and the big regatta was on. From that time until darkness fell over the course there wasn't a quiet moment. There were cheers for the winners, cheers for the losers, cheers for the coaches, and cheers for everybody.

Columbia's victory in the freshman event ripped the lid off the noise mine, and grads hugged each other and cried, "That means we win the 'Varsity, too."

There was another feature of the freshman race that made the Columbia men believe that they would win the 'Varsity. In the first race Cornell's four rowed in lane No. 2 and won. In the freshman race Columbia rowed in the same lane and won. Surely, it was the lucky lane. And Columbia had the same lane in the 'Varsity event.

Outburst for Columbia Freshmen.

The Columbia freshmen, when they whipped over the finish line at the end of their race, ripped off their rowing shirts and tossed them into the Hudson. Their trip up the river to the Columbia boathouse was a continuous outburst of congratulation. When the observation train was slowly crawling up toward Krum Elbow for the start the victorious freshmen and Coach Rice were standing on the float. Here's where Rice heard some noise that must have made him feel good. He puffed slowly away at a cigarette and raised his old straw hat in return to the salute.

Once up at the start the crowds on the observation train climbed off and stretched. There was almost an hour's wait, and it was given up to a general promenade. Spectators of one car visited another, partook of its sandwiches and ginger ale, and everybody shook hands with everybody else and said, "How you been?"

The scene at the start was one of peaceful calm. Some one yelled "All aboard," and there was a wild scramble to get back on the cars. A cheer came from the south end of the train far down the track. It grew louder, and then Pennsylvania came in sight, followed by the launch Franklin with Coach Ward watching his men anxiously.

Next came Columbia. You'd know it was the Blue and White crew from the mighty shout that went up. Jim Rice talked to the men as they came slowly up to the start. The stewards' boat then steamed into the picture. A lot of hurried orders were jumbled through a megaphone, and all was still again. The river was almost smooth, the tide had turned, and the wind from the south was very gentle. Cornell appeared next, and then came Syracuse. Wisconsin was last to show up, but the Orange crew from the Salt City caused a slight delay at the start. The coxswain calculated badly in edging up to the stake boat, and had to go up river, and do it all over again.

Then in the purple dusk of the approaching evening the five crews stretched across the course. The back of each athlete was bronze. Weeks of rowing in the hot sun made them the color of Indians. Each arm was outstretched, each foot firmly placed. There they sat as physically fit as faithful training could make them—strong, robust youths. In twenty more minutes, they were a different looking lot. All the stored up energy and enthusiasm developed in weeks of hard, gruelling work, was spent in that terrific grind through the peaceful waters of the Hudson. To the cheering, noisy thousands on the banks it seemed but a short trip from the one-mile to the four-mile stake boat, to the oarsmen it seemed an age.

COLUMBIA'S EASY VICTORY.

Blue and White Crew Romps Home—Cornell Four Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 27.—There was nothing the matter with the start of the freshman race. The five crews got away like old blues. Before 100 yards were burned up Cornell and Columbia proved the class and drew away in the lead. Columbia was rowing a high stroke, about 36, and Syracuse was sticking them in and pulling them out about as fast as she could. The Yellow and Blue boat was third at the quarter, Columbia leading the procession at this point by a half length over Cornell. A little further on it was deadly apparent that it would be a Columbia-Cornell race. At the half mile Columbia led by a good length and Cornell had a litte on Pennsylvania and Syracuse. Cornell was not going back very fast, but nearing the bridge Columbia piled a little more kick into her stroke and increased her lead. Cornell was a length ahead of Syracuse and Pennsylvania, who were about on even terms, with Wisconsin bringing up the rear.

The further they went the further Columbia pulled away. At the mile all of the strokes dropped, and Pennsylvania and Syracuse together were crawling up on Cornell for second place. It was a great race between Pennsylvania and Syracuse. Cornell increased her stroke, but she could not catch the Blue and White, and probably the "Old Man" is telling them to-night that hitting up a stroke don't win boat races. The whole train was rooting for third place. Syracuse and Pennsylvania were fighting like a lot of cats for it. Syracuse had a slight lead, and she had all she could do to keep it. Just as they crossed the line Pennsylvania put on the spurt that bade fair to carry them ahead, but it was too late. It was an easy victory for Columbia, and she beat Cornell by about two and one-half lengths.

Syracuse got the drop on the others on the start of the four-oared event. She was the inside crew, and besides having a perspective advantage, she got her sweeps in harder and more often just at the start. Her lead was not long lived, however, for Cornell and Columbia challenged, with Penn well up. In the first 200 yards Penn dropped back and Cornell and Columbia monopolized the race after they had disposed of Syracuse. Columbia had a lead of two feet at the quarter, with Cornell and Syracuse threatening her every little bit of the way. Passing the Pennsylvania quarters Columbia still had a lead, but Cornell gave promise of pushing her out of it. At the half Cornell had supplanted the Blue and White boat, but it was a better race for second place. Syracuse was fighting all she knew how to overhaul Columbia. She was just abaft the Blue and White rudder at the bridge, Cornell in the meanwhile having a length and a half lead on Columbia. Courtney's pupils were getting away with this race in the easiest kind of fashion. They were rowing just a little over 30. Penn was far behind.

It was a great race between Columbia and Syracuse, but at the mile Syracuse had got her nose in front of Columbia and was rowing a very fast stroke, 36 and 37 by actual count. Cornell was blithely paddling in the lead, about two lengths to the good. Syracuse spurted just below the last half-mile mark and cut down Cornell's lead somewhat, but this did not worry the Ithacans any, for they just put a trifle more beef on the oars and held their advantage. Columbia increased her stroke, too, and perceptibly crawled up on Syracuse. It was a heart-breaker, for Columbia couldn't hold on. Syracuse was not paying much attention to Columbia; she was after Cornell, and sent up her stroke another point, but the Ithacans had too much reserve. They crossed the line tnree-quarters of a length winner, and Syracuse was a bit more than a length ahead of Columbia.

COURTNEY'S SALVE.

Famous Coach Says Columbia Rowed Great Race, but ——.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 27.—Charles E. Courtney, the Cornell coach, who followed the crews in all races on his launch, said to-night:

"It was a great race—one of the best, I think, that I ever saw. Of course I am pleased with our boys. Columbia rowed magnificently. They were game to the last stroke. Our boys did as I told them. Fearing that the head wind from the south would kick up rough water, I instructed the crew that if they could hold the leading crew to the bridge to do so, but to make their supreme effort when they got under the shelter of the fleet of yachts to the east of the course on the last mile.

"They obeyed to the letter, and the shelter provided by the yachts gave them just the conditions we wanted for that final and, as it proved, decisive spurt."

DIX A CORNELL ROOTER.

Governor and Party See Races from the State Yacht.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 27.—Wearing a band of Cornell colors on his arm, Gov. Dix, from the deck of the State yacht Cruiser watched the crews of his Alma Mater snatch two out of three victories on the Hudson to-day. With Mrs. Dix and a party of friends, the Governor came down the river on the Cruiser and was joined later by his military staff aboard the converted yacht Gloucester of the State Naval Militia. He was received on board with a Governor's salute, and after luncheon, as the guest of Commodore Forshew, the party returned to the Cruiser, which was anchored at the finish line.

During the wait between the freshman and 'Varsity races, several naval officers went aboard the yacht to pay their respects to the Executive.

After the Cornelliana had swept past the Cruiser 'Varsity winners, the Gloucester fired a parting salute, and the little craft, with the Governor and party aboard, started up the river.

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—of the—
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
Has Begun. Have you sent your contribution?
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C. LORING BRACE, Secretary.

SUICIDE UNDER A CAR.

Man In Jersey City Lets Car Run Him Down.

A well-dressed man was killed under a Pavonia Avenue trolley car in Jersey City early yesterday morning. According to Henry C. Meyers, the motorman, the man deliberately stood in front of the swiftly approaching car and let it run him down.

The car was coming down the incline east of Palisade Avenue when, Meyers says, the man suddenly stepped out of the darkness to the track and stood between the rails waiting for the car to hit him. Meyers yelled and clanged the bell and applied the brakes, but could not stop in time.

The man was about 45 years old, five feet ten inches in height, and weighed about 180 pounds. There is tattooed on the right arm, "T. M. C. 1881," and two hands clasped.

NEARLY 1,000 ACTORS FOR 'COMMAND' NIGHT

Second Coronation Gala Performance—Fine Programme at His Majesty's Theatre.

6,000 GARDEN PARTY GUESTS

Largest Affair of Kind Ever Held In Grounds of Buckingham Palace—Many Americans Invited.

LONDON, June 27.—The King and Queen and royal and distinguished guests to-night attended the second "command" performance in connection with the coronation festivities. It was at His Majesty's Theatre, and might be described as an all-star performance before an all-star audience.

For the occasion Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree had arranged a superb programme. He received their Majesties in the beautiful house, made still more beautiful by the adoption of a scheme of decoration along Grecian lines, remarkable for its delicate simplicity. He had insisted that the play was the thing.

Owen Seaman, editor of Punch, boldly paraphrasing Shakespeare in the prologue composed for to-night's performance, emphasized the idea by writing:

The play's the thing,
Wherein to snatch a conquest of the King.

So the distinguished audience saw scenes from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "David Garrick," "Julius Caesar," "The Critic," and Ben Jonson's masque, "The Vision of Delight," in which appeared more than 300 actors and actresses standing at the top of their profession, with minor actors and actresses filling supernumerary rôles, the whole number engaged reaching nearly 1,000. To accommodate this extraordinary cast dressing rooms were provided in the shops in the arcade at the back of the theatre and in the Carlton Hotel.

Long before the doors opened a great crowd had gathered about the theatre and along the route from Buckingham Palace. When their Majesties appeared they were loudly cheered, the band of the Irish Guards, stationed near the royal entrance to the theatre, playing the national anthem.

At the conclusion of the performance there was a remarkable display of loyalty. The whole audience stood motionless while Miss Clara Butt, the English contralto, sang the national anthem, the Indian Princes and gentlemen with their hands raised at the salute. After the last verse was given the whole house took up the refrain with enthusiasm. Queen Mary turned and bowed to the audience. Then their Majesties departed.

They received an ovation, both within the house as they were leaving it and outside, where great crowds still awaited the departing guests, most of whom drove to Lord Derby's ball at Derby House. With the exception of the King and Queen, practically all the guests from His Majesty's Theatre attended the ball. These included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and other members of the Connaught family, Special American Ambassador and Mrs. Hammond, and Ambassador and Mrs. Reid.

The ballroom was beautifully adorned with vast quantities of roses, the supper tables with carnations and roses. In the opening quadrille the German Crown Princess had Lord Derby as her partner, while Lord Stanley, heir to the Derby Earldom, who is only 16 years old but 6 feet 2 inches in height, danced with Princess Fushimi of Japan.

The evening's entertainments included William Waldorf Astor's concert at his residence in Carlton House Terrace, Melba and Paderewski being among the artists who performed.

The whole grand tier was converted into a royal box, beautifully decorated. The audience rose and sang the national anthem as the King and Queen walked to their seats. Nearly all the men present were in uniform, and the women were superbly gowned, but, as at Covent Garden last night, the Indian Princes, with their gorgeous and bejeweled apparel, outshone all others. The audience included all the royal and other special representatives who attended the coronation, the Ambassadors, Colonial Premiers, members of the royal household, and members of the Cabinet.

The King wore the uniform of a Field Marshal, with the Garter ribbon. The Queen wore a wonderful robe of old gold, with the insignia of the Garter, presented to her by the Marys of the empire, and a diamond fleur-de-lis and Maltese cross tiara.

Special American Ambassador Hammond was a guest in the royal box, and sat beside Prince Louis of Battenberg, who, in a heavily gold-braided Admiral's uniform, appeared gorgeous in comparison with the representative of the United States, who was in conventional evening dress. Mrs. Hammond wore an emerald green satin gown, embroidered with dull gold.

"The King's Afternoon Party," as the coronation garden party at Buckingham Palace this afternoon was officially designated, was the largest affair of the kind ever held in the spacious grounds of their Majesties' London residence.

No fewer than 6,000 guests had been summoned, and, as all the women were in the daintiest of Summer costumes, the garden's fifty acres presented a charming picture. Bright sunshine favored the festival, and the great groves and multicolored flowerbeds, with a large lake in the middle, looked their best.

Brightly painted barges, manned by King's boatmen in scarlet gold liveries, lent a touch of earlier days to the scene. Temporary structures had been erected on the lawns, and bands of musicians were stationed in the garden.

King George and Queen Mary, with their royal guests, and escorted by the great officers of State, went through the grounds in procession in the course of the afternoon, the other guests forming avenues as the imperial party approached.

Among their Majesties' guests were many Americans, including Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft and Miss Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Templeton Crocker and Miss Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence of Boston, Mrs. and Miss Kerr-Smiley, Mrs. and Miss Whitridge, Mrs. E. D. Black, Mrs. Chenoweth, J. Ridgely Carter, American Minister to Roumania; Richard C. Kerens, American Ambassador at Vienna, and Mrs. Kerens; Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the American Ambassador to France; Special American Ambassador Hammond and Mrs. Hammond, and Miss Bessie Curtis.

To Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, who, with Mrs. Reid and the staff of the Embassy, was a guest at the garden party, the King presented a coronation medal.

The principal coronation festivities are nearing an end, but subsidiary functions and social entertainments are still sufficiently numerous and important to keep London in a constant state of effervescence. While in one section of the city an army of workmen is busy removing decorations and stands, in another section great numbers are employed erecting new arches and stringing buntnig to do honor to their Majesties on the next royal progress, on Thursday. Although the authorities are taking the same apparently needless precautions in the shape of gates as on the route of last week's processions, Thursday's affair will be of minor importance, and there will be none of the grand military display which characterized the second procession in coronation week.

London is still more or less in a holiday mood. The streets are filled with idlers and visitors, watching the comings and goings of royal and distinguished strangers.

Very noticeable is the rush of Americans, not only from the United States by every incoming steamer, but also from the Continent, demonstrating that they purposely kept away during the coronation period so as to escape extortionate demands.

The remainder of London's social season is certain to be very brilliant.

BOSTONIANS SEE LONDON.

Delegation from Chamber of Commerce Excites Much Interest.

LONDON, June 27.—The delegation from the Boston Chamber of Commerce arrived in London to-day, and, with their families, were taken about in carriages to see the sights. They were shown through the House of Commons this afternoon during a recess hour, and also attended a big meeting in the Guildhall, where they heard addresses by Alexander Ure, K. C., and others on the land and other new taxes marking Chancellor Lloyd-George's régime.

Everywhere the Americans found the Englishmen much interested in their tour. They anticipate that as a result of their visits to London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities there will be a large representation from British Chambers of Commerce at the fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, to be held in Boston next year.

FEARS THE CLEARING HOUSE.

Van Tuyl Says Its Enmity Might Ruin a Solvent Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 27.—In terms almost identical with those used in the last few days by Tammany Senators, George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., State Superintendent of Banks, reported to the Senate to-day on the resolution of Senator Grady inquiring into the circumstances under which several trust companies joined the New York Clearing House.

The inquiry was prompted by the failure of State banks and trust companies to avail themselves of the chance to reduce their cash reserves by investing in State and city bonds. Senator Grady wanted the Superintendent to say whether or not the rules and regulations of the Clearing House affected that State banking law.

Mr. Van Tuyl referred to the Clearing House as the hub of the financial system of the United States.

"So uncontrolled is its power," Mr. Van Tuyl said, "so commanding its prestige and so dangerous the withdrawal of its support, that a solvent bank, not a member, might be ruined by incurring its enmity. It would seem clear that, to banks in this category which, since they have been chartered by the State, are in situations of our own creation, the State owes some protection against even the unintended injury of uncontrolled power."

Mr. Van Tuyl finds that seventeen trust companies have joined the Clearing House without objection to its conditions. He points out that the cash reserve requirement of the Clearing House is greater than that of the State law. The Superintendent said the people had a right to believe that a bank which was allowed to keep open was solvent, and yet, he adds, it is conceded that a bank complying with the State law might be suspended from the Clearing House for failure to conform to some extra restriction which might be unfair, and that such expulsion might lead to a run on the institution.

The report was referred to the Senate Finance Committee without comment.

Bankers in a position to reflect the views of the New York Clearing House Association said yesterday in reference to the report of Bank Superintendent Van Tuyl on the relations of State banking institutions to the Clearing House that it was the duty of the Association to enforce sound banking rules.

The Clearing House, they pointed out, always has required more of its members than the State laws require of banking institutions. This has been done, they said, to strengthen the banking position in this city. If the law allows too much freedom in the matter of receivers or in other matters, the duty of the Clearing House, these bankers pointed out, is to supplement the law's requirements.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that the Clearing House Association is a voluntary organization and that it is not under the control of the State.

FIRM ON SIGNED EDITORIALS.

Senate Won't Recall Bill from Assembly—Will Fail, Says Newcomb.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 27.—Senator Newcomb's motion to recall from the Assembly Senator Grady's bill requiring every newspaper editorial to be signed by its writer was defeated in the Senate to-day by a vote of 6 to 33.

"The Legislature of the State of New York will make itself ridiculous in the eyes of the country," said Senator Newcomb, who was not present last week when the Senate passed the bill with only two votes in the negative. "The editorial may not be the true opinion of the writer. A newspaper has an identity and individuality of its own, and its editorials are not personal but an expression of the newspaper's policy. Often a writer is assigned a subject after an editorial conference, and what is written expresses the views of the newspaper, and not of the man."

Senator Grady opposed the Newcomb resolution and declared that the purpose of his measure was not generally understood.

"I want the editorials signed," he said, "so that the public will have an opportunity to judge between the critic and the person criticised. There are some newspaper men for whose opinions I have great respect, and on the other hand, there are those I care little about. More than half the editorial writers are well known men. The signed editorial did not originate with me. The idea was suggested to me by a Supreme Court Justice. There is no reason why the bill should be recalled from the Assembly."

Those who supported Senator Newcomb were Senators Duhamel, Bayne, Roosevelt, Saxe, and Allen. The Grady bill is now in the Assembly Rules Committee.

PASSES ELECTION BILL.

Assembly for Empowering Aldermen to Appoint Election Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 27.—Speaker Daniel D. Frisbie cast the deciding vote in the Assembly to-night when the Levy bill embodying amendments to the election law demanded by Tammany Hall was passed. At one time it looked as if Majority Leader A. E. Smith would fail to obtain the requisite seventy-six votes. At the close of the roll call several votes were needed, and a number of Democrats who had withheld their votes were persuaded to "save the bill." Efforts to obtain the vote of Assemblyman Hollman of Nassau failed, and he alone was not recorded.

There were sixty-five votes against the bill, including those of all the Republicans, Mr. O'Connor, Independence League, and Messrs. Beach of Tioga, Fry of Kings, Friedman of New York, Huber and Kennedy of Queens, McDaniels of Tompkins, and Shortt of Richmond, who deserted the Democrats.

The Levy bill transfers from the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen the power to name the members of the Board of Elections. The Board of Aldermen is almost invariably controlled by Tammany. The measure also makes impossible anti-Tammany fusion allowing the name of a candidate to appear only once on a ticket. Independent nominations are practically shut off by restricting right to sign an independent petition to registered voters. The time for registration is so close to that for filing independent nominations that it will be difficult to obtain the required signatures. Many other features of the measure affect voters in the up-State districts. One of these extends the signature requirement to the whole State in the registration of voters.

Twenty-nine amendments were offered by Mr. Murray of New York, and they were defeated by a vote of 77 to 79. Other amendments offered by members from Onondaga and Monroe were disposed of by practically the same vote. The Tammany leaders say they will have less difficulty in getting the passage of the bill in the Senate, where it will be considered next week.

Australia's Population 4,449,495.

MELBOURNE, June 27.—The new census gives the Commonwealth of Australia a population of 4,449,495.

The population of the Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania, as recorded by the census of 1901, was 3,773,801.

YOUR BUSINESS NOW
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FAREWELL DINNER TO HILL IN BERLIN

German Regret at His Departure Shown by Number of High Officials Present.

THE KAISER PRAISES HIM

Says He Regards Retiring American Ambassador as in Different Category from Other Envoys.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 27.—Dr. David Jayne Hill, the retiring American Ambassador, was the guest of honor at a farewell dinner given to-night at the Hotel Adlon by the American Association of Commerce and Trade here.

Any question as to the esteem in which Dr. Hill is held by the German Government or of the sincerity with which his departure is regretted was settled by the strong contingent of prominent officials present. Among the 140 guests were ten of the leading members of the German Imperial and Prussian State Governments, every important civil Ministry being represented. The officials present included Foreign Secretary Kiderlen-Wächter, Minister of the Interior Delbrück, Minister of Commerce Sydow, Minister of Justice Beseler, Minister of Railways Breitenbach, Minister of Education Von Trott, Minister of Agriculture Schorlemer, and Ministerial Directors Lewald and Körner. Several prominent members of the German business world were present, while university circles were represented by Prof. Harnack, the theologian, and Prof. Von Giercke, the well-known authority on international law.

Addresses were delivered by Isaac Wolf, Jr., President of the association; Minister Delbrück, and Prof. Harnack, who paid high tributes to the Ambassador's record as an official and a scholar. Prof. Harnack compared Dr. Hill to Wilhelm von Humboldt as a rare instance of the qualities of a diplomatist and a scholar combined in equal degree.

In replying Dr. Hill expressed his profound appreciation of the "continuous and multiform kindnesses" which had made his three years' service in Berlin a source of unbroken pleasure and satisfaction to him. Speaking incidentally of the arbitration question, he said:

"We in America have hopes for a more closely united world. We believe that the day will come when all nations will dwell, if not in peace, at least in respect for law. We believe in law, justice, and righteousness; we believe these things applicable internationally—that under a rightly constituted court we have a gift of mutual interpretation."

Minister of Justice Beseler in a brief speech paid a graceful compliment to Mrs. Hill, who, he said, had shown Berlin an example of what the hospitality of an American home meant.

A telegram from John Hays Hammond in London was read congratulating Dr. Hill on the success of his Berlin mission.

KIEL, June 27.—Emperor William in a conversation which he had last evening at the dinner given by the Imperial Yacht Club with Henry Howard of Boston, Chairman of the German-American Sonder Race Committee, took occasion to pay high compliments to Dr. David Jayne Hill, the retiring American Ambassador.

The Emperor, in expressing regret at the departure of the Ambassador, said he regarded Dr. Hill as on a different footing from that of other Ambassadors, and had always found him worthy of confidence.

Referring to conditions in the American Diplomatic Service, which, the Emperor said, often brought men of no diplomatic training to the higher posts, his Majesty considered the departure of such an accomplished diplomat as Dr. Hill at the end of a short term of service in Berlin as particularly regrettable.

TO REPORT ON TRANSFERS.

Senate Orders Service Board to Do So by July 3.

ALBANY, June 27.—Democratic Senators made a bitter attack to-day on the Public Service Commission for New York City in a debate on the resolution of Senator Pollock asking the commission for information concerning the transfer question in New York City. The commission was called an ultra-conservative body, accomplishing little, if anything, for the people of New York.

"Before the commission was created we did have some rights," Senator Grady said. "Since we have had the commission we have lost transfers and are worse off than ever before."

Senator McManus said that the report of John N. Carlisle, the Governor's Commissioner, who found that the commission had been doing commendable work, was untrue. Senator Hinman defended the commission, which, he said, was a judicial body to which the Legislature had no right to submit such a question. Senator Newcomb of New York, on the other hand, said the commission was the creature of the Legislature, with power delegated to it by the Legislature, and a question as to its work was not improper.

The resolution calling upon the commission to submit a report before July 3 on the transfer situation was adopted by a large majority. Senator Pollock said the purpose of the inquiry was to ascertain if the commission needed further legislation to enable it to deal with the transfer problem.

DEMOCRATS TO MEET HERE.

Preparations for League Conference in September Are Being Made.

ALBANY, June 27.—Preparations are being made by the Democratic League for the holding of a conference in New York City early in September, similar to that held in Saratoga in 1909, when the league was organized.

The new Executive Committee appointed by Chairman Thomas M. Osborne for the ensuing year include Edward M. Shepard and Alonzo G. McGuire for Brooklyn, and Edward J. McGuire, Lee Kohns, Montgomery Hare, Robert G. Monroe, and S. Stanwood Menken for New York.

LINER HAMBURG RELEASED.

Will Start Back to the Mediterranean To-day After Short Stay at Pier.

The Hamburg-American liner Hamburg, which has been detained in Quarantine since her arrival from Naples last Saturday, owing to a suspicious case of illness, was released yesterday, the case having been shown not to be cholera. The Hamburg will sail at 4 o'clock this afternoon with a large crowd of passengers for Mediterranean ports. The Hamburg was scheduled to have sailed at 10 A. M. yesterday. The Hamburg got to her pier at 11 A. M., which have her twenty-nine hours to turn around in and get ready for sea.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Caillaux Forms Ministry, Retaining Delcasse.

PARIS, June 27.—The new French Cabinet was definitely constituted to-night, and Joseph Caillaux, the Premier, who succeeds M. Monis, presented his colleagues to President Fallières, who signed the nomination decrees.

The Cabinet is composed as follows:

M. Caillaux, Premier and Minister of the Interior.
Jean Cruppi, Minister of Justice.
Justin G. de Selves, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
L. L. Klotz, Minister of Finance.
Adolphe Messimy Minister of War.
Theophile Delcasse, Minister of Marine.
Jules Steeg, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Augagneur, Minister of Public Works.
M. Couyba, Minister of Commerce.
Jules Pams, Minister of Agriculture.
M. Lebrun, Minister of the Colonies.
Rene Renoult, Minister of Labor.

The Under Secretaries are: Interior, M. Talvy; Finance, M. Besnard; Fine Arts, M. Dujardin-Beaumetz; Posts, M. Chaumet.

The members of the Cabinet are about equally divided for and against proportional representation, which is taken to indicate that the new Government's policy will be to find a compromise acceptable to all parties.

At the first meeting of the Cabinet, held to-night, the terms of the declaration which will be read in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday were discussed. This declaration of policy will deal with the budget, the question of delimitation, electoral reforms, and the reinstatement of the railroad employés dismissed at the time of the strike last year.

M. Caillaux offered to M. Poincaré his choice of the portfolios of Foreign Affairs or War, but M. Poincaré preferred the Ministry of Justice. As this did not harmonize with M. Caillaux's ideas of a combination from a political standpoint, M. Poincaré is not a member of the new Government.

NEW ANTI-JEWISH CAMPAIGN.

Expulsions from Russia's Provinces on the Pacific Threatened.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 27.—Governor General Gondatti has instructed the Governors of the Maritime Provinces to submit to him not latter than Sept. 14 full particulars regarding the Jews living in their jurisdiction, including lists of those lacking the right of residence.

Those subject to expulsion will have four weeks within which to close up their affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—The Ministry of Trade is negotiating with the Ministry of the Interior with a view to the temporary suspension of the order of the Governor of Toboisk, Siberia, prohibiting Jews from attending the Fur Fair at Tyumen. If the Ministry of the Interior does not grant this concession the Ministry of Trade will take the case before the Council of Ministers. Premier Stolypin holds the portfolio of interior affairs.

CHURCH AFIRE BY LIGHTNING.

Montreal Catholic Edifice Is Almost Destroyed—City Damaged.

MONTREAL, June 27.—The St. Jean Baptiste Catholic Church, a handsome stone structure located in the northeast end of the city, was struck by lightning during a violent thunderstorm to-night and was practically destroyed in a fire which followed.

The storm was the most severe of the season, and caused much damage to property throughout the city and in the suburbs.

ENGLISH DENOUNCE LONDON DECLARATION

Huge Meeting Against It in Capital Attended by Many Representative Men.

SAYS BRITONS WOULD STARVE

Balfour Asserts Enemy Could Sink Grain-Carrying Ships by Turning Merchantmen Into Privateers.

LONDON, June 27.—A huge assemblage composed of representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, heads of London firms, members of Parliament, lawyers, and distinguished naval officers gathered at the Cannon Street Hotel this afternoon and passed a resolution condemning the Declaration of London.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, delivered an address and moved the resolution, which expressed the opinion that the Declaration of London concerning the laws of naval warfare most seriously weakened the naval position of the British Empire, was highly prejudicial to its commercial interests, and gravely threatened the food supply of these islands in time of war.

Mr. Balfour argued from the point of view that "starvation, not invasion, is the danger of this country." He asserted that under the Declaration of London a weak naval power could convert merchantmen into privateers and sink every neutral ship carrying grain to the starving millions in Great Britain without anything to deter them except the possibility that some two or three years after they had starved this country into submission an international tribunal might mulct them for damages.

The crush at the hotel was so great that an overflow meeting was held.

The British Government a few days ago declared its intention of ratifying the Declaration of London despite a vigorous protest made by most of the Admirals of the navy.

A conference of the chief naval powers was held in London from December, 1908, to February, 1909, with a view to arriving at an agreement as to the rules of prizes in naval warfare, the object being to draw up a definite code—following the precedent of the Declaration of Paris of 1856—for the purposes of the International Prize Court to be established in accordance with one of the conventions of the second Hague Conference in 1907. The result was the Declaration of London, signed by the representatives of Great Britain and other powers.

In the declaration the question of blockade is dealt with in a manner substantially in agreement with the historical practice of England, the chief point being that to be binding on neutrals it "must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy's coast line."

As regards contraband, various mutual concessions are made. What constitutes "absolute" contraband is shown by a sample list of articles exclusively or mainly used in war. Another list (including foodstuffs and fuel) enumerates articles which illustrate "conditional" contraband, as likely to be used either for warlike or peaceful purposes. "Conditional" contraband is liable to capture only "if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or a Government department of the enemy State." Other articles of a similar nature may be added to either category of contraband if duly notified to neutrals by declaration.

A compromise was reached with reference to the doctrine of "continuous voyage." This doctrine, which considers the destination of the cargo rather than that of the ship, is to be maintained as to "absolute" contraband, but not as to "conditional" contraband. The latter, therefore, is not liable to capture, whatever its ultimate destination, if it is to be discharged from the ship at some intervening neutral port, unless the enemy country has no seaboard. The ship conveying contraband can itself be condemned if such contraband forms more than half the cargo either in value, weight, volume, or freight.

The destruction of neutral prizes or of their cargo is not permitted unless it can be justified by reason of "exceptional necessity." The question of the hostile character of ship or cargo depends upon the flag of the ship and the ownership of the cargo; but the definition of the owner's character is purposely left undecided, as some powers wished to make his domicile the test, and others preferred his nationality.

Further articles of the Declaration deal with unneutral service of neutral ships—such as the conveyance of troops or of individuals belonging to the armed forces of the enemy; the transfer to a neutral flag of "enemy" merchant ships before or after the beginning of hostilities; neutral vessels under convoy, which are to be immune from search, subject to a declaration as to the ships and their cargoes from the commander of the convoy; resistance to search, and compensation to injured neutrals.

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Life Insurance Protection

Net cost 1911 on policies issued 1910:

Age	25	35	45	50
Net Cost	$855	$968	$1,275	$1,650

Smaller or Larger Amounts Pro Rata.

Policies renewable every five years at attained age without medical examination. Investigate this before deciding on ANY policy.

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6000 Negligee Shirts

At an average of half price or less

Here is a shirt assortment, in fabric, weave and pattern, at greater value—quality, style and service considered—than the history of the Smith Gray & Co. stores has ever known.

All are the product of America's foremost shirt makers—many of the patterns being exclusive—all are hand-tailored—cut on generous custom lines—and will compare favorably with the better class of custom made shirts.

1.50 and 2.00 Negligee Shirts, 85c

The fabrics include percales and madras—this season's best offering of patterns and color combinations, in plain and plaited negligee shirts—coat model—cuffs attached—all sizes—made to our special custom tailored standard for fine ready-to-wear shirts.

2.00 and 2.50 Negligee Shirts, 1.15

Silk finished and highly mercerized cotton fabrics—high count percales and printed and woven madras—bosoms plaited and plain negligee—cuffs attached, both laundered and soft double French styles—coat model—all sizes.

3.50 and 4.00 Negligee Shirts, 1.85

Silk and silk mixture weaves from one of America's largest producers of finest ready-to-wear shirts. The offering comprises neat stripes and many desirable color combinations—coat model—all sizes.

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Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
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Your particular chimney problem studied by experts, and estimates given without charge. The work is undertaken with this understanding:

We will not accept payment unless successful.

Kitchen ventilating systems, preventing cooking odors.

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Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

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TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS. J.B. GREENHUT, Pres. BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

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Last Days of June Clearance

You will find here the lowest prices of the year. Many entire stock sections will show average reductions of 25 per cent. But far more apparent will be the money saving to you if you compare our prices with the current retail figures elsewhere.

Here are specimen savings: For example, our remarkably low prices on Refrigerators:

Our $10.50 "Model" Refrigerators . . . $6.75

Lift-cover style; 40 inches high; ice capacity 45 lbs.

Remember that our "Model" has been Manhattan's standard for years—because it is of the best material and workmanship; is thoroughly insulated; charcoal-filled; has wire shelves in provision chamber; removable side-walls and pipes; bronze-finish hardware.

IMPORTANT: The above and the subjoined prices will hold only during the PRESENT CLEARANCE!

Two $11.25 Favorites, Today, at $9

Our "UNIVERSAL" Lift-Cover Style: 42 inches high; 50 lbs. ice capacity; double walls; WHITE-ENAMEL LINED; 1911 model.

Our "LEADER" Apartment House Style: 50 inches high; 70 lbs. ice capacity; two front doors; ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED; 1911 model.

Our $12.50, 41-inch "MODEL" lift-cover style; ice capacity, 50 lbs. $10

Our $12.75, 50-inch "UNIVERSAL" Apartment style; ice capacity, 70 lbs. $10.25

NOTE—same, with baked-on white-enamel lining, at the extraordinarily low price of $11.75

Window Screens—best black wire cloth:
24 inches high; 21 to 33 inches extension 25c
24 inches high; 23 to 37 inches extension 28c

Silver's Blue-Flame Oil Stoves—cabinet base:
2-burner; $4.50 style; at $3.50
3-burner; $6 style; at $4.50

Monarch Gas Stove Ovens—asbestos-lined; will fit over one burner of oil or gas stoves; regularly $2.25; at $1.75

Lawn Mowers—"Manhattan" lawn mower; cuts high or low grass; easy to adjust and operate:
14 in. size.. $2.50 | 16 in. size.. $2.75 | 18 in. size.. $3.25

Water Coolers—8-gal. size; japanned in oak outside; galvanized lining; filled walls; nickel-plated faucet; at... $2.95

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Distributions Will Be Made as Follows Today:

"Red Letter Day" Stamps will be given away free in the "S. & H." Premium Parlor—located on the third floor in our GREENHUT Building.

See the great display of beautiful premiums in our GREENHUT Building, third floor, where filled trading stamp books may be redeemed.

Sets of Complimentary Stamps will be distributed free in the Ladies' Parlor in our MAIN Building, Fourth Floor.

As many sets as are requested will be given. Only 100 free stamps in all are good in any one book.

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FOURTH of JULY EXCURSIONS

Niagara Falls

$10.00 West Shore R. R.

$11.25 New York Central

Also

Thousand Islands, Adirondack and Green Mts., Lake Champlain

One fare plus $2.00 round trip

Tickets good on evening trains of July 1st and for trains July 2nd and 3rd, returning to July 6th, inclusive.

Chautauqua Excursion tickets good going on July 7th and 28th, returning within 30 days, on sale at the very low fare of $11.75 Round Trip

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

MINISTER ACCUSES LAWYER OF LARCENY

Noah Loder, Jr., in the Tombs on Charge of Stealing $4,100 in Real Estate Deal.

INDICTED ONCE BEFORE

Never Tried Because Complainants in Similar Transactions Died—Fails to Get Bail This Time.

Noah Loder, Jr., a lawyer with offices at 135 Broadway, and who lives at 165 Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn., was arraigned before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday and pleaded not guilty to a charge of grand larceny in the first degree. The complainant is the Rev. John F. Scott, a retired Presbyterian minister of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who says that Loder swindled him out of $4,100 more than a year ago by a fraudulent real estate transaction.

Mr. Scott says he met Loder nearly two years ago and opened his house to him and let him live with him. He says he also helped to get Loder admitted to the bar, and that on Aug. 14, 1909, he gave Loder eleven promissory notes of $100 each and $3,000 in cash to invest in a mortgage. Instead of doing this, Mr. Scott alleges, Loder put the money in his own pocket and repeatedly said that he had invested the money, but was waiting for certain papers before he could close the deal.

In the meantime Mr. Scott became suspicious. He learned that Loder was indicted in this city one year ago on two charges of grand larceny in the first degree, both growing out of transactions similar to the one with Mr. Scott, that Loder had pleaded not guilty, and was out on $6,000 bail, which had been furnished by Alderman John J. White of 232 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Scott then went to the District Attorney and made a complaint. Investigation showed that Loder had transacted his business with Mr. Scott in a suspicious manner and a warrant was issued for his arrest on June 1 last. Detective Flood of the District Attorney's staff was assigned to the case and arrested Loder at Broadway and Liberty Street on Monday night.

No action has ever been taken on the two indictments found against Loder last year as both of the complaining witnesses are dead. Alderman White appeared in court yesterday and, after surrendering Loder for his two former charges, left the courtroom, refusing to go on the prisoner's bond of $3,000. Judge Malone then remanded Loder to the Tombs for trial on Mr. Scott's charge.

Loder is a member of the Princeton Club. It is alleged that in all he has obtained about $40,000 by fraudulent real estate transactions.

WANT TO SUPPRESS DANCE.

Complaint Against Miss Hoffmann and Her Troupe at the Winter Garden.

Morris Gest, manager-director of Miss Gertrude Hoffmann, and J. F. Cass, manager of the Winter Garden, Fiftieth Street and Broadway, appeared in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon in response to a summons which had been served on them by Capt. Burfeind of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The latter complains that the dance given by Miss Hoffmann and her troupe of Russian dancers is not proper for the ctage.

The appearance of the two managers is the result of several complaints which were made by letters to Mayor Gaynor. John F. McIntyre appeared for Mr. Gest, and asked for an adjournment until next Saturday afternoon. This Magistrate Kernochan granted. In adjourning the examination, he said that he had visited the theatre last night in order to judge of the case and that he did not think it would take long to dispose of it.

David Belasco was in court to testify for the managers. Commenting on the case, he said:

"The only interest I take in the case is that I do not think it right to summon these managers on such a complaint. The dance which is complained of is not indecent. In fact, ever since the time of Christ we have had dancing in fleshings, and if they complain about this dance they will have to complain against every dance at the Metropolitan Opera House this coming season.

"If tights are eliminated in dancing you will eliminate all beauty from it. It is necessary for dancers of this kind to show their limbs to bring out all the beauty of the art.

"A group of Russian dancers appeared last night before the King and Queen of England, dressed in much scantier clothing than the dancers at the Winter Garden, and I am sure that if it were not a respectable dance it would not have been performed before the King and Queen."

HELD AS OPIUM SMUGGLER.

Chinaman Arrested and a Big Lot of the Drug Confiscated.

After following Goon Chong for a week, two Central Office detectives, acting in concert with Federal agents, arrested the Chinaman yesterday on a charge of having in his possession $15,000 worth of pure opium, supposed to have been smuggled in.

The arrest was made in Worth Street after Chong had left the cellar of a poultry establishment at 197 Chambers Street, where the detectives found and seized the opium.

Chong is manager of a restaurant at 8 Pell Street and is supposed to be well to do and an important personage in Chinatown. The poultry establishment in the cellar where the drug was discovered serves Chong's restaurant, as well as many others in the Chinatown district.

The Chinaman was taken to Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields.

Jury Disagrees in Collier's Libel Suit.

The jury which heard the $50,000 libel suit of the United States School of Music against Collier's Weekly, arising from an article written by Samuel Hopkins Adams, in which the school's method of teaching music by mail was criticised, reported yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Brady that its members were unable to reach an agreement and was discharged. According to court house gossip, the jury stood ten to two in favor of Collier's.

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And this week only Special drive on our $2.75 a box of 6 pairs high quality THIN SUMMER HOSE in fine grade lisle with double deep garter top and quadruple reinforcement in toe and heel, to be slaughtered at this sale

At 23c FOR SINGLE Pairs

Six pairs guaranteed for 6 months—OR NEW HOSE FREE, if holes are worn in either toe or heel.

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Can be ordered by mail, prepaid, if 1c. per pair is added to price.

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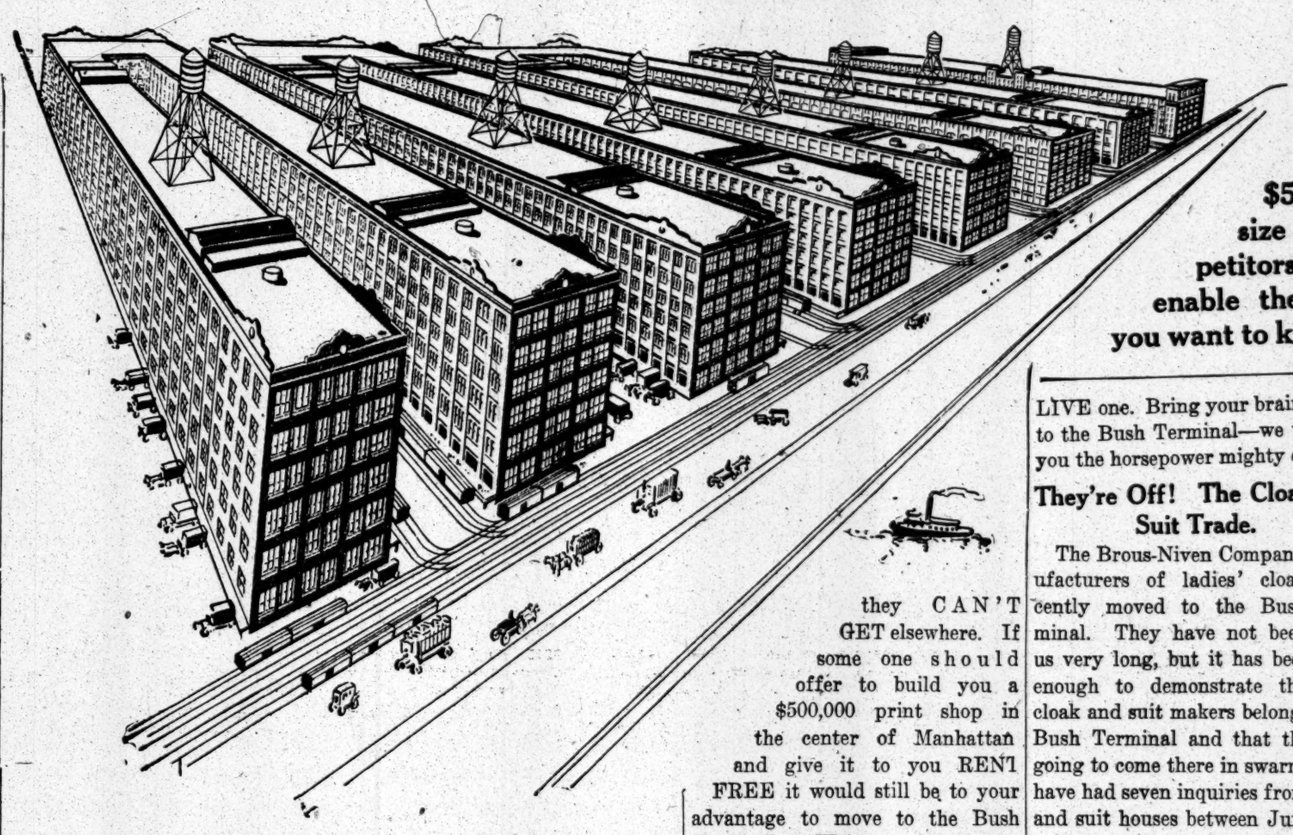


Don't say, "Well, MY business is different." Don't let a mistaken impression shut you out of a saving big enough to mean the difference between success and failure. We can't mention ALL the four thousand concerns who manufacture or carry goods at our plant, but here are a few:

Are You a Dry Goods Man?

The Arlington Mills, William Whitman & Co., Faulkner, Page & Co., Converse, Stanton & Co., Deering, Milliken & Co.; Duval & Co., Detmer Woolen Company—these are pretty good examples of your trade, are they not? We save them money. Let us show YOU.

Are You a Manufacturer of Food Products?

The Dunham Manufacturing Company, makers of Dunham's Shredded Cocoanut; L. Shepp, cocoanut; Farrington & Whitney, makers of spices; Colin D. Mawer Company, importers and dealers in olives—the best olives the writer has ever tasted; Red "E" Coffee Poducts Company; Nassau Coffee Company; Leon Israel, coffee; Fruit Juice Company; The French Kreme Company, bakers' supplies; Darby & Co.—these are some of the manufacturers. As for distributors, the United Grocers Company moved in during the early Spring, and now they want to double their space. Write their president, Mr. Austin, at the Bush Terminal Building, No. 5, and ask him how HE likes doubling his business in a few months and how we make it possible.

SMOKE.

Another distributor, one of the largest, the United Cigar Stores Company, use an entire floor of one of our buildings—58,000 square feet. They do not overlook economies of any kind. They make every economy known to scientific management in every department of their business. They make large economies in buying their stocks, and incidentally get the best by doing it on a wholesale plan. They exercise every economy known to modern storekeeping—their stores are marvels of efficiency, cleanliness and elimination of waste and cost. Everything they sell comes to the Bush Terminal, there to be distributed and sent to all of the United Cigar Stores in New York City and throughout the country—another economy. By virtue of their careful, scientific management and the exercise of every economy possible to their business they SELL you cigars and tobacco at a lower price than their competitors can BUY the same quality of goods. Don't you think their example is a pretty good one? Don't you think that their selection of the Bush Terminal is pretty good evidence that it is worth your while to at least investigate it, no matter WHAT you think now?

Are You a Printer or Publisher?

The American Lithographic Company have over 100,000 square feet of space in ONE of our loft buildings. They are talking NOW about taking 50,000 square feet MORE. They wouldn't do that unless their present space PAID, and paid very well, would they? They are said to be the largest printing concern in the country. They are said to employ the most expensive, the BRAINIEST men in their industry. They are notoriously successful, and the way they do business shows WHY. They investigated our facilities for EIGHT MONTHS before they signed a lease. They went to the bottom of every question. During that eight months they had every locality within fifty miles of New York City offered to them, they examined every proposition with the utmost care. They came to us to save money. Don't you want to write and ask us "HOW?"

Other Publishers and Printers.

Success Magazine and the National Post Magazine are being published at the Bush Terminal. Success Magazine is a very valuable property. It has been carelessly run. Three of the best and most efficient men in the publishing business were called in to stop waste, reduce expense wherever possible and increase efficiency. These men are doing so to a marked degree. One of the most important steps to bring this about was to move the Success plant to the Bush Terminal.

The Gresham Blank Book Company, the Lovell Publishing Company, the McClure Syndicate, the Oberly Sales Book Company, Roth & Langley, Theo. Eisman, Inc.; other printers and publishers find that the Bush Terminal Company saves them money and makes them money. We have TWENTY-TWO other printing concerns investigating our facilities to-day. We shall have a large printing colony there. Don't YOU want to investigate before the price goes up? We can give printers advantages which they CAN'T GET elsewhere. If some one should offer to build you a $500,000 print shop in the center of Manhattan and give it to you RENT FREE it would still be to your advantage to move to the Bush Terminal. Write and ask us "HOW?"

Do You Handle Automobile Accessories?

The Dorian Remountable Rim Company, the Atlas Chain Company, the Eiseman Magneto Company, all have their factories at the Bush Terminal. The Dorian Rim people make a remountable rim that is wonderfully simple and simply wonderful. It adds no end of comfort, value, usability, efficiency, to a motor car. They are in the business of increasing efficiency for a very largely used product, and with perfect consistency sought to get the most efficient plant possible in order to turn out the best possible product at the lowest consumer cost. They had a long and costly lease on a factory in New York City. They gave this up to go to the Bush Terminal to save money and make money. Incidentally, we sublet their old factory for them without losing a cent for them. We know something about efficiency, believe ME, and when we learned about the efficiency value and comfort value of the Dorian Remountable Rim we had them put on our motor cars. We use Atlas chains and Eiseman magnetos, not because they are manufactured by our tenants, but because the brainy men who get the best thing and get ahead go to the best place to manufacture it, and when a thing is made at the Bush Terminal it gives sound evidence to start with that it was made by BRAINS and that its makers have at least every chance in the world to make it the BEST of its kind on the market. Brains plus facilities—the sum is a LIVE one. Bring your brain power to the Bush Terminal—we will sell you the horsepower mighty cheap.

They're Off! The Cloak and Suit Trade.

The Brous-Niven Company, manufacturers of ladies' cloaks, recently moved to the Bush Terminal. They have not been with us very long, but it has been long enough to demonstrate that the cloak and suit makers belong at the Bush Terminal and that they are going to come there in swarms. We have had seven inquiries from cloak and suit houses between June 11th and June 17th alone. The Brous-Niven Company say that their location in our Model Loft Building No 4 is the finest factory in the entire country for the cloak and suit industry, not even excepting the very costly model plant of a competitor in a Western city. Certainly no location in or near New York can begin to compare with the Brous-Nevin factory nor to provide the facilities it provides. Perfect light, fireproof and deathproof building, sprinkler fire protection, power at less than half the cost in New York, ideal labor and far more than they can use, insurance only a fraction of the cost on Manhattan, the freight car of every railroad line at the door, no cartage, free elevator service and heat, free porter service between car and truck, and their factory floor, all of their space on one floor so that every operative can be under constant supervision, perfect cleanliness—these are some of the factors which are enabling them to very greatly increase the value of their line at the same operating cost. These are some of the factors which are bringing other concerns in the same line to the Bush Terminal.

Employers of Female Labor.

Some other concerns who employ very large numbers of a type of workers not widely different from the Brous-Niven Company are the R. & G. Corset Company; Aronstein Bros., ladies' hats; Bloom & Keller, ladies' hats; the Peerless Pattern Company, the Dunham Manufacturing Company, the Federal Gum Company, William Wrigley, Jr., Company, the Spearmint chewing gum makers. In addition to these there are scores of different factories in our buildings which employ each from six to thirty girls and women.

Furniture Makers.

Perhaps the most prominent of the furniture makers situated at the Bush Terminal are S. Karpen & Bros., the American Couch Company and Max Englander Spring Bed Company. Their products are nationally known for their excellence and the concerns themselves are classed as leaders in their fields. Go to the Manhattan salesrooms of S. Karpen & Bros. at 155 West 34th St. and see the value they give. Ask them what part the Bush Terminal plays in making this value possible. Ask Mr. Max Englander if the Bush Terminal has saved him money and how. Ask if it has MADE him money and how. Ask him what he saves on cartage, insurance, power, rent, floor space, light, heat and labor. Ask him if he has been able to increase output 25 per cent. at the same payroll cost? Then, after he has answered, we want you to realize that it took us a year to get Mr. Englander to move to the Bush Terminal.

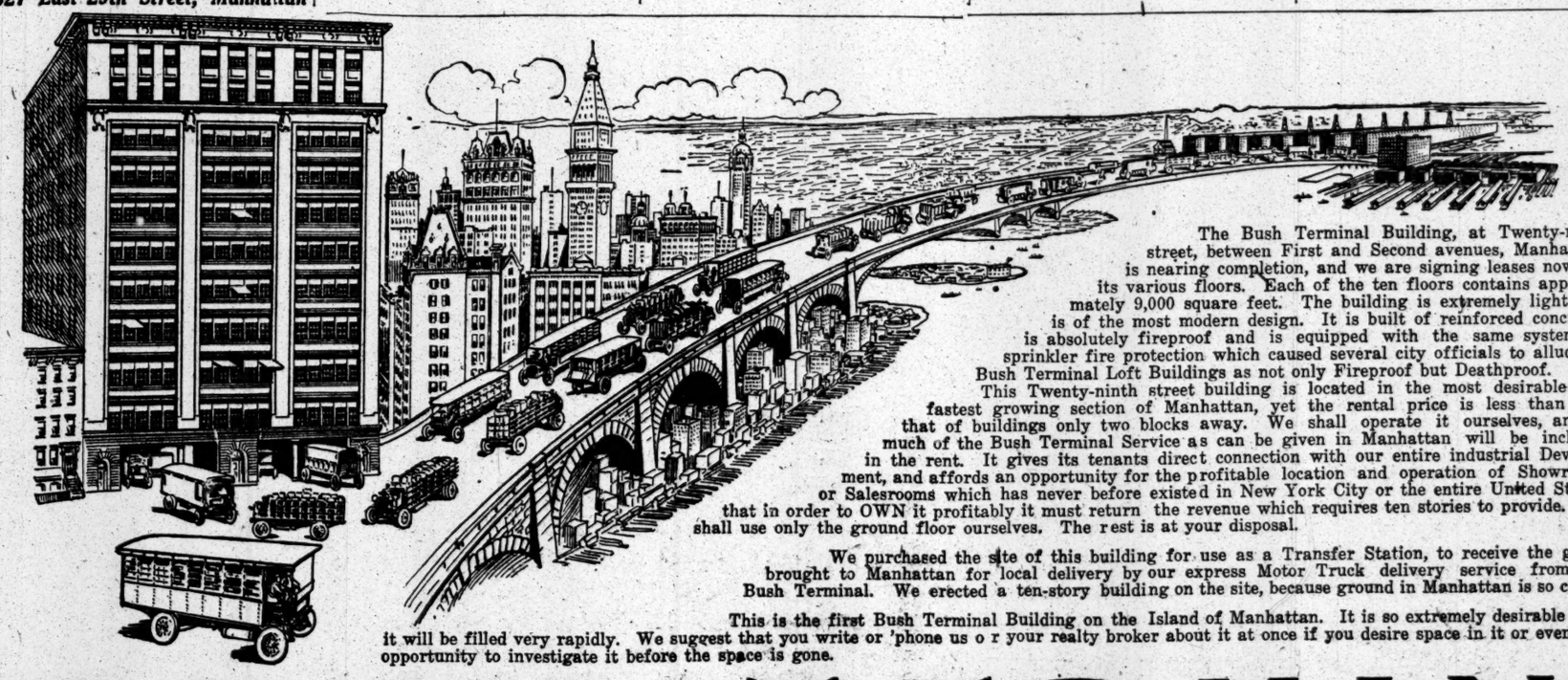
All Lines of Business.

Space will not permit us to give you here more instances or to enumerate all the lines of business represented, and well represented, in our buildings. We have a list of our tenants, giving the business of each, printed in book form, and will gladly mail you this list on request. You can find your own business represented there, no matter what your business may be.

When the Rent Goes Up.

Remember, the rent goes up in the Fall. You can sign leases now at the old rate, but after October 1st you will have to pay 5 cents a square foot more. Just for your information, we have leased practically an entire building since the announcement of the prospective raise of rent was made, although the building in question will not be finished before next January. Better investigate NOW. For your own sake—the sake of your own business future, don't let anything keep you from KNOWING just what the Bush Terminal can do for YOUR business. You may THINK you know, but you CAN'T know, until we send you the facts regarding YOUR business. If for no other reason you should be armed against FIRE by knowledge of what we can do for you, so that in case you SHOULD burn out, you would KNOW just what you could do to be in business again and filling orders in the shortest possible time. Write and ask us "HOW?" Let us mail you the facts about YOUR business as it could be conducted at the Bush Terminal.

Our New Building
327 East 29th Street, Manhattan



The Bush Terminal Building, at Twenty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues, Manhattan, is nearing completion, and we are signing leases now for its various floors. Each of the ten floors contains approximately 9,000 square feet. The building is extremely light and is of the most modern design. It is built of reinforced concrete, is absolutely fireproof and is equipped with the same system of sprinkler fire protection which caused several city officials to allude to Bush Terminal Loft Buildings as not only Fireproof but Deathproof.

This Twenty-ninth street building is located in the most desirable and fastest growing section of Manhattan, yet the rental price is less than half that of buildings only two blocks away. We shall operate it ourselves, and as much of the Bush Terminal Service as can be given in Manhattan will be included in the rent. It gives its tenants direct connection with our entire industrial Development, and affords an opportunity for the profitable location and operation of Showrooms or Salesrooms which has never before existed in New York City or the entire United States. that in order to OWN it profitably it must return the revenue which requires ten stories to provide. We shall use only the ground floor ourselves. The rest is at your disposal.

We purchased the site of this building for use as a Transfer Station, to receive the goods brought to Manhattan for local delivery by our express Motor Truck delivery service from the Bush Terminal. We erected a ten-story building on the site, because ground in Manhattan is so costly

This is the first Bush Terminal Building on the Island of Manhattan. It is so extremely desirable that it will be filled very rapidly. We suggest that you write or 'phone us o r your realty broker about it at once if you desire space in it or even an opportunity to investigate it before the space is gone.

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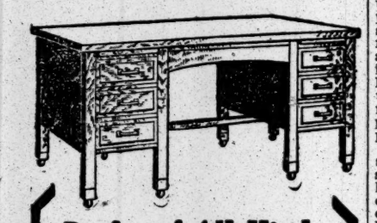

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SUIT TO DISSOLVE MAGAZINE TRUST

Government Attack on Publishing Companies Belonging to Periodical Clearing House.

ACTION UNDER SHERMAN LAW

Doubleday-Page, McClure, Harper, Leslie, Butterick, and Others Named —Unlawful Acts Charged.

The United States began suit here yesterday against the Periodical Clearing House and a combination of the leading magazine publishing firms of the country. Unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act is charged. A restraining order is sought prohibiting the continuance of the arrangement between the publishers and nullifying all the contracts by which this arrangement exists. The bill is filed by United States Attorney Wise, and bears the names of Attorney General Wickersham, James A. Fowler, assistant to the Attorney General; Evan Shelby, Special Assistant United States Attorney, and Assistant United States Attorneys John H. Crim and Felix Frankfurter, who have borne with Mr. Wise the brunt of the anti-trust work in the Federal Attorney's office here. The defendants are:

PERIODICAL CLEARING HOUSE, through which the combination operated.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., publishers of World's Work.

CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, which recently acquired a controlling interest in the Phillips Publishing House, publishers of the American Magazine.

S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, publishers of McClure's Magazine.

CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY, publishers of Current Literature.

PHILLIPS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

HARPER & BROTHERS, publishers of the various Harper monthlies and weeklies and the North American Review.

THE LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, publishers of Leslie's Weekly and Judge.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY.

INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE COMPANY, publishers of Mr. Hearst's Cosmopolitan Magazine.

BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, publishers of many periodicals, including the Delineator, which recently acquired Everybody's Magazine.

STANDARD FASHION COMPANY.

NEW IDEA PUBLISHING COMPANY.

RIDGEWAY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

AMERICAN HOME MAGAZINE COMPANY.

SHORT STORIES, LIMITED.

In addition to these action is taken also against Frank N. Doubleday, Herbert S. Houston, Frederick L. Collins, Charles Lanier, and George Von Utassy as individuals.

"Unlawful" Acts Described.

The bill of complaint describes the Periodical Clearing House as a New York corporation, having an authorized capital stock of $2,000, consisting of twenty shares of $100 par value each, and an office at 156 Fifth Avenue. Various of the defendants, together with Hampton's Magazine, which is not made a defendant in the suit, are named as its stockholders, and the individuals named in the complaint constitute its Board of Directors. The complaint makes it appear that the magazine publishers combined to get a grip upon the agents handling the eventual sale of their product and to eliminate competition in the magazine field.

"Such unlawful combination and conspiracy," says the complaint, "is the result of a series of unlawful acts extending over a period of about two years, participated in by the defendants respectively in the manner hereinafter set forth. In participating in the various acts, agreements, and combinations hereinafter described all of the defendants have been actuated by a wrongful intent to restrain said inter-State and foreign commerce in magazines and other periodical publications and to monopolize parts thereof."

For many years prior to July, 1909, states the complaint, the business of selling magazines and other periodicals had been subject to free and unrestricted competition, and had been conducted in one of two ways: Either by the publisher of each publication selling directly to purchasers, or through middlemen, who sold by single copies or term subscriptions.

Competition in the Past.

This competition, according to the complaint, was keen, with the result that the publishers made contracts with the subscription agencies at much less than the regular subscription prices, while the subscription agencies in many cases sold to the public at prices less than the publishers' subscription prices, although enough above the publishers' prices to the agents to leave a comfortable margin of profit.

Then the scheme of "clubbing" is described. The subscription agencies and agents got up combinations of magazines, and were frequently able to sell magazines as low as one-half the original subscription price, while the larger dealers, employing canvassers, figured on still a further margin of profit. All these things, according to the complaint, had the effect of stimulating the competition, and eventually produced a situation in which there were 20,000 corporations, co-partnerships, and individuals engaged in the business of publishing, selling, and distributing magazines and periodicals to the public.

But in July, 1909, as the Government contends, the various defendants, corporate and personal, together with the Suburban Press, the Good Housekeeping Company, David H. McKinlay, Arthur D. Chandler, Hampton's Magazine, John A. Sleicher, Cameron MacKenzie, Charles E. Clayton, and Oliver B. Capen, got together, and "wrongfully and unlawfully designing and wickedly intending to destroy the competition in prices of subscriptions of all magazines and periodical publications in the United States," formed the Periodical Clearing House under the General Stock Corporation act of this State, with the list of stockholders already referred to.

Contract with the Agencies.

Having done this a form of contract was prepared, as the complaint alleges, in furtherance of the unlawful conspiracy, and the defendants notified all the subscription agencies in the country that they would have to sign this contract if they expected to do any further business with the members of the Periodical Clearing House. Practically all the principal subscription agencies were coerced into the contract, the Government contends, and then the defendants took the next step, which was the issuance of an official price list.

Accompanying the official price list were the rules under which the magazines might be sold, as the result of which there was established and published throughout the United States what was known as a "Publishers' Wholesale Price List," which covered about 3,000 periodicals issued in this and foreign countries.

It is charged that in addition to insisting that price cutting of all kinds should stop the publishers declared that the agents must not sell any periodicals not on the official list at less than original prices, in spite of the fact that the publishers of many of these periodicals would have been glad to let the agencies cut prices in order to increase their circulation.

To enforce this arrangement, says the complaint, an elaborate system of fines upon the agencies was worked out and operated through the Periodical Clearing House. In case an agency refused to give the Clearing House full information as to the prices it charged for any periodical, whether or not such periodical was published by any one of the defendants, the agency became subject to a fine of from $25 to $500, and the amount of this fine was deducted from the agency's credit on the books of the Clearing House.

Specimens of the Agreement.

The document also recites that before the formation of the combination keen competition had existed for the business of libraries, between various agents and agencies, and that subsequently this competition vanished, and the libraries were forced to pay higher prices for their periodicals.

The agreement between the Clearing House and the publishers constitutes the first exhibit of the complaint. Specimen restrictive sections of his agreement, which is very long, are those relating to the "clubbing of magazines" and to libraries. As to the former it is provided:

> The club regulations furnished by the publishers shall provide that where clubs consist of not more than four magazines, the price of the club of magazines shall be fixed by adding not less than 30 cents or more than 50 cents to the class price of the magazines forming such club; and that when more than four magazines form a club, 10 cents' club profit shall be added for each magazine in the club.

In the section relating to library conditions the provision of the contract reads:

> What is known in the trade as literary and institutional business shall be taken out of clubs entirely. The publisher shall announce to the Clearing House on or before Sept. 15 of each year during the life of this contract what its library rate for the ensuing subscription year shall be, and this special rate shall be printed in a library price list to be supplied to the Clearing House and by the Clearing House to the subscription agencies, who shall, in turn, supply the lists to libraries and other institutions asking for rates; libraries and other institutions shall in no case be quoted regular "clubbing" prices, and the publisher shall not place its library price at more than 10 cents higher than its so-called "class" price.

Clearing House in Control.

The agreement which the agents had to sign allowed them 5 cents commission on each subscription cleared by the Clearing House, against which, however, the Clearing House has the right to deduct in the shape of liquidated damages any fines imposed upon the agent. The control of the mail order business in magazines through the Clearing House, by making the agencies turn over the receipts on such business to be handled by the Clearing House, and submit sworn statements accompanied by Post Office vouchers showing the amount of business done, is another feature of the contract with the agents and agencies. The following is illustrative of the penalty clauses of the agency contract:

> "For each miscalculation of the rate on a single magazine or group of magazines on the part of the agency, or for the acceptance of an incorrect price, or for rebates, in any form, in connection with cleared business, the agency will pay the Clearing House on demand, as liquidated damages, not to exceed $25 upon each such magazine or publication published by a publisher who has appointed the Clearing House his agent for cleared business."

The Defendants Non-Combative.

Herbert S. Houston, President of the Periodical Clearing House, said last night in an interview with a TIMES reporter:

"If the Clearing House is an unlawful organization I am very sure that every member of it will wish to have it dissolved at once. At no time has there been any disposition to withhold either from the Government or the public any fact about its operations.

"It is merely an association of periodical publishers formed to aid in maintaining fair and equitable conditions among the subscription agencies. Lately enough, it has never sought to increase prices, but has pursued the directly opposite policy of trying to avoid reductions from the regular subscription to the point of demoralization.

"We have felt that this was a legal and proper thing to do, but in order to make assurance doubly sure we took the matter up through our attorney, Frederick R. Kellogg, with the Department of Justice in Washington. An attorney was assigned by the department to make a careful examination of all of our contracts and plans. We turned over all records and everything connected with the operation of the Clearing House, and we received assurances that there was nothing that transgressed any law either in letter or in spirit.

"I think we have a right to feel that we have done everything that law-abiding citizens could do, first to find out what the law was, and secondly, to carefully follow it. And the Government has at all times hd the most direct evidence both of our desire and of our intention to do these two things.

Help for the Gagondis Family.

THE TIMES received yesterday $1 from "W. D. L." and $1 from "R. G. B." to help the poor boy of Mrs. Gagondis, who is suffering from semiplegia and blindness, to secure a fund for his treatment in an institution.

SAYS MRS. GAMBIER OBJECTED TO WORK

Banker Testifies That She Admitted Marrying Him to Escape Earning Her Own Living.

CALLED HIM "AN OLD WOMAN"

Said That If He Had Been "Half a Man" They Would Have Been Able to Get Along.

Edward V. Gambier, cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, who is defending the suit of his wife, Edith Russell Gambier, for separation and suing her for the annulment of their marriage, which both agreed was a loveless one, testified yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Pendleton that she admitted to him that the reason for her marriage was a distate for self-supporting work. He admitted that he had begun to lose his love for his wife before they returned from their honeymoon in Europe, but did not make up his mind to leave her until a day or two before their final separation on Aug. 10.

Charles R. Symes, a stationer at 99 Nassau Street, a friend of Mr. Gambier, testified to having followed Mrs. Gambier and her friend, the "mysterious Mr. Blank," in October of last year. His testimony corroborated that of Charles W. Brewster, the chauffeur, and two detectives with regard to automobile trips. Mr. Gambier admitted that he had had the "mysterious Mr. Blank" under subpoena for two days and that the man had been in the court-room during the morning session.

It was admitted then that Mrs. Gambier's friend is Harvey C. Sickler, a dealer in fertilizers and oils at 165 Broadway and the occupant of the apartment at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, before which the red automobile that has figured in the alleged rides was accustomed to stand.

When the trial was resumed in the afternoon Brewster, the chauffeur employed by Sickler, was recalled to the stand. He was asked to explain his connection with Cuthbert B. Smythe, and said that he had been employed by Smythe after leaving Sickler's employ. At this point in his examination Justice Pendleton asked:

"And you are positive that the woman you took on these automobile trips with your employer was Mrs. Gambier?"

"Yes, positive," said Brewster.

After Brewster left the stand Mr. Gambier was recalled for cross-examination. He said in response to questions from Augustus Van Wyck, Mrs. Gambier's counsel, that he had begun to lose his love for his wife when he left Paris. He had made no advances to her on the return trip and no kisses were exchanged. When asked whether his wife had made any advances on the return trip he snapped out:

"She never did make any advances."

On this trip he said he asked her why, if she did not love him, she had married him and received no answer.

"I told her life together meant unhappiness for us both, but she never opened her mouth."

Mr. Gambier denied that he had ever taken out a life insurance policy either before or after his marriage for the benefit of his wife.

Mr. Van Wyck questioned Mr. Gambier closely about any action which might have been taken by the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange Bank with respect to his matrimonial difficulties. He said he had made no statement to the board, and that no inquiry had been made by his banking associates.

Counsel on both sides agreed to exclude from the case the name of the matron of honor at the Gambier wedding. The banker testified that he had visited the matron of honor on his return from his loveless honeymoon and she had told him:

"You have been too good to her; you should have treated her more like a selfish lover."

"And you made no advances to your wife after this advice?" asked Mr. Van Wyck.

"No," responded Mr. Gambier. He said he had not objected to his wife playing cards, but didn't join her at bridge because he did not know the game, and she had criticised his playing aboard ship. When asked what he did while she was playing cards with others he answered:

"I played solitaire at a table near by."

"Do you think you are especially warm-hearted?" asked Mr. Van Wyck after drawing from Mr. Gambier the admission that he had made no advances toward his wife during forty days they were at the Asbury Park Canoe Club and later at the Prince George Hotel in this city.

"Yes, I am sympathetic and warm-hearted—yes, that goes with sympathy," replied the banker.

Mr. Van Wyck questioned Mr. Gambier closely about the $350 which he had testified his wife had when he left her last Aug. 10 at the Prince George. He admitted that he had given her only $200 in cash, and that the other $150 was money he advanced to her in Paris on the understanding that she was to repay him out of a cash wedding present.

"And $150 then represents a debt you forgave her?" asked Mr. Van Wyck. Mr. Gambier answered that such was the case.

Several times Mr. Gambier caught himself using the words "the lady" in reference to his wife and interjected after them, "I mean Mrs. Gambier." He said that he went to a restaurant with his wife the night before the separation without disclosing to her the fact that he had drawn $200 on which to launch her on the separation. On leaving the restaurant they returned to the hotel and retired without discussing the proposed separation, he said. The next morning, Aug. 10, he said she came into his room in a dressing gown. It was then that he said to her:

"We have come to the parting of our ways. You have been cold."

Mrs. Gambier responded, he said, by telling him that the situation had been in his hands at all times, and he then asked:

"Edo, tell me why, if you didn't love me, did you marry me?"

The banker said she answered:

"My parents had supported me long enough. It was a question of my marrying or coming to New York to work, and that I didn't want to do."

Mr. Gambier said his wife suggested then that they patch up their differences, but this he refused to do. Thereupon she said:

"If you hadn't been an old woman we could have got along together, and if you had been half a man we would have had no trouble.

The trial will go on to-day.

THE MAGISTRATE MOVED ON.

Mr. House Didn't Stop to Argue with the Policeman Who Poked Him.

Magistrate House was walking in Broadway a few evenings ago. As he passed the Flatiron Building he saw a man gazing upward. He stopped and looked too. He gazed about three minutes, when a fat policeman came up and poked him with his club.

"Hey, move on!" ordered the bluecoat.

The Magistrate stopped his narrative at this point and puffed his cigar reflectively. Nothing more was said for a half minute. Then the listener, who knew Magistrate House, and pictured what would happen to the man who had poked him in the ribs, asked eagerly:

"What did you do, Judge?"

"I moved," replied the Magistrate laconically.

GRADUATES BIG CLASS.

Sixty-seven In the Commencement Exercises at Bryant High School.

Bryant High School, Queens Borough, held commencement exercises last night in the gymnasium of the school. Mrs. Alice Lee Post, a member of the Board of Education, presented diplomas to sixty-seven graduates, one of the largest classes in the history of the school. Forty-four pupils completed the academic course of four years, eight the studies in manual training, and fifteen the commercial course. Before the presentation of diplomas Dr. P. E. Demarest, the principal of the school, addressed the graduates.

A feature of the programme was a violin duet played by Messrs. Ross and Kornrumph. Mabel Keating sang two songs, and the honor pupils of the class read the usual commencement essays.

Henry Bischoff received a scholarship of four years and Walter Smyth one for one year from New York University. Mabel Keating and Evelyn McElroy each received four-year scholarships from New Rochelle College.

MORE MONEY FOR SCHOOLS.

Board of Education Is to Get Over $10,000,000 This Year.

The Board of Education is likely to get this year the largest sum since 1906 for new school buildings. The Corporate Stock Committee of the Board of Estimate, it was learned yesterday, has agreed to recommend an issue of $10,035,180 in corporate stock, to be available for new buildings just as soon as the Board of Education is prepared to use it. Members of the Board of Education seem well satisfied with this allotment, though it wasn't all asked for, saying that apparently the Board of Estimate Committee is quite as anxious to provide more schools as the Board of Education itself, having voted to give money for two new buildings in the Bronx where one building was asked for.

Of the total sum appropriated, $6,800,000 was apportioned for new elementary schools, $715,000 for Bushwick and Bay Ridge high schools, while $2,600,000 has been set aside to be apportioned later for the erection of a high school in the Bronx, another in Flushing, new quarters for the New York Parental School, a central depot for school supplies, and for replacing Public School 28 in Herkimer Street, near Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

By the prompt use of a large sum for new buildings, the Board of Education hopes to avoid two years hence a congestion in the school, which is now being experienced, due to the very small appropriation two years ago. It takes two years for the construction and equipment of a school building, and in 1909, when buildings should have been started for the purpose of relieving the overcrowding of the present, only $1,590,000 was granted, which the Board of Education found most inadequate for its needs. Last year $6,447,753 was appropriated, and is expected to do much to relieve congestion next year, when the buildings begun under that appropriation will be ready for occupancy.

CHILDREN'S AID AT WORK.

Homes at Chappaqua and Bath Beach Open for the Summer.

The Summer activities of the Children's Aid Society for the relief of poor children in congested districts of the city in the hot weather were begun yesterday. The Convalescent Home at Chappaqua received forty-two crippled children; the Children's Summer Home at Bath Beach, 350 children from the various day nurseries, and the Health Home for Women with sick and ailing babies at Coney Island, 100 mothers with nursing children.

Last year 15,945 mothers and children were benefited by these charities. Outings of from one to ten weeks were given to 7,806, and of this number 154 were crippled children. Day outings at the seaside or in the country were given to 5,935 mothers and children.

To carry on this work the Children's Aid Society is trying to raise a fund of $50,000. To date about half of this sum has been subscribed. Edwin G. Merrill, Treasurer of the society, will receive checks at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Read

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By Francis Lynde

Author of The Taming of Red Butte Western

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Advanced 2 Weeks!

Our Semi-Annual Shirt Sale

Every year thousands of men have looked forward eagerly to the 10th of July for our Semi-Annual Shirt Sale announcement.

This year instead of waiting until after the 4th we have decided to give our customers the benefit of these great values *before* the 4th.

15,000 $1.50, $2 and $2.50 Summer Shirts $1.15

Included you will find pleated, plain and French cuff shirts. The range of fabrics, patterns and colorings is unlimited.

There are all sizes from 14 to 17½.

At original prices, $1.50, $2 and $2.50, these shirts were the best values to be had from America's foremost shirtmakers.

Reduced to $1.15 you will be justified in laying in a shirt supply for months to come.

On sale now in all three stores. $1.50, $2 and $2.50 shirts..... $1.15

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New Harlem Store: 125th St., nr. 3d Ave.
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841 B'way, Cor. 13th St.

Conservation *for* Policyholders Decisively Exemplified *in the* Postal Life Insurance Company

Conservation of Health

THE POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, the pioneer in insurance conservation, announces with much pleasure that it is no longer "the only Company in the world that insures lives and guards them against disease."

One of its older competitors has now entered the field of Health Conservation among policyholders.

For two years the present Health Bureau of the POSTAL Company has been emphasizing the enormous facilities latent among the life companies for disease prevention and for the physical betterment of policyholders, with the resulting prolongation of their lives.

The extension of such activities to a company having over 500,000 policyholders marks an epoch in the social progress of this country, and should have the approbation and support of all enlightened citizens.

It is to be hoped that the company referred to, and all other companies, will eventually practice Health Conservation in the comprehensive form successfully inaugurated and conducted by the Health Bureau of the Postal Life, which includes the privilege, optional with policyholders, of a free medical examination once a year.

Those who are interested in health preservation should write for free Health Bulletins and literature, especially the pamphlet AMERICAN LIFE-WASTE, which shows the possibilities of disease prevention and the tremendous cost of individual and National neglect.

Conservation of Money

NO Company can go as far as the POSTAL in its conservation plans, because of the principles on which it is founded and operated. Distinctive forms of economy permeate every department of the institution. Its non-agency methods, briefly noted below, are proving of unusual public interest.

Its personnel and working machinery is integrated at its Home Office Building, 35 Nassau Street.

It has no "Field Force," or "Branch Offices," and none of the multiplicity of field expenses which constitute such a heavy drain on other companies. It sells insurance at standard rates and with standard reserves, direct to the consumer. Its policies contain the Standard Provisions proposed by Insurance Superintendents throughout the country. They are liberalized by the POSTAL'S Non-Agency features, and formally and officially approved by Superintendent Hotchkiss of the New York State Insurance Department. Its policyholders receive the *first year* "Initial Non-Agency Savings" as dividends, deducted from the premium if desired, and equivalent to the usual *first-year agency commission*, and *each subsequent year* a Guaranteed Dividend of 9½% of the premium, derived from a saving of *the usual renewal commissions and other agency charges.*

The POSTAL is a radical Company. It has gone to the root of the problem of Life Insurance Expense, and solved it. Furthermore, it does not forget its policyholders after their entrance into the Company. It assists them to attain those essentials upon which civic well-being and National progress depend—sound health and financial economy.

A personal call upon the Company, or an inquiry through the POSTAL'S only Agent, the United States Mail, giving *full name* and *date of birth*, will bring complete information regarding conservation in Life Insurance, sought for in the Hughes Investigation and now carried to a successful and logical result by the POSTAL.

Address
POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
35 Nassau Street, New York
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In response to inquiries, no agents are sent by the Company; it employs no agents for any purpose.

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Travel through the fertile fields and farms, thrifty orchards and prosperous cities of the Northwest Land of Fortune. Tour "Wonderland" on the way—see the Geysers and Yellowstone Canyon. New palatial Canyon Hotel open this season.

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Northern Pacific Railway

Golden Potlatch Carnival, Seattle, July 17 to 22.
Astoria Centennial, Astoria, Ore., August 10 to September 9.

'NELLIE BLY' FIGHTING FOR FINANCIAL LIFE

Lawyers Have One of Her Companies, but Won't Get the Other If She Can Help It.

LOST $1,400,000 BY FORGERY

But That's an Incident in a Business, Where Men Are as Kind to a Successful Woman as Wolves Are to Rabbits.

Mrs. E. C. Seaman, who was once widely known as "Nellie Bly" of a world-circling adventure, described herself on her return last night from a conference with Gov. Dix and the State Superintendent of Banking at Albany as a "fighting woman, who has a fight to make, and is determined that nothing shall stand in the way of carrying it to a last extremity."

Mrs. Seaman charged before the Governor that the Broadway Bank in Brooklyn had cashed many forged checks made out by her employes, and that she is at present in financial difficulties because the publication of the fact of these forgeries at the time the two men charged with making them are alleged to have confessed, brought down upon her all her creditors at once.

Mrs. Seaman's plant in Brooklyn, the Ironclad Manufacturing Company, is closed down and in a receiver's hands as one phase of her difficulties. Another phase grows out of the fact that Mrs. Seaman has another company, across the street from the Ironclad, known as the American Steel Barrel Company. This company the receiver of the Ironclad is seeking to have included in the bankruptcy proceedings, on the ground that it is a mere subsidiary. Mrs. Seaman contends that it is an entirely independent concern and is striving to keep it out of the receiver's hands.

Upon an action brought by Appleton L. Clark, the receiver, Mrs. Seaman has been summoned to appear on Friday before Judge Chatfield, in the United States District Court in Brooklyn, to show cause why Mr. Clark should not have jurisdiction over both concerns. It was to anticipate possible action by the court that Mrs. Seaman visited Gov. Dix on Monday and remained over in Albany yesterday to lay her case before the State Banking Superintendent, to whom Gov. Dix referred her.

She declared that there was in the possession of Assistant District Attorney Elder of Kings County a list of checks cashed by two of her employes, now under indictment, amounting to more than $1,400,000. When these men were indicted a month or more ago their alleged peculations were thought to be under $100,000 and to cover only 207 checks. Investigations carried on since their arrest uncovered more checks, which Mrs. Seaman believes she can prove are forgeries.

Supt. Van Tuyl of the State Banking Department, according to Mrs. Seaman, agreed with her that her story merited the strictest investigation, and declared that his men would begin an inquiry today. Assistant District Attorney Elder sent word to Mrs. Seaman last night that he wished to consult with her this morning on the most recent developments of the case.

Plans a Counter-Action.

Besides her problem of handling the matter of the forged checks and the bankruptcy proceedings, Mrs. Seaman has planned to commence suit in the Federal Court to have Mr. Clark, the receiver, ousted and "a practical business man put in this lawyer's place, so that the lawyers will not get it all."

Through the years that Mrs. Seaman has been known as "Nellie Bly" there has been a general impression that her husband, the late E. C. Seamen, left her the business properties with which her name has been associated for twelve years and that she has been a mere figurehead in their management.

This Mrs. Seaman indignantly denied last night. "I have managed every detail," she said. "I was so careful. I never dreamed those forgeries could happen. I allowed no one to sign my checks. I did it all myself, just to be careful. Those forgeries were nearly all cashed at banks where I have never had an account—banks that had absolutely no business cashing checks signed by me for any third party. A saloonkeeper cashed a great many of them and gave his own check in return.

"My one fatal error was that with all my care I employed an auditor to look over the checks as they came back from the banks. This auditor has said he never suspected forgeries and so did not look for that kind of a thing. That is how it happened to occur. It went on for the whole six years since I employed a man as manager on the recommendation of a lawyer with whom I soon afterward had to disassociate myself. The manager has since died, and it was his two assistants who were indicted."

At the office of 79 Wall Street Receiver Clark outlined some of the difficulties he has been having in managing Mrs. Seaman's affairs.

Two weeks ago, it seems, Mrs. Seaman led a raiding party against the receiver, the party setting itself to work at 7 o'clock on a Sunday morning to tear out the staircase leading to the receiver's office at the Ironclad plant.

His watchmen, finding themselves overpowered, telephoned for help, and United States Deputy Marshals arrived before the staircase, which was on the outside of the building, was entirely removed. They drew their revolvers and the raiders were driven away.

Next day, however, they returned, Mrs. Seaman insisting that the staircase was on her private property outside of the boundary of the land involved in the bankruptcy proceedings, and therefore not under the receiver's control. This time he decided not to fight, and the staircase was torn down. Now his only entrance to the office on the plant's premises is by a circuitous route through the mills.

The receiver's only effort at carrying on the Ironclad company's business is to sell the stock already on hand. He had a "factory expert" in for consultation with him yesterday, and the conclusion of the expert, whose name he would not give, was that the plant was too large and too expensive to be operated under prevailing conditions. Mrs. Seaman insists that this view is taken because the creditors are bankers and the receiver is a lawyer instead of a practical business man.

She is hurt to think the business has been suspended, and insists that she was running along beautifully on a strictly cash basis, adding nothing to the liabilities, when she was forced into bankruptcy.

"The contention that my Steel Barrel Company is a subsidiary of the Ironclad Company is absurd," said Mrs. Seaman, "and I do hope this lawyer will not get that in his power also.

Aimed at Business Success.

"They said I married E. C. Seaman for his money. They are wrong. I had an idea, and I loved business. There was in Europe Bertha Krupp, a woman who was doing great things in a business left her by her people. But she was nothing more than a figurehead in it. And there was also Mrs. Cadbury, who makes the famous Cadbury chocolates in London. But she only interested herself in the social welfare end of her business.

"These two women were my only rivals. I could prove what an American woman could do in actual practical, cold and hard business, and seven years after the burdens of one great plant came upon my shoulders I added to that plant another almost as large.

"That was my success, and I was going to see if an American woman could not lead the world. And did men help me? As wolves might help rabbits. One of the first things I had to do was to borrow $25,000 from a well-known New York bank. They advised me to hire a firm of lawyers to draw the papers. This firm of lawyers aided a while and then demanded an outrageous retaining fee. I refused to pay it. One of the firm called my attention to the fact that he was a Director in that bank, and that if I didn't meet his demands he would have my loan called. I went right to the bank, exhibited his letter to the President, and dismissed him. The loan was not called. The lawyer was dismissed from the Directorate. That was my first fight.

"I learned that the woman who would go into business when there is no such weapon as the ballot to help her along has an orphanlike struggle all the time. She is not treated according to that code by which men deal with one another. Her finances are free picking for every law firm that can get its clutches on her, and to stir any group of men to resentment against it is very, very hard.

"I have not heretofore been a suffragette. Now I am one, and the first legislation I want to see enacted is a law changing radically the bankruptcy methods.

"In the Ironclad factory we made milk cans, soda fountains, and range boilers. I learned the price of every kind of metal, of all kinds of supplies. I did all my purchasing myself. When the receiver came in upon me, after the unfortunate looting of my bank account, I had in hand orders enough to keep me busy for six months, and from the cash that came with many of them I was running along without a bit of bank assistance.

"The principal creditors who foreclosed on me were Brown Brothers, bankers; the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, and the Western National Bank of Philadelphia. Altogether their claims, with those of all other creditors, amounted to $550,000.

"They tried for a time to have me sign up an agreement to let them conduct the business. I signed twice, and then repudiated the plan because of changes. On the first occasion there were many interlineations made after I signed and I refused to initial the interlineations. Then the bankers told me if I would remove my own Directorate and put in their distinguished representatives it would restore confidence and stay the pressure of immediate demands. I agreed to this, and instead of sending the names of distinguished members of their firms they sent the names of dummies.

"Then I decided it was no use and I would make them wait a little while and let me run along as I was doing, or make them close me out. They did the latter. When they did it I had not missed a pay day, and had 2,000 names on the payroll, with a business amounting to more than $135,000 a month, instead of a business of $25,000 a month, which is what it amounted to when my husband turned it over into my keeping.

Steel Barrels Her Invention.

"I want to tell you about steel barrels. They are my own invention. I hold the patents on them. I saw steel containers for glycerine in Europe on a trip seven years ago. When I got back I determined to make steel containers for the American trade. My first experiments leaked and the second were defective because the soldier gave way, and then I brazed them, with the result that the liquid inside was ruined by the brazing metal.

"I finally worked out the steel package to perfection, patented the design, put it on the market, and taught the American public to use the steel barrel. Instead of draining the Ironclad Company to establish my new Steel Barrel Company I have taken $1,500,000 out of the Steel Barrel Company and put it into the Ironclad.

"Now a man in my closed-down ironclad plant is answering telephones at $10 a day, and they want the Steel Barrel plant too. It is not a great victory for an American woman, who has had her fling at business, and has done her best. But the end is not quite yet."

On the top floor of the Ironclad Company's plant, which is at Flushing and Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, is a large clubroom decorated and designed after the fashion of the Hotel Astor Grand Ballroom. Along the walls are shelves of books. A dining room adjoins it on one side. It was Mrs. Seaman's contribution to the "social welfare" of her employes, some of whom she says have been with the plant for thirty years and are now out of work for the first time in that period.

REPORTS ONE-CENT ROBBERY.

Woman Notifies Police of the Theft of Her Morning Newspaper.

Among the robberies and thefts reported to Police Headquarters yesterday was one from Lieut. Van Waggoner, in charge of the Fifth Detective District, with headquarters in the West 125th Street Police Station. He records that Mrs. Nellie P. Anni of 115 West 128th Street complains that "a newspaper valued at one cent was stolen from her letter box in the hallway of her home by an unknown man, who lives in the house."

She was advised to go to the Harlem Court and get a summons for the man who took her paper. So far as Inspector Russell and the Detective Bureau is concerned, the incident is closed.

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plain or ornate designs. From a twelve-inch Oak Stand to twelve-foot Mahogany Directors' pattern; and all the kinds between.

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Important Sale of Dresses

Comprising a wide variety of new Midsummer styles—

Beautiful Silk Dresses of plain taffeta and plain and fancy foulard. Formerly $45 to $65— *at $35*

Smart Linen Dresses in white, natural and fashionable shades— *at $20, $22, $35 & $45*

Dainty Lingerie effects of marquisette, batiste and net, trimmed with hand embroidery and real lace— *at $19.50, $22, $25, $28 & $32*

DAYLIGHT BURGLARS GET $6,000 PLUNDER

Cut Burglar Alarm Wires and Loot a Building of Valuable Plumes and Feathers.

A SERIES OF ROBBERIES

Thief Brings Back Jewels and Escapes—$800 Stickpin Disappears—$3,000 Worth of Pipes Stolen.

Burglars who cut the wires of a burglar alarm and afterward silenced the bell they had started ringing, got away with $6,000 worth of ostrich feathers and bird of paradise plumes from the Pierce Rudyard Millinery Company, 20 West Twenty-third Street, on Sunday of last week.

Central Office detectives as well as men from a private detective agency have failed to get any trace of the burglars though they have learned enough to make it seem certain that the burglars worked in broad daylight and that they were sufficiently familiar with the firm they robbed to know that the watchman, at all other times on duty, was accustomed not to report for work till 7 o'clock Sunday evening.

Feathers, of all articles, are least liable to identification and consequently there is always a ready market for them among the "fences" with which burglars deal. For this reason extra precautions against burglary are always taken by firms dealing in these millinery goods and the Pierce Rudyard Company was no exception to the general rule. Throughout the building, which they occupy alone, are strung wires connecting with a burglar alarm. On the roof and at all doors and windows these wires are less than four inches apart so that it is impossible to enter the place without causing the alarm to give its warning.

For the convenience of the watchmen at other times than Sunday on duty both day and night, this alarm is hung in the elevator shaft between the second and third floors. The watchman has only to sit in the elevator on the ground floor to be sure of instant warning whenever any one enters the building. Owing to its location, however, the bell cannot be heard in the street, and when there is no one in the building it might ring for minutes at a time with slight chance of attracting the attention of a person outside. The burglars seemed to be aware of this fact as well as the location of the bell, and the fact that the watchman was not on duty on Sunday.

When Joseph McCabe, the watchman, came on duty on Sunday night he found that the skylight in the roof had been jimmied open and the whole top loft in which the feathers were stored ransacked. He also found the cut wires and discovered that the elevator, usually level with the ground floor, had been run to the roof. He notified members of the firm, who in turn called in the police and private detectives.

The detectives decided that the burglars had reached the roof by climbing to the sixth floor of a new building, in course of construction at 28 West Twenty-third Street, descending to the roof of 26 East Twenty-third Street and from this reaching the roof of 24, level with the roof of the millinery concern, but a story below that of 26, by a ladder which was found still in place. To jimmy the skylight window was easy then, though the burglars must have worked in plain daylight and, since the burglar alarm bell can be reached only by means of the elevator, it was apparent that they must have descended to a point between the second and third floor and there unscrewed the bell, since the cutting of the wires about the skylight would have kept it ringing had it been in place.

According to a member of the firm, the $6,000 worth of feathers might easily have been compressed into two bags which a man could carry through the streets without exciting suspicion because of undue size. The police believe that the feathers were carried openly into Twenty-third Street. Because of the impossibility of identifying feathers the millinery concern is resigned to the loss.

THIEF RETURNED HER JEWELS.

Mrs. Baum Found Them at Her Door in the Belnord Apartments.

Friends of Mrs. C. K. Baum, who lives in the Belnord apartments, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, are congratulating her on the mysterious return of $3,500 worth of diamond jewelry stolen from her rooms recently. The gems consist principally of two diamond and ruby rings, worth $500 and $350, respectively; a diamond horseshoe worth $900, a diamond necklace, and several diamond pins.

Mrs. Baum, when not wearing the jewels, has been in the habit of keeping them in a chamois bag, which she wore inside her waist. On Friday evening, June 9, Mrs. Baum removed her jewels and put the chamois bag in a dresser drawer. She did not leave her apartment after taking off her jewels, but when she arose on Saturday they were missing.

After questioning her servants, Mrs. Baum notified the police and a private detective agency. Several detectives spent Saturday and part of Sunday questioning every one who might have had access to Mrs. Baum's rooms, but without getting a trace of the jewelry. On Sunday night Mrs. Baum was alone in her apartment. Her husband and servants were out, and she was reading, when she heard the bell ring. She answered the summons, but opened the door to find no one there. The elevator was not at her floor, nor could she hear any one ascending or descending the stairs. She was about to close the door and resume her reading when she observed the chamois bag lying close beside the doorsill. In it she found her jewels.

HIS $800 STICKPIN GONE.

Physician Left It in His Telephone Book and That Was Taken Away.

Dr. A. M. Judd of 375 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, has retained private detectives to aid in the search for an $800 diamond pin which disappeared from his home while he was on a visit to a patient the other day.

The physician is the owner of a handsome collection of stick pins, and admits he has been careless in caring for them. Usually, on removing one, he has stuck it in the cover of the telephone directory which he keeps on a table beside his bed. It was in this book that he stuck the pin now missing and then hurried away to a patient without giving it another thought.

Mrs. Judd, who usually looks after the pins, was out shopping, so there was only the negro manservant in the house when a man from the telephone company called to take up the old book and leave a new issue in its place.

The telephone man took the old book, and it was not until Mrs. Judd's return that the pin was missed. She telephoned to her husband, who hastened home and then notified the telephone company and police. It was a simple matter to learn the identity of the carrier who had delivered the book at Mr. Judd's house, but he disclaimed all knowledge of the pin, declaring that he wasn't looking for $800 diamond pins in the cover of a telephone book, and simply threw it into a bag with a lot of other books.

The book was found and identified by the pinholes in the cover and all the rubbish in the telephone headquarters was gone over, but without finding a trace of the pin. Dr. Judd is not sticking pins in his new telephone book.

PIPES WORTH $3,000 STOLEN.

Police Puzzled Over the Plundering of a Broadway Dealer's Store.

Central Office detectives are visiting all pawn shops in search of new meerschaum pipes which have been pawned recently. Only in this way do they hope to get a clue to the thieves who broke into the rooms of S. M. Frank & Co., dealers in smokers' articles, on the second floor of 928 Broadway, and stole thirty dozen meerschaum pipes, worth $3,000.

The burglary occurred on the evening of June 8, but so far not one of the pipes has been found. How the burglars could have entered the place is a mystery to the police, as there is a watchman in the building at all times.

PASTOR DEAD IN A BATHTUB.

The Rev. Timothy Sullivan Dies Suddenly at the Hotel Earle.

A man about 50 years old, who registered yesterday morning at the Hotel Earle, 103 Waverley Place, as the Rev. Timothy Sullivan, Fort Dodge, Iowa, was found dead in the bathtub in his room at 10 o'clock last night. He is thought to have died of apoplexy.

Water was seen leaking from the ceiling of the room beneath that of the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, and a bellboy with a passkey entered his room and found him dead. The man had two suitcases with him, and the hotel clerks believe he intended sailing on a Cunard liner soon, as he said he had had two trunks expressed through to the pier.

Boy Killed by a Cake of Ice.

Benjamin Schwartz, six years old, of 724 East Ninth Street, was injured so badly yesterday by a cake of ice falling on him that he died in Bellevue Hospital soon after being taken there. The boy, according to the police of the Union Market Station, was stealing a ride on the rear step of an ice wagon. When the wagon was in front of 73 Avenue D one of the heavy cakes on the top of the load slipped out and fell on the boy.

CRUEL FATHER REARRESTED.

Greenberg Loses Daughter and Is Accused of Abandoning His Wife.

Jacob Greenberg of 392 East Eighth Street, who was acquitted in Special Sessions on Monday of cruelty to his little daughter Ida, was rearraigned before the Justices yesterday and pleaded not guilty to a charge of abandonment made against him by Agent Hyland of the Children's Society.

Greenberg was arrested on the complaint of women neighbors. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate House, and the next day his wife, who had not lived with him for three years, appeared at the District Attorney's office and asked to see her child. The child threw herself in her mother's arms and told her how her father had beaten her. But when the case came to trial in Special Sessions the child refused to testify against her father.

Agent Hyland learned that Greenberg had married his wife in Russia nine years ago and had come to this country a month later. Three years ago Greenberg left his wife, taking with him his daughter. He did this by telling his wife to return to Russia, taking with her two of their children.

Greenberg's wife never heard from him, and returning to this country she was unable to find him until she read of his cruelty to the little girl in the newspapers.

Ida has been turned over to her mother.

Plan Columbus Day Celebration.

The committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor to arrange for the celebration of Columbus Day met in the Mayor's reception room yesterday afternoon and elected George W. Loft President and Magistrate John J. Freschi Secretary. Mr. Loft was empowered to appoint a Treasurer. Among those present were John D. Crimmins, Luke D. Stapleton, James E. March, Caesar Conti, Joseph P. Day, Oscar Straus, and Rocco M. Moresco. While no definite arrangements for observing the day were made, the members were unanimous in declaring that the occasion should be celebrated in a manner that would reflect credit upon the city.

Father Healy Out of Danger.

Father Gabriel A. Healy, pastor of St. Bernard's Church, at 322 West Fourteenth Street, who was operated on last Sunday for appendicitis, was said last night to show marked improvement. Dr. W. P. Cunningham, Father Healy's physician, said that no fears were now entertained for his recovery. Father Healy is in his seventieth year. For thirty years he has been pastor of St. Bernard's.

Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

Tooth Powder

neutralizes the destructive acids of the mouth—cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath

Remarkable Reductions

In Men's Summer Suits

Any $15, $18 & $20 Fancy Suit

Any $15 & $18 Blue Serge Suit at

$13.50

The most remarkable values ever offered at this price. Every suit our own regular stock and every one this season's goods. Included are suits of every desirable model, fabric, design and color, in an almost unlimited assortment. All thoroughly well tailored and finished; every suit worth $5 more than their original prices of $15, $18 or $20.

$5 Outing Trousers, Special at $3
White, gray and striped white flannel

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125TH STREET at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of BROADWAY.

SAVE YOUR TIME
SAVE YOUR MONEY at **Macy's**
SHARE OUR PROFITS B'way at Sixth Ave., 34th to 35th Sts.

How We Save Your Time

Ask for a Blue Transfer Card at Macy's. Superintendent's Desk on any floor.

Go from department to department without paying for your purchases until you have finished buying.

Then you will find your purchases assembled and packed ready for you at the Transfer Desk.

You pay the total bill. Transfer Desk, Main Floor, Next to Supt.'s Desk.

If you have a deposit account you simply give your number and sign the bill, which is easier still.

This is the culmination of time economy.

How We Save Your Money

Open a deposit account at Macy's. Put in anything up to $1,000. Takes two or three minutes. Deposit Account Department, Balcony, 34th St. Side.

Whatever the state of the market, we pay four per cent. interest on your daily balance, compounded quarterly.

We do no banking business, the deposit account being merely a convenience in the interest of our patrons.

A balance to your credit is the best incentive to save.

How You Share Our Profits

As a special inducement to you to open an account now, a cash dividend of 2% of the total value of the goods charged to your account will be paid to you on or about Dec. 10th next.

This is profit-sharing pure and simple.

Macy's deposit account is not to be confused with the usual charge account system, the inevitable concomitants of which are slow pay and bad debts and inflated prices to insure against loss. At a "credit" store, YOU are made to pay in increased prices for the merchandise bought and not paid for by defaulting customers.

We are the only department store conducting business on a strictly cash basis.

We lose a few customers by not giving credit—

But we gain thousands and thousands of customers by giving values instead—

Such unusual values as are made possible only by our strictly cash system.

We shall deliver free to any point in the United States east of the Mississippi River, from now until September 15th, all purchases charged to Deposit Accounts opened before July 15th. Merchandise which can be sent by mail will be delivered free anywhere in the United States.

Bulky merchandise, which we ship by freight, will be delivered to the nearest railway station.

GIMBELS

Store Your Furs at Gimbels
Largest, Newest, Safest, Cleanest, BEST Cold-Air Vault in New York (Right in Our Building)
TELEPHONE MADISON SQ. 8200
When You Want Us to Call for Them
MODERATE STORAGE CHARGES
Send for Schedule

How Much Handsomer These Suits Look at $18

Than They Did at $25 to $32

And yet you'll not find handsomer suits anywhere—in fabric, finish and workmanship—sold regularly at their former prices. It is a piece of rare good news to learn that men—and especially young men—may select such smart Summer Suits at $18, just the week before the big holiday.

Included are Two-piece and Three-piece Suits, full-lined, half-lined or quarter-lined; some lined with silk. An unusually fine assortment of materials, in plain and fancy effects, including plenty of blues. All sizes, 33 to 46-in. chest measure; in regular, short, stout and slim models, when the selling starts. **All $18 a suit.**

Youths' $20, $22 and $25 Suits at $15

This group is made up of broken assortments from a number of our regular lines. Attractive materials, made up in many new models including the soft roll, narrow shoulder styles. In all sizes from 31 to 38 chest measure. Many small men will be fitted from this lot. **Fourth floor**

Men's $3 Straw Hats for $1.50

This Sale of Straw Hats is interesting New York men by the hundreds. It chimes in admirably with the Sale of Men's Furnishing, for it enables men to save money literally from top to toe on their Summer outfit. The hats are samples from the famous firm of Samuel Mundheim & Co., and two other fine makers. They include practically every desirable style of the season—Splits, Sennits, Mackinaws and Milans, are chiefly in sizes 6⅞ to 7⅛ and are all of $3 qualities or better. Today, and until they are gone—which will be soon—**$1.50 each. 4th floor**

Summer Shirts and Neckwear of High Degree

In a Vacation Sale Peppered with Price-Reductions

July is the logical time for clearing stocks. These clearances come two or three weeks too late to be of much use to people who take their vacations early. This is the sound reason why we have gone through our Men's Furnishing stock *now*, in this important outfitting week before the Fourth, and have made the price-reductions that would naturally come later on Men's Summer Shirts, Neckties and the like. Offerings are unusually fine, as well as diversified. There are probably

7,500 Shirts and 2,500 Neckties in the Sale

and prices are nowhere near the proud pinnacle which they occupied earlier in the season. It's a good time to augument the usual buying power of your clothing money by one-half. Here are some ways to do it:

Six Thousand $2 Shirts at $1.10

One of the most important shirt offerings of the Summer, and including several sorts of handsome Shirts that it is exceedingly rare to find at any such low price—Fine Mercerized soft Shirts and Pleated Bosom Percale Shirts, **$1.10 each.**

$3 Flannel Outing Shirts at $1.55
$2.50 Silk-and-Linen Mixed Shirts at $1.55
Shirts from Custom Materials, $1.55
An Omnibus Lot of Shirts at 85c
$1 and $1.50 English Four-in-Hands, 65c
Silk-Knitted Four-in-Hands, 45c
50c Washable Four-in-Hands at 25c
50c Common-Sense Garters, Double Grip, 25c
"Titanic" Soft Collars, 12½c
Main floor

Also Men's Summer Underwear and Hosiery

Men's Pure Linen Underwear Under-Price
75c Each for Shirts and Drawers, Usually $1.25
$1.50 for Union Suits, Usually $2.50

This ideal Summer Underwear is made from pure Irish flax, smooth and cool and very absorbent. Therefore, very safe to wear when one is overheated. The Shirts, Drawers and Union Suits are all in athletic style—sleeveless and knee length and 40 per cent. under-price, because we bought the importer's large surplus.

Men's $1.50 Pure Thread Silk Hose, 90c Pair

Bright silk, of heavy quality, reinforced toes and heels, in black and all colors—a very unusual offering.

Men's English Cotton Underwear at $1

Two famous London makes—I. & R. Morley's and Cartwright & Warner's. Gauze cotton, delightfully cool, the shirts sleeveless or short sleeves; the drawers in knee or ankle length. Splendid value at $1.

50c "Gartlet" Half Hose, 25c Pair

Light weight, lustrous silk lisle socks, with triple heels and toes and double soles; made especially high in the leg to wear with knee drawers. In black, tan, gray and navy blue; at half their regular price.

Main floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

GOMPERS WON'T APOLOGIZE.

Rejects Suggestion Thus to Clear Himself and Labor Leaders.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, will not apologize to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia when he appears in company with Secretary Frank Morrison and Vice President John Mitchell on July 17 to show cause why they should not be held in contempt. The case grew out of the recent litigation between the federation and the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis. It was suggested by a committee of attorneys who recommended a reopening of the contempt proceedings that an apology from the labor leaders might be accepted as complete reparation.

"If I were conscious of having done a trivial wrong even to a child," said Mr. Gompers, "I would apologize abjectly. Under the existing circumstances I do not see my way clear."

Mr. Gompers and Mr. Morrison left tonight for Indianapolis to consult with labor leaders over the alleged kidnapping of J. J. McNamara and his removal to Los Angeles in connection with dynamiting of The Los Angeles Times plant. Saturday and Sunday will be spent in Chicago, and on July 4 Mr. Gompers will address a mass meeting of labor in St. Louis.

IT COSTS LESS

to own a Bohn Syphon Refrigerator than the ordinary kind. The first cost is about the same—but the Bohn saves so much in ice bills that it is a constant dividend-paying investment. The

Bohn Siphon Refrigerator

is recommended by leading physicians for its sanitary features. It saves the food—protects your health. All the big railroad systems use the Bohn on their buffet, dining and refrigerator cars. We have a wide variety of styles and sizes for every individual taste and need. Call to-day or write for free booklet on "The Uses and Advantages of the Refrigerator."

White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of N. Y.
59 West 42d St., N. Y.

BATHODORA

IS JUST THE THING IN HOT WEATHER to make Bathing a luxury. A refreshing, cooling and fragrant Bath Powder. Sift a little in the water when you bathe.

Sold Everywhere.

Sample and "The Bath Luxurious" for 4c. (postage.)

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Denominations of $1,000 $500 $100

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ASSETS $10,600,000 CAPITAL $3,950,000
Write for Information—Circular "13"

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The oldest whiskey in America—over 122 years of prestige in New York. Smooth, palatable, mature. Try it.

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All coffee ails yield to well-made

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Be sure it's well boiled.

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS WASHED, restoring original colors. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

News From Home.

When you are camping or spending your vacation at some Summer Resort Hotel or Farm House, you look for your home newspaper. Before going instruct your newsdealer to forward you The New York Times, or mail order directly to Publication Office. Out-of-town newsdealers order enough for their regular customers only, as unsold copies are not returnable.

Daily and Sunday editions 75c. per month. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

REICHMANN CASE TO THE JURY TO-DAY

Lawyers Sum Up at Late Session and Court Will Give Its Charge This Morning.

STRONG PLEA FOR BANKER

His Counsel Contends That In the Carnegie Trust Co. He Only Did What All Bankers Do.

The jurors who for more than two weeks have been listening in the Criminal Part of the Supreme Court to the evidence produced to show that Joseph B. Reichmann, ex-President of the Carnegie Trust Company, is guilty of making a fraudulent return to the State Banking Department, went home last night after they hed listened to John B. Stanchfield sum up for the defense and District Attorney Whitman set forth the case of the prosecution. This morning Justice Davis will charge them.

Beyond a few character witnesses, the defense relied entirely on the evidence that it had managed to elicit from witnesses for the prosecution and on Mr. Stanchfield's speech. In this he argued that from the purely technical point of view it had not been shown that Reichmann had knowingly concurred in the publication of a false statement and that his verification of the document was by its very terms only to the best of his knowledge and belief. He argued that Reichmann had never done anything that is not a common practice in banking circles.

Mr. Whitman insisted that the defendant must have realized that he was breaking the law, countenancing practices that would land any bank in bankruptcy. He closed with an appeal to vindicate the integrity of the banking law.

From E. L. P. Ball, auditor of the Carnegie Trust Company, recalled by Mr. Clark, Mr. Baldwin brought out in cross-examination that the day before the $130,000 note was given by the Carnegie to the Northern Bank, Reichmann had spoken to him of the participation in the Marcus loan, he hoped to sell to the Northern Bank. Mr. Ball also stated that Mr. Hutchins knew that he was making the change in the books of the Carnegie Company from a loan to a participation, and told him that if there was an error it should be changed.

Miss Mary Murphy, a telephone operator and notary public in the offices of the Carnegie Trust Company, identified the original participation agreement between the trust company and the Northern Bank, which she had entered in her accounts on Sept. 11 "as of Aug. 26." She mentioned Robin and remarked, "They were all mighty scared of Mr. Robin, but I was not." Mr. Baldwin had the answer stricken out.

Liston L. Lewis of counsel for the trust company was recalled by Mr. Clark, but his testimony seemed to give much comfort to the defense. He stated that on the morning of Aug. 23 Reichmann told him that he proposed to sell a participation to the Northern Bank, and wanted to know how it should be carried on the books of the trust company.

Later in the day Reichmann informed him that Robin had been in and insisted on making the trust company a loan. Mr. Lewis told the defendant that a bank should not appear as a borrower, but Reichmann told him that Robin insisted on his arrangement of the matter.

Robert L. Smith, Vice President of the trust company, was also recalled. He declared that Reichmann had told him that he had come into the trust company at a sacrifice, and that for the first six months he had given the salary of $20,000 a year to C. J. Dickinson. The witness also assumed responsibility for the initialing of out-of-town drafts for immediate availability as far as his place in the institution allowed. Some discussion arose as to the drafts on B. F. O'Neil, a banker of Idaho, and it was said that he had once stood for the Governorship.

"Don't hold that against him, as long as he was not elected," remarked Mr. Stanchfield, who himself ran on the Democratic ticket in 1900.

Five character witnesses, including Edward T. Bedford, President of the Corn Products Refining Company, a Standard Oil man, told of the esteem they felt for Mr. Reichmann.

In summing up for the defense, Mr. Stanchfield pointed out that the indictment was under a section of the Penal Code which demanded proof that the defendant had knowingly concurred in the publication of a false report. It only classified this as a misdemeanor, and yet the highest court in the country had been invoked, the District Attorney himself taking part in the prosecution, and William M. Ivins, a leader of the bar, sitting through the trial in an advisory capacity. It was an unprecedented amount of interest in a trial for a misdemeanor.

No evidence has been adduced, said Mr. Stanchfield, to show that Reichmann had read over the report, and the law does not require him to verify all the statements in it.

"Yet there is no suggestion that a dollar of the trust company's money passed into the hands of the defendant. Though he was no banker, he called in nearly $4,000,000 of its loans, and it's for you twelve men to decide whether he, regardless of his health, was working for himself or the bank."

Mr. Stanchfield declared that the permission for the immediate drawing against out-of-town drafts is done every day in all banks, and then took up the question of the $130,000 transaction with the Northern Bank.

"Mr. Reichmann was a layman," he said. "As a business man it did not strike him that it was a serious matter for a bank to appear as a borrower till some banker explained it to him. The transaction had been first thought of as a participation, and it was Mr. Lewis, his lawyer, who advised him to make the revised record of the transaction read 'as of Aug. 23.'"

Mr. Whitman scoffed at the plea of the defense that Reichmann was acting illegally simply to save the company, and declared that the law insists that the public shall know the truth, even if it results in the closing of an institution. He contended that the defendant must have known of the contingent liabilities, and that the "draft kiting" was carried on to supply funds to the Cummins companies when the trust company could lend them no more legally.

Mr. Whitman closed with a plea for the enforcement of the law in this county, and especially of the law dealing with banks, as on the integrity of such institutions the entire community depends.

Justice Davis will charge the jury at 10:30 this morning.

CUMMINS TESTIMONY IN.

Again Denies That He Boasted of Carnegie Backing in Trust Co.

William J. Cummins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Trust Company, continued to testify yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Lehman and a jury in the suit of the State Banking Department against James G. R. Carpenter to collect $16,500 on a note given in part payment for stock in the Carnegie Trust Company. Carpenter contends that he was induced to buy the stock, which is now worthless, by representations of Cummins that the Carnegie Trust Company was backed by Andrew Carnegie, was used as the storage place of his cash and security, and was to be the administrator of his estate upon his death.

Cummins denied yesterday not only that he had made these representations to Carpenter, but also that he had made them to Major Stollman of Nashville, or any other persons. The evidence was concluded yesterday and the case will be given to the jury to-day.

FOR ENDING CLAIMS COURT,

Senate Passes Bill Creating a State Board in Its Place.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 27.—After a debate of four hours, the Senate to-day passed the bill of Senator Loomis of Buffalo, which abolishes the State Court of Claims, declared by the Court of Appeals to be a Court of Record. The vote of the Republican members and Senators Burd and Bayne were recorded in opposition, but the Democrats were able to secure twenty-eight votes for the bill, two more than the number necessary for the passage.

The Loomis measure legislates out of office Theodore H. Swift, A. J. Rodenbeck, and Charles H. Murray, who have composed the Court of Claims for several years. In its place the bill establishes a State Board of Claims, to be composed of three members appointed by the Governor, with identical duties. The salaries are cut from $8,000 to $6,000 a year and the term is reduced from ten to six years.

Leading lawyers of the Senate pronounced the bill an attack on the State Judiciary, and Senator Brackett declared it unconstitutional. The members of the court, he said, could only be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor.

RACING AT LONG BRANCH.

Two Days' Session of Steeplechases to Begin on Saturday.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 27.—Interest in the July race meet of the Elkwood Park Steeplechase Association increases daily. The association has selected its officials for the meet, designated the races and the purses, and now has a force of men and teams at work putting the mile track in trim for racing. Prizes in cash, not including cups and plate, aggregating $3,000, will be distributed during the two-day meet.

July racing at Long Branch is not an innovation. In fact it recalls pleasant recollections of the "palmy days of Monmouth Park" and such thoroughbreds as Harry Bassett, Longfellow, Monitor, Miss Woodford, and Drake Carter.

The Elkwood Park Steeplechase Association is already assured of bringing to Long Branch for the race meet some of the best runners and steeplechasers in the East to compete in the coming races.

Lovers of racing from all along the shore are manifesting a lively interest. Some of the cottagers, notably former Senator James Smith, Jr., and Peter Hauck, Jr., of Newark, will enter horses.

The officers of Elkwood Park Steeplechase Association and race meet are as follows:

Walter Lewisohn, President; William B. Anderson, Treasurer. Honorary Stewards—Col. William Barbour, J. A. Haskell, R. J. Collier, T. N. McCarter. Stewards—W. S. Fanshawe, Charles Pfizer, H. S. Page, Henry W. Bull. Judges—Algernon Daingerfield, H. A. Buck. Clerk of the Scales—H. P. Conkling, Paddock Judge—George W. Call. Starter—J. H. Bradford. Clerk of the Course—Frank J. Bryan. Directors of the Association—Louis J. Weil, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., Jefferson Seligman, Morton L. Schwartz, Walter Lewisohn, William B. Anderson, Harry Content, Peter Hauck, S. R. Guggenheim, Louis V. Bell, Charles D. Barney, A. Charles Schwartz, Frederick Lewisohn, Harry S. Page, William S. Fanshawe, William H. T. Huhn.

The programme: First day, Saturday, July 1:

First Race.—Shrewsbury Plate of $200, of which $40 to the second, $20 to the third; for three-year-olds and upward; three-years-olds to carry 120 pounds, four-year-olds and upward, 130 pounds; winners of one race in 1911 to carry 5 pounds extra, of two races, 8 pounds extra, of three or more races, 10 pounds extra, non-winners in 1910 and 1911 allowed 10 pounds; entrance, $10; about one mile and a quarter on the flat.

Second Race.—Silverbrook Steeplechase cup of $400, (cup value $100, presented by W. S. Fanshawe, Esq.,) of which $60 to the second and $40 to the third; for qualified hunters; weight for age; winners of three races or $500 in 1910 and 1911 to carry 10 pounds extra; non-winners in 1910 and 1911 allowed 7 pounds; gentlemen riders allowed 5 pounds; entrance, $10; about two and one-half miles.

Third Race.—Combination Plate of $200, of which $40 to the second and $20 to the third; for hacks, galloways, and hunters; weight, 150 pounds; winners on the flat in 1911 to carry 3 pounds extra for each race won; non-winners in the flat in 1910 and 1911 allowed 5 pounds; entrance, $5, with $5 additional from starters; about seven furlongs on the flat.

Fourth Race.—Elberon Handicap Steeplechase Plate of $400, of which $60 to the second and $40 to the third; for four-year-olds and upward; weights to be announced three days before the race; entrance, $10, with $10 additional from starters; about two and one-half miles.

Fifth Race.—West End Shore Club Steeplechase Cup of $200, (cup value $100,) of which $50 to second; for bona fide hunters; weight 150 pounds; winners of two or more races in 1910 to carry eight pounds extra; non-winners of two races in 1910 and 1911 allowed five pounds; entrance $5, with $5 additional for starters; about three miles.

Sixth Race.—Red Bank Plate of $200, of which $40 to second and $20 to third; for hacks and hunters; weight 150 pounds; winners in 1911 of one race five pounds extra, of two races eight pounds extra, of three or more races twelve pounds extra; entrance $10; about one and one-half miles on the flat.

Second day, Tuesday, July 4.

First Race.—The Homestead Cup of $150, (cup value $50, presented by Clarence Housman, Esq.,) of which $25 to second; a handicap for galloways; weights to be announced three days before the race; entrance $10; about five furlongs on the flat.

Second Race.—Long Branch Open Steeplechase of $400, of which $50 to the second and $25 to the third; for four-year-olds and upward; four-year-olds to carry 148 pounds, five-year-olds 156 pounds, six-year-olds and upward 160 pounds; non-winners in 1910 and 1911 allowed eight pounds; maidens allowed ten pounds; entrance $10; about two and one-half miles.

Third Race.—Sea Bright Plate of $200, of which $40 to the second and $20 to the third; for three-year-olds and upward; three-year-olds to carry 140 pounds, four-year-olds and upward 150 pounds; winners in 1911 of one race three pounds extra, of two or more races seven pounds extra; non-winners in 1910 and 1911 allowed five pounds; gentlemen riders; entrance $10; about one mile on the flat.

Fourth Race.—Elkwood Park Steeplechase Cup of $400, (cup value $100, presented by Messrs. W. and F. Lewisohn,) of which $50 to the second and $25 to the third; handicap for qualified hunters; weights to be announced three days before the race; entrance $5, with $10 additional from starters; about two and one-half miles over the steeplechase course.

Fifth Race.—Brookdale Plate of $200, of which $40 to the second and $20 to the third; for hacks and hunters; four-year-olds 155 pounds, five-year-olds 158 pounds, and six-year-olds and upward 160 pounds; winners of two races in 1910 and 1911 to carry eight pounds extra; non-winners in 1910 and 1911 allowed five pounds; entrance $10; about one and one-quarter miles on the flat.

Sixth Race.—Archdale Cup of $200, (cup value $100, presented by Messrs. M. L. and A. C. Schwartz,) of which $50 to the second; for bona fide hunters; weight 165 pounds; winners of two races in 1910 and 1911 five pounds extra, of three or more races ten pounds extra; non-winners in 1910 and 1911 allowed five pounds; entrance $10; about three and one-half miles.

Pittsburg Tennis Tourney Opens.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 27.—Several interesting matches were played to-day in the women's tennis tournament of the Pittsburg Field Club, Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of Berkeley, Cal., National champion, and Percy D. Siverd, champion of Pennsylvania, defeated Miss Bessie Garrison and C. D. Kerr, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2. Miss Florence Sutton, the Pacific Coast player, and Miss Moyes, the Canadian champion, played the first match in the women's doubles and defeated Miss Schmidt and Miss Burt, 6—1, 6—2. Miss Elizabeth Bunce of New York, indoor champion, and J. L. Cote, Jr., won from Miss Stewart and F. Wilbert, Jr., 6—0, 6—3. In the singles Miss Moyes won from Miss Stewart 6—0, 6—1; Miss Hotchkiss defeated Miss Burt, 6—0, 6—0, and Miss Sutton won from Miss Castle, 6—0, 6—0. An important match to-morrow is that between Miss Hotchkiss and Miss Moyes.

HONEY MELLODY WINS BOUT.

Boston Boxer Defeats Joe Stein at Brown's Gymnasium.

Honey Mellody of Boston, after receiving a bad beating three weeks ago from Joe Stein of the East Side came back last night in a return engagement and reversed the tables, much to the surprise of the members, and won a hard-fought ten-round battle at Brown's Gymnasium. Both contestants were in fine shape, and had it not been for this the bout would probably have ended early with a knockout, as both fought hard all the way and landed a sufficient number of blows to dispose of one another. Mellody profited from his last experience, and fought Stein at close range all the time, where he scored repeatedly.

In the first five rounds the pair fought nip and tuck, and it looked as though Stein was going to repeat when he opened a bad gash over the Bostonian's left eye, but shortly after he tired and was unable to land hard enough to hurt Honey. The ring generalship of Mellody, who is an old hand at the game, served him well, and on several occasions when it looked bad for him, he fought back with great speed.

Both men were staggered at various times with wicked blows, and had the sender of the punch been able to follow up his advantage he may have won by the knockout route, but these efforts usually taxed their entire strength, and the receiver always recovered sufficiently to last the round. In the sixth round Mellody began to earn his advantage, and starting out with a stiff left jab, which fell flush on Stein's nose, followed up with a series of short hooks to the stomach, and while in a clinch pounded the kidneys. Stein was forced to cover up and became very slow from the body punishment. As the bell sounded for the round Mellody landed a great right overhand swing on the jaw that staggered Stein. The round was all in favor of the Bostonian. The seventh round was fast, and during the time of work neither man let up for a second. Mellody opened with a stiff left jab to the face that sent Joe's head back, but Stein was quick in coming back with a light left jab on the mouth. Mellody sent a straight left over to the face and the round ended even.

Stein was tired as the eighth round started and began to fall short with his blows, while Mellody came on fast and played at close range, getting over some stinging blows. Honey staggered Stein on the ropes with a straight left to the wind and Joe began to cover up. Stein evened the score by staggering Mellody with a straight left on the jaw.

The ninth and closing rounds were all Mellody's, who fought hard, and in the ninth he pounded Stein all over the ring by staying close and using both hands to the body, with an occasional hook as they straightened up. Both men were tired in the final session, and when the bell clanged both men were well tired and glad to quit.

In the semi-final Battling Larry Ryan gave Jerry Ost a severe beating for six rounds, but was unable to dispose of his opponent. In the fifth round Ost was floored for the count of nine, but managed to get to his feet and last the distance.

NOTES OF THE GOLFERS.

The championship of the Englewood Country Club has narrowed down to Oswald Kirkby and C. V. Meserole. No one is surprised to see Kirkby where he is, but something of an upset resulted from the defeat of E. M. Barnes at Meserole's hands in the semi-final. This match was hard fought, Meserole winning by one up on the home green.

H. C. Richards of St. Andrew's, winner of the recent tourney at Montclair, says that will be his last for some time. He expects to stick closely to business from now on.

In the rear of the clubhouse at Montclair there is a 9-hole practice putting course. This miniature circuit is generally a scene of activity throughout the day. Many a nineteenth-hole discussion is settled on this extra course, where the turf is almost as smooth as carpet, and the balls run true.

The recent defeat of the Princeton graduates at the hands of the undergraduates, 9 to 6, was the first time the "old chaps" had lost in a number of years. Incidentally, Princeton is entertaining high hopes of mustering a stronger team next season.

Knockouts at Superior A. C.

Two knockouts resulted last night at the bouts of the Superior A. C. in Sullivan Street. Both occurred in the ten-round affairs carded in conjunction with several preliminaries. Charles Gibson put Eddie Whalen away in the fifth round and Joe Bibbs put his right over on Mike Laurie to such good effect in the ninth round of their battle that the latter took the count.

Whitney's Turnover Wins Abroad.

NEWMARKET, England, June 27.—The race for the maiden two-year-old selling plate of 200 sovereigns, distance five furlongs, run here to-day was won by H. P. Whitney's Turnover. The Prepare colt was second and March Wind third. There were fourteen starters.

Wm Vogel & Son

MEN'S BATHING SUITS. IN SWIMMING AND CONVENTIONAL STYLES. MADE OF WORSTED, WORSTED-AND-SILK, ACCORDEON FRENCH FLAT AND CARDIGAN KNITTINGS. PLAIN COLORS, HEATHER MIXTURES AND COLLEGE STRIPES.

$2.50 TO $12.00

WM. VOGEL & SON,
TIMES SQUARE
Broadway at 44th Street

Catarrh OF THE Stomach
Gastric Troubles

While taking food, and between meals when distress appears, sip

MAN-A-CEA WATER

A Natural Mineral Spring Water.
(Not a Laxative Water.)

It Promptly Corrects These Conditions

For Sale by Send for Booklet.
Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co, Charles & Co., Hegeman, Riker, Bigelow and all First-Class Druggists and Grocers, or MANACEA WATER CO., 18 Stone St., N. Y.

YALE 1914 CREWS HONORED.

Jerseys and Class Numerals for Freshmen—Harvard Time Row Off.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 27.—Members of the Yale freshman eight and four were made happy to-night by the presentation to them of sweaters and jerseys with their class numerals. The two freshmen substitutes who will not row were also given their numerals.

There was a slight upstream wind and tide on the river, combined with a fog to-night when the crews left the float. The freshman eight was the first to leave, going upstream for two and a half miles at a slow stroke, which was maintained on the return. Coach Kennedy, with the 'Varsity eight, followed the freshmen over the same course, going up and returning in one stretch at a stroke of 30 to 32. The two fours paddled up to Allyns Point and back. From now on there will be very little hard work, only just enough to keep the men in perfect trim for Friday. The men are in excellent condition and optimistic, and the general feeling among them seems to be that they are about 100 per cent. better than when they first came to quarters.

RED TOP, Conn., June 27.—A fog bank which settled down over the course to-night prevented a time row for the Harvard 'Varsity eight over the full four-mile course. As it was, the eight went over two miles in 9:43, covering the first mile in 4:37. The two miles was rowed from the navy yard upstream and the boat had tide and wind with it. To-night's trial was the last attempt at a time row, and light practice will be in order from now on. The freshman eight and the fours paddled about five miles up and down. The whole squad is in fine condition, and Coach Wray is of the opinion that the 'Varsity eight is better than last year.

COLMAN MAKES NET SCORE.

Qualifying Round for Newspaper Men's Golf Tourney.

Scribes, representing most of the newspapers in New York, drove and putted in the qualifying round of the regular monthly competition open to members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club on the Van Cortlandt Park public links yesterday. There was a prize for the person returning low net score in the eighteen-hole testing round, and this was won by A. J. Colman with a card of 87—8—79.

According to the conditions contestants qualified in two fifteens and an eight, gross scores counting. They were drawn to fight it out at handicap match play as follows:

First division—H. A. Haines vs. F. K. Flaugh, H. B. Martin vs. A. J. Colman, Grantland Rice vs. W. J. Lyons, C. Le Gendre vs. H. D. Cashman, P. B. Lucas vs. G. M. Van Slyke, J. MacHaffie vs. A. Hedley, J. G. Logan vs. A. E. Owens, C. F. Carter, a bye.

Second division—J. Hennings vs. W. J. McBeth, G. Herbert Daley vs. W. W. Burge, A. C. Murray vs. R. J. Groff, T. Hield vs. E. E. Johnson, A. S. Draper vs. I. Dorgan, F. Benzinger vs. F. L. Hawthorne, J. W. Phoebus vs. S. W. Frankel, F. M. Hall, a bye.

Third division—J. Williams vs. C. F. Laux, M. J. Sullivan vs. H. A. Igoe, L. C. McCarthy vs. C. Bayer, W. J. Haywood vs. J. P. Farrell.

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
A. J. Colman, Herald	87	8	79
J. Hennings, Sun	104	24	80
E. E. Johnson, Times	102	20	82
A. Owens, Herald	101	18	83
T. Hield, American	100	22	84
G. M. Van Slyke, Herald	99	15	84
P. B. Lucas, Eagle	87	2	85
R. J. Groff, Sun	107	22	85
F. K. Flaugh, Sun	88	3	85
A. Hedley, Herald	89	4	85
C. Bayer, Herald	121	35	86
J. Farrell, Herald	121	35	86
S. Frankel, Herald	108	22	86
H. A. Haines, Herald	92	6	86
H. D. Cashman, American	94	8	86
J. MacHaffie, American	98	10	88
H. B. Martin, American	90	3	87
W. J. McBeth, American	107	20	87
C. F. Carter, Press	93	6	87
C. Le Gendre, World	99	12	87
J. C. Phoebus, Sun	104	17	87
I. Dorgan, Journal	108	20	88
J. G. Logan, Herald	98	10	88
W. Jabine, American	96	8	88
W. W. Burge, Herald	104	15	89
G. H. Daley, Tribune	106	16	90
A. S. Draper, Tribune	112	22	90
G. Rice, Mail	94	3	91
F. M. Hall, Press	110	18	92
F. L. Hawthorne, Tribune	106	13	93
H. A. Igoe, American	115	21	94
F. Benzinger, Herald	108	14	94
M. J. Sullivan, Herald	125	30	95
Joseph Williams, Herald	114	19	95
W. J. Haywood, Herald	131	32	99
A. C. Murray, Herald	107	8	99
C. F. Laux, Herald	126	23	103
L. C. McCarthy, Herald	125	21	104

Winans to Quit Horse Show Ring.

LONDON, Jun 27.—Walter Winans, who was a prominent exhibitor at the International Horse Show at Olympia just closed, has determined to abandon the show ring and turn his attention more actively to trotting in Austria and Russia. His stud and exhibition horses will be put up for sale at Tattersall's July 6.

GREAT NECK POLO TEAM'S CLOSE GAME

Westchester Freebooters Make Them Hustle to Win Hempstead Cups Match.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., June 27.—By defeating the Westchester Freebooters in what was known as the semi-final game for the Hempstead Cups, the premier team of the Great Neck Club to-day qualified for the final against the Cooperstown players, the latter being all that are left, inasmuch as the second Great Necks gave up to the latter this afternoon, after two periods of ripping sport. The first Great Necks beat the Freebooters by the score of 5½ to 4½, after eight chukkers of as spirited polo as has been seen by experts since the notable contest between England and America on June 9.

The official rating was even, but early in the game J. Watson Webb demonstrated that he is deserving of being handicapped much higher than three goals, for his left-handed strokes were wonderful, and not in years have critics of polo witnessed better position play on the part of an individual. Some of his pick-ups bordered on the marvelous, and his lofting shots over the company to goal were sensational. His pony carried him at lightning speed and never failed to follow the ball and be up at the critical moment. "Keep your eye on Webb," was the constant command of the Great Neck Captain, but the Freebooter got clear away from Mr. Milburn in the first and fifth periods, scoring three times.

Only by reason of the remarkable dexterity of Mr. Hadden and his good luck in getting possession of the ball far ahead of the company three times in succession during the sixth, seventh, and last chukkers and so registering, did victory result for the Great Necks. Mr. Hadden played consistently throughout and his mallet was never astray. He made the best possible use of his mounts by turning on the proverbial ten-cent piece, and thus took leads of the field. Young Elliott Cowdin was most effective in the second period, when Mr. Burden came through the bunch and scored brilliantly twice before the warning bell rang, and Cowdin, after scoring a telling goal, was hit by a swift ball on the right knee-cap and caused him to play with greater caution.

The Great Neck side was visibly weak all through the fourth and fifth chukkers, but Hadden pitched in royally and saved the day. The Westchester Freebooters seemed to have matters all their own way in the fifth period, and Webb's goal made within forty-five seconds will surely live in polo history. Mr. Borden was seen to most advantage in the fourth and fifth bouts and his goals made respectively at the north and south ends of the field came in each case after five minutes of sensational play, which tried out men and ponies to the limit. J. George Milburn showed the most endurance, and visibly outplayed his opponents in the last three periods. He is almost as good a player as his famous brother, Devereux Milburn, who, by the way, is listed against the Whitney team to appear on Thursday next in a game which will probably wind up the series for the Meadow Brook trophies. Line-up and score:

WESTCHESTER FREEBOOTERS.	GREAT NECK I.
N. L. Tilney,	Elliott C. Cowdin,
H. S. Borden,	H Hadden,
J. Watson Webb,	A. S. Burden,
L. J. Hunt.	J. G Milburn, Jr.

Goals—Freebooters: Webb, (3,) Borden, (2;) less ½ for foul. Total—4½. Great Neck First: Burden, (2,) Hadden, (3,) Cowdin, (1;) less ½ for safety. Total—5½. Referee—Harry Holmes. Timekeeper—P. Fitzpatrick.

The second game involved the Cooperstown players, Q. Shaw, C. P. Beadleston, C. C. Rumsey, and F. S. Von Stadt, versus H. P. Phipps, J. P. Grace, H. C. Phipps, (relieved by Malcolm Stevenson,) and A. McClure. Only two periods were played, and then the thigh muscles of Harold C. Phipps gave him so much trouble that he felt compelled to withdraw, which made it necessary for the Great Neck second brigade to give up their claim to the cups. Mr. Beadleston made one goal and Mr. Von Stadt two goals for Cooperstown, the third goal being made by Harold Phipps for Great Neck.

Hilton Leads In Open Golf.

SANDWICH, England, June 27.—In the second round of play for the open golf championship to-day Charles Evans of Chicago went around the course in 78, making an aggregate score of 156. The British amateur champion, H. H. Hilton of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, at present leads in the tournament with an aggregate score of 150. J. G. Anderson of West Newton, Mass., did the second round in 86, his aggregate score being 172.

BRIGHTON BEACH ENTRIES.

Three Fast Cars Added to List for Remy Brassard Contest.

Several additional entries were received yesterday for the free-for-all auto race at the Brighton Beach motordrome July 3 and 4. The National car, which is the holder of the Remy Brassard, will defend its honors, while the other entries include the Pope-Hummer, to be driven by Louis Disbrow; a Fiat Mercedes, to be driven by Noel Fiornay De Closne, and a ninety horse-power Simplex, to be piloted by Len Ormsby. With Bob Burman, Billy Knipper, Cyrus Patsenke, and Teddy Tetzlaff already assigned to racing cars the only notable absentee will be Ralph de Palma, whose Western engagements will prevent his driving at Brighton Beach.

The oiling of the track is now under way. Cars will be permitted to practice daily from this time on, and are requested not to interfere with the oiling of the surface.

W. C. Poertner, agent for the National Company, has made a trip to Indianapolis, to secure several Nationals to make a clean up on the big race if possible. The National Company will make a strong bid to retain the Brassard.

Jack Power will drive an E. M. F., while the S. P. O., Knox, and many others have entered, using the first blanks and are filling the new and corrected blanks. The Prince Henry Benz is being groomed for the events for cars of from 301 to 450 inches.

Hughie Hughes with his two speedy Mercers will be on hand. Hughes has been making a most consistent showing in the West for the last couple of months, and lowered several class world's records at Florida. The speed fever seems to have reached here with full swing, and indications now not only point to a record entry list but a record crowd also.

PREMIER SUIT DISSOLVED.

Supreme Court Dismisses Action In 1910 Glidden Tour Case.

Chairman S. M. Butler of the Contest Board, A. A. U., announced that the Premier suit against the Contest Board's decision in the 1910 Glidden Tour had been dissolved. The board declared the Chalmers car the winner, and stated that the Premier No. 1 car was equipped with auxiliary oil pump and tank for forcing oil direct into the crank case, and was not a stock car under the rules.

A temporary injunction was secured by H. O. Smith, President of the Premier Motor Manufacturing Company, to restrain the Contest Board from delivering the Glidden Trophy to the Chalmers Company. This was later dissolved, and in April last a case in equity came up for hearing before Justice Marean in the New York Supreme Court. After several adjournments the complaint was dismissed without costs to either party as against the other.

ASKS FARLEY FOR ATHLETES.

Connecticut Promoter Requests Runners Who Can "Trim" His Local Lads.

Application was made yesterday to Terence Farley, Chairman of the Metropolitan Association Registration Committee, for a sanction to hold a set of amateur games on Independence Day at Newtown, Conn. In connection with the request was a most peculiar demand that the Chairman secure some local runners and jumpers as competitors at the sports. Despite the peculiar vein of the letter, written by the pastor of St. Rose's Church, permission was granted.

Upon being told of the occurrence one of the most prominent officials in the Amateur Athletic Union threw up his hands at the action and emphatically stated that the sanction should not have been granted, and marveled at the interpretation of the rules which warranted such permission being given.

The application reads as follows, being addressed to Mr. Farley:

If you have any runners or jumpers looking for easy game in amateur sports send them up here for the Fourth of July. Just two hours' ride from New York. Go to Bridgeport and take train direct to Newtown. Inclosed find $10 for sanction fee. Send us a couple of good runners who will "trim" the boys here if you know of any that want a holiday on the Fourth.

GEORGE T. SINNOTT,
Pastor St. Rose's Church, Newtown, Conn.

While disclaiming that the Amateur Athletic Union was a procuring agency for contestants, Mr. Farley answered the communication with the sanction inclosed, and showed the would-be promoter the best way to advertise his games.

Vanderbilt Wins Two Races.

PARIS, June 27.—William K. Vanderbilt's horses won two races and secured second place in another event at Maisons-Laffitte to-day. Colonat won the Prix des Essarts, a selling race for two-year-olds, of $600, distance 4½ furlongs. Messidor III. won the Prix de Huez of $1,000, distance 10½ furlongs, while his Canadienne finished second in the Prix d'Essai des Pouliches of $1,000, distance 1½ miles.

E. A. NEWELL

A Notable Sale of Men's Attire

The Importance of which will be at once recognized by men of fashion

WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY

For forty-eight years we have outfitted well-dressed men, among whom our reputation for distinctive and exclusive wear is firmly established.

WE NOW ANNOUNCE A CLEARANCE SALE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK

At Cost

The qualities are exceptional.

Neckwear
Marked $2.50, Sale price $1.00
" $1.50 & $2 " " 75c
" $1.00, " " 50c

Silk Umbrellas
Value $10 up, Sale price $5.00

Silk Pajamas
Marked $13.50, Sale price $7.50

Dressing Gowns
Marked $60, Sale price $25.00
" $25, " " $16.50
" $15, " " $6.00

Linen Handkerchiefs
Value $1.50.... Sale price 70c
" $1.25.... " " 60c
" $1.00.... " " 50c
" 75c., Sale price 3 for $1

Silk Hosiery
Value $2.00 per pair
Sale price $1.00 per pair

Raincoats

GIANTS WIN TWICE; IN FIRST PLACE AGAIN

Marquard and Ames Pitch New Yorks to Easy Victories on Brooklyn's Lot.

THE SCORES.

FIRST GAME.

New York	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	4	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
Doyle, 2b	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Snodgrass, cf	3	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Murray, rf	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Becker, rf	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Merkle, 1b	3	0	1	0	1	3	0	0
Bridwell, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Devlin, 3b	3	0	0	1	0	5	1	0
Meyers, c	4	0	0	0	1	9	0	0
Marquard, p	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	32	6	6	3	4	27	5	2

BROOKLYN.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Burch, cf., 2b.	5	1	0	0	2	2	1	0
Danbert, 1b	3	2	1	1	0	10	0	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hummel, 2b., ss.	3	0	0	1	0	3	3	2
Stark, ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Davidson, cf	4	0	1	0	1	4	0	0
Coulson, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Zim'erman, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2	3	3	1
Bergen, c	4	0	1	0	1	4	4	0
Scanlon, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Schardt, p	3	0	1	0	2	0	3	1
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	6	3	8	27	16	4

*Batted for Schadt in the ninth inning.

Two-base hit—Wheat. Three-base hits Murray, Merkle. Home runs—Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Merkle. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Murray, Devlin. First base on errors—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 7. Struck out—By Marquard, 8; by Schardt, 4. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 3; off Scanlon, 1; off Schardt, 2. Wild pitch—Marquard. Hits—Off Scanlon, 4 in one two-thirds innings, (at bat 10;) off Schardt, 2 in seven one-third innings, (at bat, 22.) Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

SECOND GAME.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	3	1	1	2	0	5	0	1
Doyle, 2b	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	1
Crandall, 2b	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	0
Snodgrass, cf	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Becker, cf	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Murray, rf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Donlin, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Bridwell, ss	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Devlin, 3b	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Meyers, c	4	1	1	0	0	5	1	0
Wilson, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ames, p	3	1	0	1	0	0	6	0
Total	35	7	10	5	1	27	14	3

BROOKLYN.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Burch, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	4	6	0
Daubert, 1b	4	0	0	0	1	9	0	0
Wheat, lf	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hummel, ss	4	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
Davidson, cf	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Coulson, rf	4	0	2	0	0	5	0	1
Zimmerman, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Erwin, c	4	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
Barger, p	3	*0	1	0	0	0	2	0
†Browne	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	6	0	5	27	12	1

*Batted for Zimmerman in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Doyle, Merkle, Hummel. Three-base hits—Devore, Murray. Sacrifice hits—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Doyle, Wheat. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Double plays—Burch and Erwin. Hit by pitchers—By Barger, 2, (Snodgrass, Devlin.) Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes.

The Giants gently glided back into first place in the nerveracking chase for the National League muslin yesterday afternoon, and again it was the Brooklyn team which furnished the opportunity. The McGrawites hooked up with the Dodgers in a double bill at Washington Park, and conclusively demonstrated to thousands of home rooters, reinforced by many thousands of tube travelers, that it is as easy to take the Dodgers' measure twice in the same afternoon as it is to chalk up a single victory. One glorious inning in each game put the Giants on easy street, with the result that they finished each time with considerable margin to spare. The figures of the two conflicts were 6 to 3 and 7 to 1, respectively. The double victory gave the New Yorkers a total of twelve victories in the thirteen games played by the two teams.

The Giants put the opening game on the right side of the ledger in the first inning, when they chased three runs across the plate, adding as many more in the next two innings. Through an accident they also caused a decided shake-up in the Brooklyn team, and weakened the batting and fielding strength of the Dodgers. Devore, the first man to face Scanlon, pushed a single into centre field and promptly dusted along for second. Stark took Bergen's throw, and in making the catch he stepped directly into the path of Devore as Josh slid into second base. Devore's spikes cut a long gash in Stark's left leg, nine stitches being required to close the wound after the injured player had been removed to the clubhouse. Hummel was shifted from second base to the short field position, Burch was brought in from centre field to cover second, and Davidson succeeded Burch in the outfield.

Doc Scanlon made another futile effort to capture a New York scalp, lasting less than two innings, or just long enough for the Giants to pack the game away. Doc did not do much more than pitch the ball where the Giants were swinging, and his short stay on the mound was productive, among other things, of a pair of healthy triples to the clubhouse and a home run by Larry Doyle over the right field bulwarks. Germany Schardt took up the burden where Scanlon laid it down, and his own bad toss presented the McGrawites with the only run they collected in the last seven innings. He allowed only two widely separated singles during his sojourn on the rubber.

Devore started to grease the tobaggan for Scanlon in the first inning of the matinée, when he led off with a sharp single to centre field. Josh died stealing, but the put-out was costly to the Superbas, losing them the services of Dolly Stark. Larry Doyle refused to go after the wide ones, and ambled to first. When Zimmerman miscued on Snodgrass's grounder Doyle moved along to second. Murray clouted to the clubhouse for three bases, chasing Doyle and Snodgrass home. Merkle repeated Murray's stunt, and Red walked in. Bridwell hit to Zimmerman, and Merkle was run down between third base and home.

In the second inning, after Hummel's error put Marquard on first base, Doyle hit over right field fence for two more runs. Larry's wallop chased Scanlon into retirement. The Giants picked up their last run in the third inning on Murray's single and steal and Schardt's poor throw to Daubert on Merkle's sacrifice, Murray scoring from second on the misplay. From this stage to the finish only two Giants reached second base, and none saw third.

Rube Marquard never had much trouble with the Dodgers. He was reached for six hits, no more than one in any inning, and he breezed eight of the Dahlenites on strikes. Two of the three runs scored against him were presents from Al Bridwell. In the first inning Burch got a life on Bridwell's fumble, moved up to second on a pass, and counted on Davidson's single to left.

In the third Daubert beat out a scratch hit, moved up to third on two infield outs, and counted when Bridwell missed a drive by Davidson. The other run came in the eighth on a pass to Daubert, Wheat's double, and a fielder's choice. In the other chapters Rube mowed them down almost as fast as they came to the plate.

A combination of wildness by Cy Barger and some hard and timely sticking by the Giants in the fifth inning of the second made this encounter a walkover for the Giants. Eleven of the McGraw clan faced the lanky twirler in this session, and their part of the slaughter consisted of three singles and a triple. Cy's contribution to the good cause was made up of two passes and two hit batsmen. When the big noise subsided six Giants had dented the platter, and the game had gone beyond recall.

Meanwhile, Red Ames was twirling shutout ball. A poor peg by Larry Doyle in the opening inning paved the way to the only run which the Dodgers procured off his delivery. Ames repeated Marquard's performance in the opening game by allowing the Dodgers a hit per inning for six innings.

Some slow playing gave the Giants a run in the first inning. With one down Doyle doubled to centre and moved along to third while Snodgrass was beating out a hit to Zimmerman. Snodgrass made a bluff to steal second and Bergen threw to Burch, Snodgrass in the meantime hustling back to first. Burch threw to Daubert to get Snodgrass, while Doyle was racing home. The Dodgers got the run back in their half after two were out. Wheat reached first on Doyle's error and stole second. Hummel's double to left chased Zach home.

Both teams were quiet until the fifth inning when the Giants made their big splash. With one out, Meyers singled to centre, and Barger filled the bases with passes to Ames and Devore. Doyle's single to right field scored Meyers and Ames, Devore following the pair across on Coulson's poor throw to second. Snodgrass was hit. Murray's triple scored Doyle and Snodgrass, Red coming home a minute later on Merkle's single.

A crowd of 15,000 saw the double bill.

Phillies Leading When Rain Comes.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—To-day's game was stopped by rain in the seventh inning, with Philadelphia leading Boston, 6 to 3. In the sixth inning play was suspended for twenty-five minutes on account of a shower. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Knabe, 2b.	4	0	1	0	3
Pask't, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Lobert, 3b.	4	1	2	0	1
Magee, lf.	4	2	0	2	0
Lud'us, 1b.	4	1	2	8	0
Walsh, rf.	3	1	3	3	0
Doolan, ss.	3	1	1	3	2
Moran, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Dooin, c.	1	0	1	1	1
Chalm's, p.	2	0	0	0	1
H'pirics, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Bransf'd	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	6	12	21	9

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Sw'ney, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Tenney, 1b.	3	0	2	6	1
Herzog, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
Miller, rf.	3	2	3	0	0
ling'ton, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
St'nf'dt, 3b.	3	1	2	2	0
Kling, c.	3	0	0	4	2
Jones, cf.	1	0	0	2	0
Jurdue, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	27	3	9*	20	13

*Two out in seventh inning, when game was stopped by rain.

†Batted for Chalmers in the sixth inning.

Errors—Steinfeldt, (2,) Kling.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	—6
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Sweeney, Miller, Steinfeldt, Lobert. Home run—Luderus. Stolen base—Lobert. Struck out—By Purdue, 3; by Chalmers, 2; by Humphries, 1. Double plays—Kling and Herzog; Doolan and Luderus; Moran and Doolan; Doolin and Doolan. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Chalmers, 3. Wild pitch—Chalmers. Pitchers' records—Off Chalmers, 8 hits and 2 times at bat in six innings; off Humphries, 1 hit and 3 times at bat in one inning. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie.

Cubs Win, Then Lose to Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27.—Before an extra large crowd, the locals divided honors with Chicago to-day, winning the second game 8 to 7. The first game went to the visitors 5 to 4. The second game was hotly contested, Chicago using three pitchers. President Lynch was a spectator.

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Sh'kard, lf.	4	2	2	3	0
Schulte, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Hofman, 1b.	1	0	0	9	0
Z'm'm'n, 2b.	5	0	1	4	0
Tinker, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Goode, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Archer, c.	3	0	0	6	2
Brown, p.	4	1	2	0	2
Total	32	5	7	27	9

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
H'gins, 2b.	4	0	1	8	3
Hauser, ss.	4	0	0	3	0
Hoffman, 1b.	5	1	3	10	0
Konetchy, 1b.	4	1	2	8	0
Huggins, 3b.	4	0	1	0	4
Blackburne, c.	4	0	2	6	0
Steele, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Wilson, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Curtis, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	3	10	27	10

*Batted for Harmon in ninth inning.

Errors—Doyle, Tinker, Goode, Hauser, 3; Mowrey.

Chicago	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	—4
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hit—Konetchy. Home run—Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—Mowrey, Harmon, Schulte, Hofman, 2; Tinker. Stolen bases—Goode, Doyle. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 6. Struck out—By Harmon, 5; by Brown, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 5. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Klem.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
H'gins, 2b.	5	2	1	4	7
Hauser, ss.	3	1	0	1	5
Ellis, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Hoffman, 1b.	5	1	3	11	0
Z'm'm'n, 2b.	5	1	2	10	0
Evans, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Mowrey, 3b.	3	1	2	2	2
Oakes, cf.	4	1	2	0	1
Bliss, c.	4	0	0	6	4
Steele, p.	4	1	1	0	1
†Total	33	8	10	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Sh'kard, lf.	3	4	2	2	0
Schulte, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Hofman, 1b.	5	1	1	11	0
Z'm'm'n, 2b.	5	0	0	0	3
Doyle, 3b.	3	0	3	0	0
Tinker, ss.	4	0	1	1	4
Goode, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Graham, c.	3	0	1	7	1
R'lbach, p.	3	0	0	1	1
M'Int're, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Curtis, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Collins	1	1	1	0	0
Total	33	7	12	†23	10

*Batted for Curtis in the ninth inning.

†Evans hit by batted ball.

Errors—Sheckard, Doyle, Graham, Reulbach, Evans, (2.)

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	—8
Chicago	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1—7

Two-base hit—Collins. Three-base hit—Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Mowrey, Konetchy, Schulte. Double play—Hauser, Huggins, and Konetchy. Stolen base—Tinker. Wild pitch—Curtis. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 6; off Reulbach, 3. Struck out—By Steele, 3; by Curtis, 1; by Reulbach, 6. Hits—Off Reulbach, 8 in 6 2-3 innings; off McIntire, none in 1-3 inning; off Curtis, 2 in 1 inning. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 6. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Brennan.

Pirates' Runs All in First Inning.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 27.—Pittsburg made all its runs in the first inning, winning from Cincinnati 4 to 1. Six double plays figured in the contest. Score:

PITTSBURG.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Carey, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Clarke, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
Byrne, 3b.	2	0	1	1	3
Wagner, 1b.	3	1	1	9	0
Miller, 2b.	4	1	2	7	5
McK'nie, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
Wilson, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Gibson, c.	3	0	1	5	1
Camnitz, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total	28	4	8	27	†3

CINCINNATI.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Bescher, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Downey, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
Bates, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Beck, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Hob'lzel, 1b.	4	0	2	6	0
Mitchell, rf.	4	1	2	1	1
Grant, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3
Egan, 2b.	3	0	0	5	1
M'Lean, c.	3	0	1	8	0
Fromme, p.	2	0	0	0	3
*Altizer	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	9	24	12

*Batted for Fromme in eighth inning.

Errors—Byrne, Miller, Gibson.

Pittsburg	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Carey, Miller, Wilson, Mitchell, 2, Grant. Sacrifice hits—Byrne, Camnitz. Double plays—Miller and McKechnie; Miller and Wagner, 2; Byrne, Miller and Wagner; Mitchell and McLean; Fromme and Grant. First base on balls—Off Camnitz, 1; off Fromme, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Fromme, 2, (Carey, Byrne.) Struck out—By Camnitz, 4; by Fromme, 4. Wild pitch—Fromme. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Hits—Off Fromme, 5 in 7 innings; off Smith, 3 in 1 inning. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

McInnes's Home Run Protested.

BOSTON, June 27.—A home run, scored by McInnes, of the Philadelphia Athletics in to-day's game with Boston, on a ball which he hit while Pitcher Karger was warming up, is to be referred to President Ban Johnson of the league, on protest by Manager P. J. Donovan of Boston. When McInnes hit into short centrefield the outfielders had not reached their positions and the ball romped away. It is asserted by Manager Donovan that two of the Philadelphia players, on the way to their bench, were on fair ground when the ball was hit, and it is his contention that Umpire Egan should have declared both the hit and run illegal.

Former Chicago Players Fined.

The National Commission has fined players Ed Hahn and Roland Barrows of the Chicago American League Club $200 each for failing to report to minor league clubs to which they were released by the White Sox. Hahn was released to the St. Joe Club and Barrows to the Lincoln Club, which, in return, sold his release to Lowell.

Dartmouth Trounces Amherst.

HANOVER, N. H., June 27.—Hundreds of Dartmouth commencement week visitors saw their own college team beat Amherst to-day by a score of 6 to 2. A wonderful leap into the air for an ungloved hand catch by Fitz of Amherst was the feature of the contest. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Dartmouth	3 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 —6	9	0
Amherst	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2	9	3

Batteries—Eckstrom, Morey, and Alden; Creed, Quantance, and Thompson. Umpire—Mr. O'Reilly. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Pittsburg Protests Another Game.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 27.—Asserting that the umpire failed to apply the infield fly rule in the third inning of yesterday's game with Cincinnati, Manager Clarke of the Pittsburg ball team has filed a protest with President Thomas J. Lynch of the National League and asks that the game be thrown out.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. Giants vs. Boston. Adm. 25c and 50c.—Adv.

SENATORS WIND UP WITH DOUBLE WIN

Yankees, Unable to Hit Washington Pitchers, Lose Both Games of Double-Header.

THE SCORES.

FIRST GAME.

Washington	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

WASHINGTON.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Milan, cf	4	0	2	1	0	3	0	0
Schaefer, 1b	5	0	1	0	1	7	0	0
Elberfeld, 3b	5	1	3	0	0	1	1	0
Gessler, rf	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Walker, lf	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
McBride, ss	4	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
Cun'gham, 2b	2	1	0	1	0	3	1	0
Street, c	3	1	1	0	0	4	2	0
Henry, c	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Johnson, p	4	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
Total	36	5	11	3	3	27	10	0

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, cf	4	1	2	0	0	5	0	0
Wolter, rf	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Priest, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	1	2	0
Cree, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knight, ss	4	0	0	0	0	3	4	1
Chase, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	7	0	0
Gardner, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Sweeney, c	3	0	0	0	1	7	0	0
Quinn, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Caldwell, p	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
*Fitzgerald	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	8	1	6	27	15	1

*Batted for Priest in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Milan, Elberfeld. Three-base hits—Johnson, Wolter, Chase. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Stolen bases—Priest, Elberfeld, Gessler. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 10; New York, 4. Double plays—Knight, Gardner, and Chase; Quinn, Knight, and Chase. Struck out—By Quinn, 1; by Caldwell, 2; by Johnson, 6. Bases on balls—Off Quinn, 2; off Caldwell, 1; off Johnson, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Quinn, (Gessler, 2.) Hits—Off Quinn, 7 in 4 innings, (at bat, 15;) off Caldwell, 4 in 5 innings, (at bat, 21.) Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—3

WASHINGTON.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Milan, cf	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Schaefer, 1b	5	1	1	0	1	11	0	0
Elberfeld, 3b	4	1	2	1	0	2	2	1
Gessler, rf	5	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Walker, lf	5	1	3	0	0	3	0	0
McBride, ss	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
Cunnin'ham, 2b	4	1	1	0	1	4	1	1
Street, c	4	0	1	0	1	5	0	0
Walker, p	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Total	40	6	14	1	4	27	10	2

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, cf	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wolter, rf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Priest, 3b	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cree, lf	3	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
Knight, ss	3	0	1	0	0	1	4	0
Chase, 1b	4	0	1	0	0	7	1	0
Gardner, 2b	4	0	1	0	1	5	2	0
Blair, c	4	0	0	0	1	5	1	1
Coakley, p	3	0	0	1	0	2	2	0
Total	32	2	3	2	4	27	13	1

Two-base hit—Chase. Three-base hits—Walker, Milan. Sacrifice fly—Schaefer. Stolen bases—Priest, Cree. First base on errors—New York, 2; Washington, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Washington, 8. Struck out—By Coakley, 4; by Walker, 4. Bases on balls—Off Coakley, 1; off Walker, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Walker, 2, (Priest, Daniels.) Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

The long suffering Senators came into their own yesterday on the Hilltop, when they clipped the Yankees' wings in the most approved style. In the four previous encounters of the series the home talent had triumphed on each occasion, but when it came to playing two games yesterday afternoon Farrell's colts developed a streak of stage fright that spelled inevitable defeat. At no time during the double-header did the Yankees have a look-in, and when taps were sounded the visitors had wreaked revenge for previous rude treatment to the tune of 5 to 2 and 6 to 3.

Walter Johnson, the high-salaried pitcher of the Senatorial outfit, performed in the opening séance. He was opposed by Jack Quinn. Four innings sufficed for Mr. Quinn, who made his exit in favor of Caldwell. At the time of his retirement he had been touched up for seven hits and a quartet of runs. Caldwell filled out the balance of the game with four hits recorded against him. Johnson did not have the slightest cause for worry, as he was the complete master of the situation. He had every kind of curve and shoot that would make easy the road to victory, and kept the Yankee batsmen guessing throughout. It was a shame to see Chase's lambs led to the slaughter in such an easy fashion, but there was an old score to wipe off the slate, and Johnson wiped it clean.

Andy Coakley, the ex-collegian, got his bumps in the second game. He had some hard luck, but not enough to offset his poor pitching display, while he further emphasized his unfitness for the job by allowing Elberfeld to steal home from third base. Incidentally the latter treated his former clubmates in an exceedingly rude manner, making five hits in the two games, and working a free pass. Dick Walker was in rare form, as a total of three hits made by the Yankees will testify, and it was only the fielding and battery misplays that enabled the locals to avoid a shutout.

It was a bitter pill for the 7,000 fans who were on hand to swallow, but there was little real sympathy forthcoming for the losers, as they were guilty of a number of blunders, which were entirely out of place on a major league baseball field, while on the other hand, the Washington players left little to be desired in their work.

The forerunner of disaster came in the fourth inning of the first game, when three hits, a wild throw, and a sacrifice netted Washington four runs. In the preceding inning the visitors with three hits and a base on balls failed to get a man over the plate. A two-base hit by Elberfeld and a timely single by Gessler added a fifth run in the "lucky seventh." The Yankees tallied one point in the fourth on three consecutive singles. Another run came in the sixth on a triple by Wolter, who reached the plate when Cree was tossed out at first. In this inning Catcher Street of the Washington team got a nasty crack on his index finger, which was split by a pitched ball. He was escorted to the clubhouse by the physician and replaced by Henry, who performed during the remainder of the afternoon.

Washington got a running start in the first inning of the second game and was never headed. A wild toss by Blair and two singles were responsible for the first brace of runs. A triple and three more singles in the fourth increased the Senators score to 4. Three singles filled the bases in the fifth, when Elberfeld scored on his steal from third, and Milan's triple and a sacrifice fly added the last run in the sixth inning. The home team registered two runs on a wild throw, a base on balls, and a two-bagger in the fourth. After Wolter singled in the sixth he was advanced to second when Priest got a jolt in the ribs from a pitched ball. Knight was thrown out at first, and Schaefer, in an attempt to hold Wolter at third, raced across the infield and held the ball too long before throwing it to the plate.

Walsh Harpoons the Tigers.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Pitcher Walsh proved to be too much for Detroit to-day, holding the visitors to four scattered hits, while Chicago shut out the league leaders 3 to 0. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
M'Int're, rf.	4	0	3	4	0
Lord, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Cat'han, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Bodie, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1
D'gh'ty, lf.	3	2	1	3	0
Collins, 1b.	4	0	1	3	6
T'nehill, ss.	2	0	0	3	1
Sullivan, c.	3	0	0	9	2
Walsh, p.	3	1	2	0	1
Total	30	3	10	27	6

DETROIT.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Jones, lf.	4	0	0	2	1
Bush, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	3	1
Crawf'd, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Delch'ty, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0
Mor'ty, 3

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THEIR MASTER'S VOICE.

In his most recent utterance upon reciprocity the President said "the bill will pass, if it passes at all, because of the force of public opinion in its favor." In like manner it may be said of Senator ROOT'S amendment that it failed because of the force of public opinion against it. Throughout the reciprocity campaign nothing has been clearer than that every step has been taken because of a driving power which it was dangerous to resist. The people are imposing this measure of compliance with their mandate, and are demanding this retribution for the tariff which the Republicans imposed upon the people against their will. If there had been no revision upward there would have been no reciprocity proposal. It should not be forgotten that the reciprocal amelioration of the tariff burdens of both countries is the sequel of the failure of the policy of stimulating trade by retaliation, beating the world into freer trade with us with a club, as it were. It was because of the failure of this policy of bluff upon Canada, as it also failed in other cases, that the contrary policy of promoting trade by fair words and an exchange of equivalents was resorted to. The Senate knows this, and its action on the Root amendment is the reflection that it knows that the people know it also. The Senate has heard the voice of its master and obeys.

The Senate is hearing other voices also, and there is danger that it will be hearing them for a month. If it will only listen discriminately it may spare itself much, to the relief also of a grateful country. For the voices which threaten to inflict themselves upon the Congressional Record reports for campaign purposes only are voices and nothing else. There is no popular strength behind any one of the specific proposals of which notice has been given. Senator ROOT'S amendment was the most adroitly drawn, and the strongest which it was possible to devise. If it was not worth while to call the roll upon the pulp and paper amendment, it is mere trifling to mention the other amendments which have nothing to do with the case. It is straining the courtesy of the Senate to ask it to listen to discourses upon conservation or deep waterways, whatever their merits, when the pending question is reciprocity. And it is a slight upon the President when political nondescripts assume to tell the President what he "must" do. He is the President of the Nation, not the President of the minority of a minority party. His voice is the voice of the country which the Senate is hearing, and he is not obeying any other voice, least of all the voice which represents only its owner. To pass "free wool" or the "farmers' free list" merely for the sake of embarrassing the President is playing politics, not revising the tariff to meet the country's need. The people will take excellent care of the President in any such game as that. The President has framed the true creed upon reciprocity—"the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill." Senator ROOT'S hearing is excellent, and he echoed the phrase as his own platform. Senator LODGE has withdrawn his amendment in response to direct instructions. If necessary other instructions should be forthcoming. But why should the Senate make necessary processes which so glaringly reflect inappreciation of a situation to which they might as well respond with grace as with reluctance, since they must respond at last.

CRUELTY TO GRADY.

The Senate has declined to recall the bill regarding signatures of "editorials" which Senator GRADY signed, although he did not conceive it, he says. The Senator explains that he introduced the bill to revenge a personal slight. A lit'r'y feller had written something about him which he was advised was not libelous, and a Judge whom the Senator knew had suggested to him the bill which the Senator so bravely signed. The Senator was merely getting even for a sort of journalism which was too personal for his liking. We shudder to think what might have happened if the editorial in question had been published after the Senator's bill had been enacted.

Now the Senators who passed the bill for reasons best known to themselves refuse to recall it for similar reasons. Are they so ashamed of their own action that some of them should think of canceling it? Or are they eager for a continuance of the discussion which is so little to the liking of the Senator who introduced the Judge's bill, without mentioning its origin until now? Is it part of the Senate's cruelty to the Senator who did not conceive the bill which he drafted that the Assembly should pass it, and the Governor veto it? There even is a chance that the Governor might sign it. In that case it would be a brave and happy editor whose signature should be as clear as the Senator's to his famous telegrams. There is a whole lot more fun in this bill, whatever the explanation of the Senate's cruel refusal yesterday to recall the bill and let it go at that.

LA FOLLETTE.

When Mr. LA FOLLETTE declared, with a semblance of gravity, that the newspapers of this country favor the Canadian reciprocity measure as a means of getting relief from the oppressive charges of the print paper manufacturers, he stated, in his accustomed careless way, what is not even a half truth. The newspapers generally support reciprocity for the good of the whole country, because the measure is in accord with the progressive spirit of members of both the great political parties and because the people desire its acceptance. Mr. LA FOLLETTE well knows that in his time the newspapers of this country have not combined to support any public measure to benefit themselves or each other. Mr. LA FOLLETTE knows that the principal aim of all the newspapers is to print the news, and that in their comments on the news and expressions of opinion the newspapers which command public respect are not guided by petty or selfish motives.

Newspaper owners are human, and the economic laws that govern all great enterprises are not inactive in newspaper making. The cost of news print paper is excessive, and they naturally will be as glad of any lightening of their burdens as Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S supposed friends, the farmers, are glad when they fancy that legislation benefits them. But the Wisconsin Senator knows perfectly well that the newspapers have not "combined" with "packers, railroads, and flour millers" or men of any other industries whatever, to support a bill the purpose of which is of vastly greater National importance than Mr. LA FOLLETTE is willing to admit, and far above any small material considerations.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE is frequently, we might almost say generally, in the news of the day. He is a type of the contemporary statesman who owes most of his notoriety and fame to the newspapers. As a legislator lacking the constructive quality of statesmanship he would be inconspicuous without the help of the press. The newspapers which in his bold way he accuses of petty motives and "combination" are not petty enough to combine to ignore Mr. LA FOLLETTE. They give him his due share of space as a news subject. We confess that he rarely interests us. He is infrequently amusing, and does not often command serious consideration. But what he says in public is reported, and what he does in public is described, so that the multitude of newspaper readers may have their contemporaneous history set before them comprehensively. To this plain statement of positive fact we may add that Mr. LA FOLLETTE as an opponent of Canadian reciprocity is, as Mr. LA FOLLETTE frequently has been hitherto, a futile obstructionist.

COMPOSITE SUMMER SHOWS.

HAZLITT was so moved by the casual performance of a rope walker in a theatre that he could embody the multitude of impressions he derived from it in an essay so felicitous in phrase as to live in memory as the despair of all who attempt to write with facility and suggestion about public entertainments. What would have been the emotions of that most industrious and gifted of theatrical critics, if he had lived to see a modern "Summer show"? The ancient genial efforts of irresponsible comedians, from FOOTE to WILLIAM MITCHELL, to make theatrical entertainments interesting by destroying all theatrical illusion were outdone long ago. The last thing one expects in most of the "shows" is illusion, yet illusion is still, theoretically, the theatre's chief aim.

Irate parents in the stalls, or voluble policemen at the back of the house, who interrupt the play, and turn out to be actors themselves, and parts of the play they interrupt, have long been out of date. Nowadays one may both dine and sup in the theatre, and in one of our local show places the cost of both dinner and supper, and a conveyance homeward, is included in the reasonable price of the ticket. The waiters who serve you are jugglers who twirl the plates and do droll stunts with knives and forks. In another place, where the prices are higher, and you are part of the show yourself for the less fortunate occupants of back seats, while you eat your expensive dinner, one of the dancers sociably helps herself to wine from the bottles and glasses of the spectators—or seems to. We must assume that the spectators thus favored are employed for the purpose, and the wine is a harmless "property." Otherwise persons whose extravagance is generally confined to themselves and their own pleasures might cause a rumpus.

Frequently some person of an alert mind likens our civilization to that of ancient Rome. But Rome had no dinner - supper - ballet - travesty - cabaret shows, with juggling waiters and sociable dancers. In the matters of true gayety and popular art we are, indeed, far ahead of the Romans.

THE DISTRICT OF LOOT.

Police Commissioner WALDO has organized a "pawnshop squad" to distribute daily among the pawnbrokers of this city a printed list of stolen property, with descriptions from the police record of complaints. The list describes watches, diamonds, jewelry, silverware, clothing, and so on, reported as missing after burglaries. The pawnbrokers are supposed to use these lists as guides for the identification of the stolen property, for its recovery, and the arrest of those who offer it in pawn.

The procedure should be reversed. Instead of the police furnishing the lists to the pawnbrokers, the pawnbrokers should be required to send to Police Headquarters, daily, lists of all articles received by them, upon blanks that provide for accurate descriptions of each piece. With the exception of Jersey City, which is part of the metropolitan district of loot as well as of trade, this is required in every other considerable city of the United States. Why not here? Why is a bill, requiring the submission of such accurate daily lists by the pawnbrokers, at each session permitted to slumber to death in the committees of the Legislature?

THE OVERHEATED SUBWAY.

We have received the following memorandum from Mr. ALBERT E. HENSCHEL, headed "Points on Ventilation":

If you want good air in the city's present and future subways, you must put it there.

Foul air is heavy and will remain near the bottom.

Bad air must be sucked out and the good air must be forced in by sufficient pressure.

Car ventilation is a problem in itself—in the subway car we are in an inclosure within an inclosure (the shut-in tunnel.)

Mr. HENSCHEL has petitioned the Board of Estimate, urging that proper ventilation and means of reducing temperature should be provided in future subways, and suggesting that a Commission of experts be appointed to advise upon this subject. We are not sure that such a Commission is needed. Experts have already filed full reports upon subway ventilation. The present Subway should have been partitioned between the tracks. Future subways will be partitioned, so that the trains will act as pneumatic pistons, not churning the air, as at present, but forcing it before them into the overhead openings at the stations. Fresh air from the streets, laden, it is true, with more or less dust, will follow each moving train.

The Subway cars are now kept open; they are, in the hottest weather, supplied with electric fans, and the air, heated by the waste of electrical energy above the temperature outside, rises by reason of its heat, and is supplanted by the cooler air of the streets. Some of its fouler consituents may remain. But in the new subway cars equipped with vacuum cleaning apparatus this might be utilized to clear the partitions, roof, and floor of dust accumulations. That is not practicable now. The public must put up with the discomforts of heat, dust, and overcrowding until the new tunnels can be bored and equipped.

THE "ANTI-MUGGING" BILL.

Gov. DIX has been asked by Major SYLVESTER, Chief of Police at Washington, to veto Senator GRADY'S bill that would much restrict the "Bertillioning" of persons under arrest. Major SYLVESTER speaks in behalf of the central exchange, recently organized at Washington, for photographs of criminals and suspected persons between the heads of police in the chief cities of the country. He holds that Senator GRADY'S measure would prevent the identification of criminals whose past record might be black enough in other States but unknown in New York.

The bill does not forbid absolutely the photographing, measuring, or questioning of prisoners before conviction, but places this discretionary power with the Magistrates instead of with the police officers. There can be no objection to this, nor will it prevent the exchange of photographs between the police heads in this and other States of notorious criminals. The Magistrates of this State may be trusted to judge as to whether a photograph should be taken for such a collection.

Game birds, belonging to any species native to this State, whether killed within its borders or not, and wild deer, elk, moose, caribou, and hares and squirrels may no longer be sold for food, now that Gov. DIX has signed the Bayne No-Sale-of-Game bill. Certain species of European game may be imported, and domestic game and birds may be reared and sold within specified periods, under the supervision of the Forest, Fish and Game Department. The passage of the law was occasioned by Dr. HORNADAY'S agitation, supported by the opinion of other experts, warning of the rapid extinction of certain species of native game.

The voters in the State of Texas will on July 22 vote upon a measure prohibiting the liquor traffic. The liquor dealers of the Lone Star State have asked Gov. PLAISTED to come down there and tell the agitators how badly Maine's law works. Human nature, they argue, is the same in Texas as in Maine, and the residents of the warmer State may be thirstier. Gov. PLAISTED'S testimony will be pertinent. The liquor dealers do not fear the prohibition of their traffic, but they are in dread lest the law will necessitate a realignment of the business, to the advantage of their rivals across the Texan border.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Investigation Hardly the Remedy.

If previous investigations of the "loan sharks" had been more, or even at all, effective in suppressing the activities of those ruthless exploiters of the poor—and the improvident—higher expectations could be formed as to the probable results of an inquiry into this dreadful trade that Commissioner FOSDICK is about to make. It is hardly to be hoped, however, that he will discover anything new as to the dealings of the sharks with those whom they devour. Every detail of their operations has been told again and again in official reports and newspaper articles, and yet the usurers are all doing business to-day, probably on a larger scale and with greater profits than ever before.

If, however, the Commissioner does carry out his announced purpose of revealing the secret ties that bind the loan sharks to legislators and to financiers nominally reputable, then something may at last be accomplished. That is, some bribe givers and bribe takers may be landed in jail and some of the legal loopholes through which the sharks now so freely swim may be closed. But when that has been done, men who want to borrow money on security at which the banks will not look will doubtless continue to pay high interest for it, and really the most they can reasonably expect the law to do for them is to see to it that they are not swindled—that they pay for their loans no more than a contract intelligible to themselves puts them under obligation to pay.

The law can also try to put limits on the rate of interest to be charged for loans, but none of the innumerable efforts to do this hitherto made have ever been brilliantly successful or proof against evasion in one way or another. Moreover, it is not altogether outrageous that debts, even though foolishly incurred, should be liquidated according to the terms of the bond, even though the bond be hard.

Of course, these remarks should not be interpreted as a defense of loan sharking or as a discouragement of any attempt to stop it. They only recognize the fact that the reformers are undertaking an extremely difficult task, and that less is to be expected from the law than from the intelligent action of employers and a wider diffusion of the great truth that before spending money it is well to earn it.

A Campaign Against Dr. Wiley.

As a modest fraction of that large entity, "the American press," we have been invited to support the Advertisers' Protective Association, a body the avowed purpose of which is "to inaugurate a movement for the removal of Dr. WILEY," and—apparently as a second thought—"to obtain the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act along reasonable and just lines."

The appeal is urgent, eloquent, and vigorous, and it begins with "how long," words which bring back inspiring memories of youthful days, Latin grammars, and other delightful things. Yet somehow we feel no responsive thrill, even when we read that the members of the Advertisers' Protective Association are spending $100,000,000 a year for newspaper space and fear that they will have to stop doing it—and business—if they can't establish a solution of continuity between Dr. WILEY and his job.

The truth is that though we have heard before, and more than once, that Dr. WILEY is a bad, bad man, a grossly ignorant and malignantly meddlesome person who is never so happy as when he is making trouble and hurting trade, we have never been convinced of the accuracy of these statements. On the contrary, it has seemed to us, and still seems, that he is a particularly well-intentioned and efficient official, who has made mistakes in his day, like almost everybody else, but a faithful servitor of the public interest to the extent of his knowledge and ability. He is not a miracle of wisdom, but neither is he a fiend in human form, and while we would not go so far as to say that all his enemies are a credit to him, that can be said with accuracy of many and the bitterest of them. From the number of men whom his activities do not alarm, who calmly go on making—and advertising—their wares in obvious immunity alike to his prosecutions and his persecutions, we feel it safe to assume that he is not "a menace to every man's business" or habitually engaged in "vicious assaults upon legitimate industries."

That's what the Advertisers' Protective Association says of him, but it—exaggerates. It also exaggerates Dr. WILEY'S importance, and vastly and wildly underestimates the determination of the American people to increase rather than to diminish the restrictions now laid upon the making and selling of foods and drugs. If not Dr. WILEY, then someoody else is going to carry out that policy, and our advice to the A. P. A. people—their initials have unlucky associations—is to be careful lest they get him out of office only to find a fiercer foe in his place.

Barbarism for the Barbarous!

Now it is the street car rowdies in whose behalf the re-establishment of the whipping post is suggested—by one of our own readers, alas! Why should he or anybody else think that anything can be accomplished by returning to such a well-tried and thoroughly discredited device as the lash?

An evildoer, if beaten, and beaten hard enough, undoubtedly ceases from his transgression for a time longer or shorter, according to circumstances, but by the consensus of enlightened opinion he is made worse, not better, while they who do or see or permit the beating are appreciably degraded and brutalized by every infliction of the punishment. The imprisonment of offenders is not ideal as a reformative or a deterrent measure, but it is at least decenter than flogging, and for the present it is fairly well justified by social necessity.

The friend of the whipping post should recall the conditions that existed when those engines were to be found in every land, and he should compare the countries in which it still lingers with those whence it has been longest banished.

A Distribution of Duties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think you are rather severe in your comments on Secretary MacVeagh.

In the punishment of offenders I think his idea was not to decrease the punishment but to increase the fines. It is his duty to look after the Treasury.

While it is the Secretary of the Treasury's duty to look after the Treasury and to keep it filled up, it is the duty of the Attorney General to fill up the prisons and to keep them as full as possible. Certainly, Secretary MacVeagh has done his duty. Has the Department of Justice equally done its duty? E. T. W.

New York, June 26, 1911.

LEGISLATURE OF 1911.

Comments on Its Disgraceful Record and the Multiplicity of Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial indictment of the New York State Legislature for 1911 on its record during the past session should fill all wideawake citizens with delight and cause some very unpleasant feelings to crawl up the spinal arrangements of that legislative body which has been so truthfully charged with malfeasance of the public trust.

One point of special importance at this time I wish to point out to your readers and that is the fact that the American people are at present almost wholly in the power of their lawmakers, their judiciary, and their legal advisers. In brief, the citizen is in the hands of the lawyer to do with what he would and almost always when he wills. As you say in your editorial article:

Lobbyists were never more active or less cautious than they have been at Albany since Jan. 1. No New York Legislature has ever wasted the people's time and money on the consideration of more futile bills. Of constructive legislation thus far there has been none.

I would therefore emphasize the danger of allowing our legislative bodies to propose, enact, and virtually interpret our laws, without the majority of citizens in the State and the Nation keeping a close watch upon their activities. In the past five years this Nation has been blessed and afflicted in turn with an increase of more then 100 per cent. in our National legislative output—and the net result is commonly admitted to be nothing more substantial than a more complex system of law than ever before—and a remarkable increase in the number of American lawyers. But we should not lose sight of the fact that there have been enacted during those five years of legislation thousands upon thousands of laws (from actual statistics) which tend further and further to restrict the liberties and the powers of the individual citizen or to control the uses of his property in various ways.

Inasmuch as our laws are constantly increasing and our legislative powers being wielded with almost despotic force, or, on the other hand, grossly misused, and as our new laws, whether introduced or passed at the behest of some special branch of society or political boss, would directly, in some manner, shape, or form, affect the citizen at work, they must of necessity affect every activity of the citizen in all the walks of life, because the principal business of man is to earn a living.

Therefore, in cohesion with your startling arraignment of the New York State Legislature of 1911, let me urge upon all citizens that in order that organized effort, (without a special calling of either labor, capital, social, religious, or otherwise,) in matters pertaining to legislation affecting the life and liberty of the American citizen may produce the proper results it becomes the paramount duty of our citizens to let their representatives, both National and State, as well as municipal, hear their voices in no uncertain terms whenever legislation or legislative tactics inimical to their prosperity and well-being is pending.

MICHAEL J. HICKEY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 27, 1911.

PSYCHOLOGY OF PARKS.

The Moment Will Come When Something Must Be Done.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the psychology of parks—what? Oh, yes, parks have psychology, all right, but please don't interrupt—in all the psychology of the parks there is nothing quite so interesting as a session on the park subject by Mayor GAYNOR, Park Commissioner STOVER, and General Adjuster-of-All-Municipal-Affairs FOSDICK. You see the Mayor doesn't know anything about the parks at all, being too busy with other matters of more importance, in his opinion, except what Commissioner STOVER tells him, and anybody who knows the park situation knows how much the Commissioner knows and does, and that makes two legs of the triangle. By the way, when the Mayor first began operations at the City Hall he used to have the heads of departments come around regularly to tell him things, but the heads found more to do in their departments than talking to the Mayor, so they cut that out all except Commissioner STOVER.

He can't be too busy to talk, so he ambles down to the City Hall once a week or so to talk to his good friend, the Mayor. Next in the course of the universal clean-up, General FOSDICK gets around to the parks, and the Commissioner is greatly elated, because that gives him a chance for extra talk, and he talks to General FOSDICK. But the General isn't quite similar in all respects to Mayor GAYNOR, so he gathers some park knowledge from other sources. This makes the third leg of the triangle, and here's where the psychology gets on. Mayor GAYNOR thinks Commissioner STOVER is the goods, because the Commissioner has told him so, but General FOSDICK has his doubts, owing to wider information; but the General wants to stand in with the Mayor—who can blame him for that?—and he doesn't care a cuss for Commissioner STOVER, but he can't give him a black eye right before the Mayor, because that would be a reflection on his friend, the Mayor, and so the General—well, he doesn't know anything about landscape gardening, but he has learned to hedge, and—well, there you have it. And just look at the parks, please, while the conversation continues.

But the General is going to do something. He hasn't said when, but he is, mind that now. Maybe he won't do it all of a sudden, but the psychological moment is in sight, and the Park Commissioner will come out of his trance and ask where he's at. The Mayor won't tell him, but the General will, and give him about ninety days to make the parks blossom as the rose or make tracks for Dreamville. The General doesn't want to, but he's got to or shoulder part of the blame. So there you are. It will hurt the Mayor and it will hurt Mr. STOVER, but it won't hurt the parks, and it won't hurt the City of New York. If this isn't psychology, what in thunder is it? L. J. W.

New York, June 26, 1911.

"Souls" and "Marrying."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to record my agreement with your correspondent who objects to the expression "two hundred thousand souls," when what is meant is two hundred thousand people. It seems entirely unnecessary to raise the theological question whether people have souls at all. It has nothing to do with the case; also, for anything the writer knows, all animals have souls, which would raise the census of "souls" very materially. I have even seen it stated in a newspaper that in case of a shipwreck or other disaster "two hundred souls perished." Perhaps they did, but where is the authority for such an assertion?

Speaking of newspaper English, can you tell me why, in a newspaper, nobody is permitted to marry or be married? When the nuptials are reported the contracting parties are always "wed." In conversation and in literature they are permitted to be married, but never in a newspaper. There always Mr. X. "weds Miss Y." In this respect, if in no other, newspapers seem to be like the Kingdom of Heaven—in them is there no marriage or giving in marriage. RUNNEMEDE.

Wallingford, Penn., June 27, 1911.

A Poetical Word Juggler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The best bit of word manipulating I can now recall is that of Mr. PITZER in his King George poem in Sunday's TIMES. These word jugglers do some astonishing stunts now and then, but the Pitzerian punch knocks the slats out of all competitors up to the present, in my judgment. ARS POETICA.

New York, June 26, 1911.

STUDENT'S PLEA WAS VAIN.

Court Refuses to Grant Him a Writ to Try Examinations.

As a warning to medical, dental, and law students who may be tempted by those who offer to procure for them fraudulent Regents' credentials, Supreme Court Justice PAGE denied yesterday, with $50 costs, the application of Jacob BITZICK of 132 Broome Street for a writ of mandamus requiring the City College and State Board of Regents to grant him forty-five counts credit and permission to try examinations to get fifteen counts more, necessary for a medical certificate.

BITZICK was one of twenty-nine students who paid $30 to Joshua GOLUBOCK, a clerk at City College, for a sixty-count certificate. BITZICK was expelled from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College when the fraud was discovered. Nine of the students who got the false certificates were reinstated by the Regents, but BITZICK failed to make the necessary application.

The papers filed in the case yesterday reveal that for a time following the discovery of the frauds the State Department of Education refused credit to all City College credentials, and that this refusal was the subject of a heated correspondence with the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the college, Edward M. Shepard. BITZICK'S petition stated that the fraudulent credentials had been offered to him without solicitation on his part and that he had believed the offer was official and the fees payable to the City College.

TIMES SQUARE TRAFFIC SHIFT.

Waldo to Change a Channel from Forty-seventh to Forty-Sixth Street.

Police Commissioner WALDO has decided to make a slight change in the traffic regulations at Times Square. Within a few days he will issue orders changing the cross-over street for northbound vehicles, which now go up Seventh Avenue and the turn into Broadway, from Forty-seventh Street to Forty-sixth Street. The reason for the change is that Forty-seventh Street is a fire street and the constant stream of traffic which uses the short block between Seventh Avenue and Broadway is a menace to fire apparatus which must use this street in going across town.

When the new order goes into effect the traffic policeman, who is now stationed at Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, to deflect the traffic into Broadway will be moved down one block. No other changes will be made.

TAFT TO BEVERLY SOON.

Will Open the Summer White House Next Saturday.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—President TAFT will spend one of the first week ends of the Summer at his new Summer home in Beverly, Mass., next Saturday, arriving there early in the morning from Washington with Mrs. TAFT, Miss TAFT, and Robert and Charlie TAFT. They will motor to the Summer White House, which this year is the Peabody cottage, Parramatta, a real white house, immaculate in new paint, and three-quarters of a mile from the Green cottage, occupied by the President last year, on Burgess Point. The President may become a frequent commuter between Washington and the Massachusetts coast to spend Saturdays and Sundays while Congress remains in session.

From Saturday morning until after luncheon on Sunday Mr. TAFT will be able to enjoy a complete rest, although he probably will play golf at Myopia on Saturday forenoon. He will start from Beverly for Indiana, where at Marion on Monday evening, July 3, he will attend the editors and bankers' dinner. He will spend the Fourth at Indianapolis, leaving late that night for Washington, where he will arrive the next day.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR ORIENT.

Eleven New Ones Ordered from America by Japanese Government.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—American railroad equipment is making its way in the Orient on its own merits. According to reports from Japan eleven locomotives have been ordered from American makers for service in Manchuria and Korea.

The significance of the order is that it follows the original orders for rolling stock for the Manchurian railways, given several years ago, indicating that the American locomotives have been found satisfactory in competition with other types.

As the order comes through the Japanese Government it is also regarded as a manifestation of a friendly disposition toward America.

LATE WITH CORPORATION TAX.

Penalty Unless Paid by June 30—$14,000,000 In Now.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Three days remain in which corporations may pay their Federal tax. A heavy penalty will be assessed against all that have not paid when the Treasury closes its doors on June 30.

While the Government's estimated income from that source this year is $26,000,000, only $14,000,000 had been received when the Treasury began business today. More than 260,000 concerns have made returns.

For the last week corporation tax payments have been coming in at the rate of about $1,000,000 a day.

"The Zenith City."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Proctor KNOTT'S references to Duluth as "the Zenith City of the unsalted seas." was not made on the floor of the House of Representatives on Jan. 27, 1871, as stated in your editorial article on Saturday, June 24, for the very good reason that there was no "Zenith City" where Duluth now stands, nor had Proctor KNOTT at that time ever seen the small settlement at the head of Lake Superior that has since become the third largest city in Minnesota. It was many years later, while on a visit to Duluth, then a city of less than 15,000 inhabitants, that a banquet was tendered to Proctor KNOTT. It was in his speech at that banquet that he extolled the natural advantages of Duluth and predicted that "here shall arise the future Zenith City of the unsalted seas." During the succeeding years the enterprising citizens of Duluth saw to it that all literature sent out referred to Duluth as the "Zenith City of the unsalted seas."

New York, June 26, 1911. DULUTH.

The Impending Cataclysm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The explanation of that universal sense of an impending cataclysm presaged by the ever-increasing size of the "sun spots" is now at hand.

The Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, after battering Satan to a pulp, putting him "on the blink," so to speak, has electrified the whole world and the civilized portion of Jersey by boldly proclaiming his intention of invading Europe to exchange wallops with the Pope and the Czar of Russia.

What international complications will result from these tremendous conflicts no man may say. "What Happened to Jones" wasn't a flea bite to that which will happen when the reverend gentleman reaches Peterhof and the Vatican. M. MCLAUGHLIN.

New York, June 26, 1911.

THE CORONATION ODE.

A million things there were to see
At George's coronation
To stir the feelings of the throngs
To highest admiration.
The gorgeous cavalcade that blazed,
The jeweled Princes, grand,
The glittering troops, the pageantry,
From every foreign land,
And many thousands came to see
The wondrous exhibition
Of Britain's might that proved to all
Her powerful condition.
But, say,
Among the decorations there
That glinted, gleamed, and glowed,
Did any one see anything
Of Alfred Austin's Ode?

W. J. LAMPTON.

BINGHAM TO WAR ON SIDEWALK STANDS

Will Have Charge of Borough President's Campaign to Stop Encroachments.

A PUBLIC WARNING GIVEN

Letter to the Aldermen from McAneny Explains Need of Restoring Full Sidewalk Space to the City.

George McANENY, President of the Borough of Manhattan, sent a letter to the Board of Aldermen yesterday in which he filed notice that he intended to begin a vigorous campaign for the removal of stands which encroach upon the sidewalks of the city. Beginning on July 15, all stands placed upon the sidewalks within and beyond the stoop line, except those used for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruit, and soda water which are duly authorized and established by act of the Board of Aldermen, will have to be removed.

Gen. BINGHAM, Chief of the Bureau of Highways, will have charge of the work. There are about 1,100 complaints still on file in the Division of Sidewalks, and these relate mostly to stands of excessive length, stands placed on the curb outside of the stoop line, and stands that are used for the sale of general merchandise or articles that do not come within the provision of newspapers, &c.

In his letter to the Board of Aldermen, referring to the ordinance against encroachments, Mr. McANENY says:

"It is, however, a matter of common knowledge that no general enforcement of this class of ordinance has been attempted by my predecessors in office. Thus far I have not attempted it myself. The Division of Sidewalks, as reorganized a year or more ago, has greatly increased its activity and its efficiency, the figures showing 18,632 complaints received and acted upon during 1909 and 26,709 during 1910.

"I believe that there are many members of your board who feel that the present congested sidewalk situation should be relieved by a general enforcement of the ordinances throughout the borough. This is the conclusion to which I myself have come and of which I wish to advise you in advance of further action.

"What is true of the sidewalk stands is true also in greater or less degree of showcases and signs, of the display of goods, of the so-called storm doors, and of many other incumbrances. Such appropriation of the public sidewalks for the purposes of private business, in direct violation of law, has been carried so far that in many streets the passage of people on foot is seriously obstructed. I realize that the nuisances of these illegal incumbrances cannot be abated all at once; but I propose to make a beginning."

The Aldermen voted to refer the letter to the Committee on Rules. Alderman WALSH put in a plea for the stand owners, saying that enforcement of the law would mean that thousands of persons would be thrown out of business.

FIRE COMPANY SCATTERED.

All Members of Hook and Ladder 39 Are Transferred.

The biggest shake-up in the Fire Department in several years was announced by Fire Commissioner JOHNSON late yesterday afternoon. All the members of Hook and Ladder 39 were transferred to various companies through the entire city.

The shake-up was the result of many charges which had been preferred against several of the firemen, including Assistant Foreman Louis SEMANSKY, whose case was heard last Thursday by Deputy Commissioner George W. OLVANY, and resulted in the dismissal of the charges because of insufficient evidence. For the past six months one or more members of Hook and Ladder 39 have been up on charges each week.

The latest trouble grew out of charges against Fireman James J. HASSETT, when Commissioner WALDO was at the head of the department. HASSETT contended that he had been "hounded" by the assistant foreman, SEMANSKY, and told of an alleged attempt to make a collection for SEMANSKY'S personal use. HASSETT got a suspended sentence, and charges were made against SEMANSKY. When the SEMANSKY case came up for trial all the other members of the company sided with the assistant foreman.

When Commissioner JOHNSON learned of the outcome of the SEMANSKY trial he decided to make several transfers, and, after a conference with Acting Chief of Department KENLON, it was decided to break up any clique which might exist in the company.

The general transfer of all the members of the company was ordered, to take effect at 8 o'clock this morning. A new crew of fire fighters will be assigned to Hook and Ladder 39, which is on First Avenue, near Seventieth Street.

Capt. Thomas KING has been sent to Engine Company 90, on White Plains Road, the Bronx. His place will be taken by Capt. Hugo HAMPEL, from New Brighton, Staten Island. Assistant Foreman SEMANSKY will go to Engine Company 17, in Ludlow Street, and Assistant Foreman William WALTERS of Engine Company 11 on East Houston Street will take SEMANSKY'S former place in Hook and Ladder 39.

MAYOR LOOKS UP THE LAW.

Inspects Old Cases on Seditious Libel in Brooklyn Court House Library.

Mayor GAYNOR caused much talk around the County Court House, Brooklyn, yesterday by making an unexpected visit to that building and spending some time in the law library, delving into old cases of seditious libel and treason. There was a great deal of speculation at what the city's chief executive had in mind.

The Mayor appeared at the Court House in an automobile about noon. He was not generally recognized as he left the car and ascended the stairs, up which he had often walked when a Supreme Court Justice, to the library on the second floor. He went straight to the volumes of Howe's State Trials. Picking out one, he ran his finger swiftly through the pages until he found what he seemed to be looking for. He took a few notes, returned the volume, and, leaving the building, went away in the auto in the direction of Manhattan. It was said that the reports which the Mayor looked up had to do with cases of seditious libel tried a century or more ago.

It was recalled that when Magistrate Joseph E. CORRIGAN, a short time ago, attacked the GAYNOR administration, the Mayor had something to say about "sedition."

STERN LEFT $3,699,571.

Appraisal of Dry Goods Man's Estate Shows Nearly $3,000,000 Personalty.

Isaac STERN, the drygoods merchant, who died on Dec. 5 last, left an estate of $3,699,571, of which $2,911,942 was personalty, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the Transfer Tax Office by Deputy State Controller Julius HARBURGER.

Of this estate $1,000,000 goes to Virginia L. STERN, his widow, who also gets his country home at Irvington on the Hudson, a life estate in realty valued at $237,086, and a life interest in $759,017. Robert B. STERN, his son, gets a life estate in $575,586, and Lucille M. S. WERTHEIM, his daughter, a life estate in $393,844. Margaret B. HAHLO, another daughter, gets a life estate in $386,426. Mr. STERN left substantial bequests to his sons-in-law, Gustav A. WERTHEIM and Arthur H. HAHLO.

HEIR TO $10,000,000 TO WED SCHOOLMATE

Benjamin Henry Throop of Scranton Will Make Miss Connell His Bride To-day.

WAS REARED VERY PLAINLY

Young Couple Will Go to Europe with a Touring Car and Travel Until October.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 27.—Benjamin Henry Throop of this city, who reached his majority last December, and at that time came into a fortune of $10,000,000, will be married to-morrow to the only daughter of Dr. A. J. Connell, the leading physician of Scranton, a nephew of the late William Connell, who left several millions to his sons and daughters.

The bridegroom-to-be is a grandson of the late Dr. B. H. Throop, for many years a notable figure in this community. He was a large owner in the Pancoast mines, which were recently the scene of a terrible disaster, when eighty miners were killed by suffocation. He has lived with his invalid aunt, except during the time that he attended preparatory school at Norwalk, Conn. His companions here have been boys of average means, and in no way has he been reared like an heir to great riches. He has traveled little, and hardly seen the world at all.

The girl he marries he has loved since their school days. On Saturday the couple will sail from New York for Europe, taking with them a touring car, and they plan to travel in Europe until October.

The ceremony will be performed in the Elm Park Methodist Church by the Rev. Dr. L. H. Dorchester. The bride, who is of striking appearance, will be attended by her cousin, Miss Lillian Connell, daughter of the former Mayor, W. L. Connell, now President of the Anthracite Board of Conciliation.

The bridesmaids will be the Misses Louise Connell, Elizabeth Jermyn, Lorena La Bar, Mildred Marple, Ellan Pomeroy, Gertrude Oliver, Gertrude McLeod, and Dorothy George. Edmund Jermyn, Jr., will act as best man, and the ushers will be Alexander Lehman, Ralph Zimmer, and Edward Holmes of New York; Wade Bunting, Neilson Streubler, Frederick Suydam of Paterson, N. J.; Bernard Connell, and Theodora Vandling.

The bride has received many costly presents, including silver dinner service, several chests of plate, many rare jewels, a $5,000 bill, and also checks for large amounts.

St. Clair McKelway of The Brooklyn Eagle was married in the ancestral home of the bridegroom. Mr. McKelway's wife was Miss Virginia Brooks, a niece of the late Dr. Throop.

CAPT. EMERSON NOT TO WED.

At Least Not To-day—To Join His Daughter Later.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 27.—Capt. Isaac Emerson to-day denied reports that he was to be married to-morrow to Mrs. Annie Preston McCormick. Further than this specific denial he did not go, saying that his private affairs were of no consequence to the public.

A newspaper clipping in which the statement was made that "it was expected that the marriage would take place to-morrow on the auxiliary brig Margaret, anchored in the North River," was shown to Mr. Emerson.

"That's just what they know about it," he replied. "I have chartered my yacht Margaret to Edward B. Smith, a banker of Philadelphia, until Sept. 1, and my houseboat Margaret to J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., until the same date. My flag came down to-day.

"To-morrow you will find me here at my office in my shirt sleeves as I am now. I have work to do. I am interested in the completion of the Hotel Emerson and other business affairs, and I expect to be around here for a while. Late in the Summer I will go abroad, and expect to meet in Europe my daughter, Mrs. McKim."

Capt. Emerson referred with some warmth to the publication of a picture, taken a few Winters ago, on his yacht in Florida, of Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. McKim, and himself.

"I have no special objections to the publication of the photograph," he said, "but the statement that I was in my pajamas was untrue. I was fully dressed and with a dressing gown, and the ladies wore tea gowns. It was a beautiful morning, and Ernest, the steward of the yacht, took the picture, one of which was given to Mrs. Emerson, who was at Palm Beach at the time."

To be Wedded This Evening.

The marriage of Miss Marion Campbell Gillies of 349 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., and Charles Frederick Watt of Edinburgh, Scotland, will be celebrated this evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother. The guests will include about fifty relatives and intimate friends of the couple.

WHITE—MONCURE.

Mrs. Wallace Priddy Moncure and Merton George White were married last evening at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street by the pastor the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Peck. The bride was formerly Miss Wallace Priddy of Virginia, daughter of Mrs. Robert T. Priddy, and a great granddaughter of Col. Thomas Spencer of Colonial days. Mr. White is a mechanical engineer of this city.

Mrs. Thomas Priddy attended her sister as matron of honor. Warren A. Peters acted as best man, and the ushers were E. W. Marshall, George C. Atkinson, Lemuel C. Bigelow, Roger Granger of this city, and George Read of Newark, N. J.

Immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom left for a bridal trip through New England.

SENMELMAN—PRESBERGER.

Miss Rae Presberger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mendel Presberger of 51 East Ninety-sixth Street, and Herman Senmelman of West Point, Miss., were married last evening at the Hotel Majestic. The Rev. Max Raisin of Meridan, Miss., a friend of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony. Capt. Barney Senmelman acted as best man for his brother. A reception and dinner followed the ceremony, after which there was dancing.

Will Be Abroad Two Months.

Emil L. Boas, Resident Director and General Manager of the Hamburg-American line, and Mrs. Boas will sail on the Olympic to-day. Mr Boas is going abroad on a business and pleasure trip. He and Mrs. Boas will spend some time at Hamburg, and from there will travel on the Continent, returning in about two months.

RETURNS HOME A RICH MAN.

Hiram Davis, Who Ran Away Eight Years Ago, Surprises His Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 27.—"Don't you know me?" asked Hiram Davis of his mother, from whom he ran away eight years ago, when she answered his ring of the bell at her home, 221 North Water Street, last night. The aged woman was so overcome with joy that she collapsed.

Young Davis went out for a walk with his father one Sunday afternoon eight years ago. The father stopped to talk with a friend, and Davis, then about 20 years old, walked on and disappeared and finally he was given up as dead.

Davis has spent his time in the West, where he accumulated considerable money.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Charles Waldo Haskins and Miss Haskins of 56 East Seventy-second Street, who returned last week from California, are leaving next week for the White Mountains to spend the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore of 121 Madison Avenue will accompany Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wright of Boston to Europe for the Summer, sailing on the Caronia July 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hersey Andrew have closed their house at 507 West End Avenue and are occupying a cottage in Bay Head, N. J., for the Summer.

John R. Drexel came over from Newport yesterday and is staying at the Hotel Gotham for several days.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Miss Sadie Jones arrived from Europe yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm and went directly aboard the steam yacht Narada, which had steamed down from Newport with Pembroke Jones and his son and Elisha Dyer on board to meet them.

The wedding of Mrs. John L. Riker and Dr. A. Schuyler Clark will take place to-day in St. Bartholomew's Church. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at Delmonico's.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, who have been spending June at Tuxedo, will sail soon for Europe and will tour in a motor car.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, who have leased their Seabright villa, Fairie Lea, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryle, will soon leave Briarcliff Manor for the White Mountains.

An "Indian Council," conducted by Ernest Thompson Seton, assisted by Miss Natalie Curtis, will be held this evening in the woods of Walston, the country estate of Mr. and Mrs. Walston Hill Brown at Dobbs Ferry. Several young society people will take part.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rich Steers, who are now at Faircroft, their country home at Port Chester, will sail for Europe the middle of July to spend six weeks in Scotland.

DANCERS WANT TO LINGER.

Apply Through Russian Consul General to Have Leaves Extended.

Since Joseph Mandelkern received a communication from Russia last week warning the Russian dancers now at the Winter Garden against overstaying their leaves of absence on pain of losing their right to pensions, Lydia Lopoukowa, one of the ballerinas, has heard directly from her brother, Theodore Lopoukowa, in St. Petersburg begging her to arrange to return immediately after her leave has expired.

Mlle. Lopoukowa, who has become fond of New York, and of America in general, has no desire to leave this country at once, and yesterday she and Alexander Volinine, who dances with her, made application to the Russian Consul General in New York, Baron Schlippenbach, to have their leaves of absence extended for a year. Mlle. Lopoukowa wishes to remain here long enough to learn English thoroughly, and to appear as an English-speaking actress. She intimated yesterday that she might decide to give up her right to a pension from the Imperial Government in case permission was refused for her to remain here.

The management of the Winter Garden announce that the ballets will be kept on during the month of July, at least, and contracts between the management of the Winter Garden and Gertrude Hoffmann and Comstock & Gest, managers of the entertainment, were signed yesterday. The management also made public a letter from Baron Schlippenbach in which he complimented them individually on their production here of "real Russian ballets."

'BAXTER'S PARTNER' AT BIJOU

Play a Primitive Affair Acted by Company of Mediocre Actors.

"BAXTER'S PARTNER," a comedy in three acts, by Thomas T. Railey. Bijou.

It is hardly likely that there will be an extended career for "Baxter's Partner," a play by Thomas T. Railey, produced at the Bijou Theatre last night. The piece is a comedy drama of a very ancient pattern in which, for the purpose of the plot, everybody appears to be blind until the proper moments of revelation, and in which the youthful hero, a young lawyer, and a very poor one, after having done all in his power to bring about the hanging of an innocent, or near-innocent, man, is finally enabled to free him through the accidental discovery of an important witness. Whereupon the young lawyer is hailed as a veritable Solomon and is enabled to return to the bosom of an irate parent, who has previously disowned him after providing him with a ten-dollar bill with which to make his own way in the world, according to the admirable precepts of the late Samuel Smiles.

Why a play of this sort should have been tried upon a Broadway audience at this season of the year, or, indeed, at any othey time, is one of those mysteries which are constantly recurring. The veriest novice of the theatre should have been able to judge of its unfitness. It contains an occasional scene of familiarly composed amusement, interlarded with pathos and sentimentality of the most primitive kind known in the theatre, and in which there neither is nor could be any sort of illusion except for the most unsophisticated of audiences.

The acting generally was on a par with the play, overdone or underdone as the case happened to be. Mr. Robert Ober alone showed any proficiency. He is an agreeable young actor in lighter moments and touches comedy passage with some skill, if often with something of obviousness. His method of playing in the more serious and sentimental passages needs amendment.

MME. NORDICA RETURNS.

To Sing in "The Blue Forest"—Caruso Said His Voice Was All Right.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm from Bremen was Mme. Lillian Nordica Young, the American prima donna, who has been spending her usual vacation in Paris and Berlin, studying singing with her old master, Jean de Reszke, and the conductor Weingarten.

Mme. Nordica said that she had seen Caruso, and that he had told her that he was in fine voice and his throat in as good condition as ever. Caruso added that he was coming to America in the Fall to sing in "Romeo and Juliet."

"I am going to sing with the Boston Opera Company," said Mme. Nordica, "or in the new opera called 'The Blue Forest,' which Henry Russell is bringing over with the beautiful French soprano, Mlle. Brozia."

Astor to Reopen with "Seven Days."

Wagenhals & Kemper will reopen their Astor Theatre early in August with "Seven Days," the farce which had a run of more than a year at that house. Hereafter the Astor will be devoted exclusively to the Wagenhals & Kemper productions, which will not be put on the road. Among the authors who have furnished them with plays are Edward Sheldon, author of "The Nigger"; Avery Hopwood, co-author of "Seven Days"; Porter Emerson Browne, A. E. Thomas, and Frederick Truesdell. Fritz Williams has been engaged in one of the new comedies to be produced in the coming season.

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INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
1,200 Times Bldg., 42d St. & B'way, N. Y.

OLYMPIC OFF TO-DAY WITH RECORD LIST

Has 1,205 Cabin Passengers, Greater Number Than Any Ship Ever Carried Before.

ROUND TRIP PROFIT, $150,000

Twelve Tugs Will Help Her to Leave Her Berth This Afternoon at 3 o'Clock.

The new White Star liner Olympic sails at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Southampton via Plymouth and Cherbourg, with 1,205 cabin passengers, the record number ever carried by a single ship from any port in the world. Out of that number there are 730 in the first class, which includes 60 maids and valets.

It was stated yesterday that the earnings of the Olympic on her round trip this maiden voyage might be estimated at from $325,000 to $350,000, and her expenses, according to James Bruce Ismay, President of the International Mercantile Navigation Company, would not amount to more than $175,000, including wages, coal, and food for crew and passengers. This gives a profit to the company of $150,000 for the three weeks' voyage.

Twelve tugs will be in readiness at Pier 59 at 3 o'clock to help the Olympic back out into the river and straighten away.

The Olympic's Cabin List.

Here is her cabin list of passengers:

Mrs. M. H. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Milo M. Acker, Seaton Alexander, Miss Gertrude S. Allen, E. B. Alsop, H. P. W. Alsop, Edward H. Alsop, Gwynne M. Andrews, Thomas Andrews, Robert Annan, Miss Emily Appel, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sinclair Armstrong, and Miss Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baer, Arthur D. Baker, H. W. Baker, Charles Gray Baker, W. H. Baldridge, J. Lakin Baldridge, Anthony Baldridge, Albert M. Banker, Frank Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Baro, G. B. Barrett, Miss Cora P. Barrett, Miss Louise Barrows, Miss Harriett Barrows, Miss Anna Barry, Mrs. C. L. Bartlett, Valentine Bartlett, James S. Bell, Samuel Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Temple Bellamy, W. Temple Bellamy, Mrs. Bend, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Bertron, Mr. and Mrs. Doningo Beya, W. C. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bilbrough, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Billups, Cecil C. Billups, George P. Black, George P. Black, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Black, Hugh Black, Hugh Black, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Booth, Miss Florence E. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. James Scripps Booth, Harry S. Booth, Warren S. Booth, Miss Esther I. Booth, Miss Grace E. Booth, Mrs. J. C. Borie, Johnston A. Bowman, Hugh Boyd, Miss B. Boyd, Miss Lillian Brandt, W. Brindley, Miss Brindley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo C. Bryant, Waldo G. Bryant, William C. Bullitt, Orville H. Bullitt, Mrs. George B. Bunnell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Burchard, Miss Sybil Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Atlee Burpee, W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., David Burpee, P. R. Burr, F. O. Butler, William Allen Butler, Lyman C. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Byrne, and Miss Martha Byrne.

Miss Cail, Miss Janet A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Carney, Miss Kate F. Carpenter, Mrs. Katharine Cassidy, A. Castello, Alfred Woodward Chase, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chisholm, Mrs. S. W. Cobb, Miss Josephine Cobb, John Coleman, Henry V. Condict, Mr. and Mrs. Angel Conley and Master Conley, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Connor, Harold Content, Miss Blanche Content, Miss Isabel Content, Henry Dodge Cooper, Donald H. Cowl, Arthur H. Cowl, John Crawford, Miss Cummings, Frank J. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Curtis, Miss Alice Curtis, Mr. Cusick, and Mrs. C. C. Cuyler.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Daniels, E. J. Darrow, Oscar A. Daube, A. Lance Davis, Mrs. Minnie Dean, Mr. and Mrs. George de Brakeleer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, John J. Delaney, Arthur J. Delaney, J. S. Dennis 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Denny, J. L. Derby, Prof. E. T. Devine, Mrs. W. C. Dewey, H. C. Dewey, W. C. Dewey, Jr., Harris B. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nelson Doubleday, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Doubleday, Miss Dorothy Doubleday, Capt. James Pierre Drouillard, Clayton Du Bosque, Steel Du Bosque, C. H. Duell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Du Puy, and Rene Dussaq.

Mrs. Eggers, Edward Eisele, L. Ellinger, Mr. Ensley, Charles Eppleur, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. R. Evans, Mrs. Annie Evans, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Evans, and Franklin Evans.

Miss Julia E. Fairchild, Miss Marguerite Faulkner, Miss Jane Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Faulks, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Felder, Gordon Fellows, Jr., Albert D. Ferguson, R. M. Ferry, Mrs. J. Fertig, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Fertig, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fertig, Mrs. W. H. Field, Miss Field, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, S. W. Fish, Mrs. J. E. Fisher, Miss Fisher, J. Ellis Fisher, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fithian, Edward Fitzgerald, J. Arthur Flanagan, Mrs. William Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Freeman, Clarence P. Freeman, Gen. Russell Frost, Russell Frost, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Fryer, Pascal Pratt Fryer, Livingston Fryer, and V. A. Fynn.

Mrs. W. A. Gaar, Mrs. M. A. Gaines, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Gaines, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. David H. Gaines, George C. Gair, F. F. Gallagher, Alexander T. Gay, David T. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Gay, Miss Helene Gerson, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gimbel, Frederick Gimbel, Mrs. Charles Gimbel, Miss Gertrude Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Goldsmith, Miss Lillian Goldsmith, Miss Ruth Goldsmith, F. A. Goodhue, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Frank Miller Gould, Edwin Gould, Jr., Mrs. Henry Graves, Harold Gray, Henry T. Gray, Miss I. W. Gray, Olin D. Gray, W. Liggett Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, and Voteriano Guiterrez.

George Hale, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rembert Hall, Mrs. John Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hance, Miss Mabel Lamont Hance, Percy Lawrence Hance, H. S. Harkness, Mrs. J. B. Harpending, Miss Isabel Josephine Harriety, Rev. and Mrs. Charles E. Hart, Michael Hart, Loomis Havemeyer, Mrs. J. Havemeyer, Miss Julia L. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hay, George A. Hearn, Miss Lillie Lee Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hebard, Miss Mary E. Hebard, Mr. and Mrs. William Hendricks, Miss Carrie Hill, L. Hirsch, Alfred Hodges, Miss Kate Louise Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hofheimer, R. G. Hone, H. Donald Hope, Mrs. Eustis Langdon Hopkins, Dr. S. H. and Mrs. Caroline H. Horne, Dr. and Mrs. H. Everton Hosley, Judge Franklin Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hubbard, Dr. and Mrs. Donald Hughes, Burton Donnel Hughes, Jr., Wilson Hungate, and Miss Helen S. Husted.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ide, Mrs. W. A. Ingram, Martin Ingram, Mrs. Ismay, and Mr. and Mrs. James Bruce Ismay.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James, Oliver B. James, Miss Helen James, Miss Eunice James, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jones, and William L. Jones.

Miss Katharine Kaufman, Gilbert Keech, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Browne Keech, Mrs. Charles S. Kehler, Miss Fanny A. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kelly, E. G. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Miss Mary Stuart Kernochan, Miss Mary Kerrigan, Ernest W. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. King, William Browning King, Mrs. B. V. Kissam, Gordon Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. S. Klee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nelson Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Knopf, Miss Sophie C. Knopf, Edward H. Knopf, David H. Knott, James E. Knott, Mrs. De Witt Krebs, and Miss Lulu Kuntz.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Luquer Lane, Francis R. Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Larkin, Aurelio Lata, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Le Bar, Miss Leonard, George B. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lindsley, H. D. Lindsley, Jr., Miss Katharine May Lindsley, the Right. Rev. Edward S. Lines, D. D., and Mrs. Lines, Harold Lines, Mrs. I. Lipstine, Mr. and Mrs. Otto S. Loeb, Miss Marjorie Loeb, Miss Lucy Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Loveman, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Lufkin, Miss Juliette Lufkin, Walter A. Lundgren, and Capt. Philip Lydig.

Miss MacDonald, George R. MacDougall, J. E. Mace, Lachlan MacLachlan, Arthur P. Maher, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Marsden, William H. Manning, Mrs. Walter Manning, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Marsh, Miss McCormick, Mrs. Parker C. McIlhiney, Miss McMann, Dr. W. T. McMannis, Mrs. Mary E. H. McMichan, Miss Rose Halladan McMichan, M. K. McMullen, C. I. McNair, Jr., George C. McNally, Mr. and Mrs. James McNaughton, Miss McNaughton, Harrison Alex H. McNear, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mendendez, Horace B. Merwin, Mrs. and Gen. Charles Miller, Mrs. John T. Milliken, Miss Harriet Milliken, Miss Emily Milliken, Master John I. Milliken, Miss M. Minague, Miss Virginia Moffat, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mohr, Jr., Walter R. Mohr, W. L. Monro, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Moon, Mrs. Alfred F. Moore, Miguel Morales, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Morgan, Highman V. Morgan, Dr. W. Gerry Morgan, Robert Mullins, Miss Mundhenk, Miss Julia H. Munson, and John J. Murphy.

C. A. Newcomb, Jr., Paul C. Nicholson, Mrs. S. M. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Northrop, and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Noyes.

Miss Gertrude O'Connor, Miss Kate O'Conner, Dr. Juan F. O'Farrell, Miss Emily J. O'Hara, Mrs. J. E. O'Neil, Miss Teresa G. O'Neil, Owen Osborne, Charles A. Otis, 3d, Phillip Otis, Mrs. A. R. Otis, and W. Fullerton Otis.

The Hon. Allan W. Paige and Mrs. Paige, Miss Marion Paige, Miss Aline Paige, G. M. Parks, G. G. Paskus, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Patton, R. W. Avell Paxton, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln R. Peabody, Miss Constance Peabody, Prof. J. W. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Peck, N. A. Phemister, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pim, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pinhorn, Mrs. Robert Pitcairn, H. M. Pitman, George F. Plimpton, Mrs. G. A. Plimpton, Chester H. Plimpton, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Poland, J. A. Porter, Frederick Potter, E. M. Potter, A. B. Pouch, John H. Prentice, E. P. Prindle, Scott L. Probasco, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Probasco.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Randall, Miss Helen Reaber, Mrs. H. S. Redmond, Edward L. Reed, Miss Marion Reed, Miss C. G. Rees, S. M. Rice, Wesley C. Rich, Mrs. J. M. Richardson, Miss Louise Richardson, J. M. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ritchey, Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Mrs. J. N. Robins, the Rev. J. M. Robinson, Albert G. Rollins, Joseph R. Rollins, Richard Rollins, William P. Rooney, Alfred J. Rooney, Miss Ida Rose, S. S. Rosenstamm, A. C. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Benno Rosenwald, Edward John Rosenwald, James D. Rosenwald, and Miss Elizabeth Rulen.

Mr. W. L. Saunders, Mrs. W. B. Saunders, Miss Saunders, M. Schleisfeir, William B. Schofield, Mrs. J. M. Schofield, H. Byron Scott, Miss Virginia Scully, Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Searle, Mrs. Prentis Selby, Arthur N. Selby, Henry Seton, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Sewall, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Shearn, Mrs. George T. Shrady, A. Silz, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Siminton, Miss Jennie I. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. William Simpson, Miss Martha Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Skillman, Miss Ruth Isabelle Skinner, Alfred R. Smiles, Sumner Smith, Mrs. Milton H. Smith, Miss Evelyn W. Smith, Mrs. Millie O. Baer Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stanchfield, J. B. Stanchfield, Jr., Miss Elsie Steinlin, Louis Stern, Miss Beatrice Stern, Eugene C. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Stevens, Joseph Stewart, Dr. John E. Stillwell, Miss Katharine Storrs, H. L. Story, Willard D. Straight, O. L. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sutro, Miss Sutro, Miss Edith H. Sutro.

Mrs. S. S. Tallont, Mrs. Charles L. Taylor, Mrs. E. D. Thayer, Col. R. M. Thompson, Miss Mabel Thompson, A. Kinnaird Tod, Louis Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Truesdale, M. D. Truesdale, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Trump, Mrs. Trump, Charles Croasade Trump, Miss Marjorie Trump, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tunnell, George W. Tupper, William H. Tweddell, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Miss Twombly.

A. F. Ulrich.

Mrs. Vincent.

Dr. and Mrs. Leeming Walker, Rodolfo Warren, Pedro de Warren, Miss Winifred W. Warren, H. H. Webb, P. R. Weiler, Ralph Weller, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Welsh, Miss Mabel E. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wentz, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wheat, Gilbert E. Wheat, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wheatley, George B. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart R. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Wheeler Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Wheeler, Jr., Charles D. Whelan, Edward D. Whelan, E. Francis Whelan, Charles A. Whelan, Albert J. E. Whelan, Mrs. Whelan, Miss Anna E. Whelan, Mrs. S. S. White, Jr., Miss S. D. White, Mrs. J. William White, Miss White, Alfred Whitell, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Wallace Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. George Whittell, Mr. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Rollin H. Wilbur, Mrs. Frank Wilder, Frank Wilder, Jr., George Wilder, Mrs. F. D. Williams, Miss Mary N. Williams, Miss Mary Willis, J. Townsend Woodhull, Jr., Thomas Frank Woodhull, W. E. Woolley, E. M. Woolley, H. E. Worthington.

Curt Zander.

Other liners sailing to-day for Europe and some of their passengers are:

CAMPANIA, (Liverpool)—Mrs. Mansfield Allen, James J. Archer, Montgomery B. Angell, Mrs. B. K. Baker, Miss S. T. Burrows, W. F. Beard, Miss Susan Bonfield, George J. Brewer, the Rev. Charles R. Brown, Miss Margaret Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bruen, Robert J. Caldwell, B. H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Church, Miss Ellen E. Clark, Gerald E. Clark, Miss Grace Carter, Henry A. P. Carter, Miss Helen L. Carmody, Philip L. Cook, Mrs. C. H. Coster, Miss Helen Coster, Miss Maud Coster, C. H. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Crocket, Bernard Crystal, Miss Mabel P. Daniel, Col. and Mrs. C. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Armitage Drake, Wilfred Draycott, W. F. Dixon, James Dunne, the Rev. and Mrs. Franklin B. Dwight, Charles J. Eder, Miss Dora M. Edwards, Harry P. Fish, Col. W. L. Fish, Capt. William Gadsby, Walter Gadsby, M. J. S. Gair, Mr. and Mrs. Gillmore Goodland, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Haden, Lewis C. Haynes, Miss Violet Henry, G. L. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Holt, A. Hornby, John V. Horn, Dr. Horace L. Howe, Mrs. David H. James, C. E. Jarrett, Mrs. F. C. Jones, P. C. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Kenry, D. W. King, Mrs. H. C. Lockwood, T. G. Lowndes, S. Mayor, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Middleton, Peyton F. Miller, A. Miller, Miss Constance Morgan, the Rev. M. O'Sullivan, Miss E. E. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Rich, Graham Stewart, J. B. Thomas, Miss E. Van Orden, Dr. and Mrs. D. T. Vail, and James Whitaker.

HAMBURG, (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Adams, William Ash, E. D. Ash, Miss Maude Austin, Joseph H. Bowen, Miss Ellen I. Betty, H. B. Bosworth, R. H. Bayard, Miss Ellen H. Bayard, Miss J. W. Brooks, Miss L. H. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Caldwell, Miss Ruth Davies, Mrs. M. M. Ewing, Miss Louise P. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Green, J. Gillig, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Griffin, Miss Kate Hunter, Miss Mabel Harris, Dr and Mrs. Howard F. Hansell, Miss M. B. Moore, Miss Mary North, Miss Mary H. Parsons, Baron and Baroness Arturo Seigio, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Seybert, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smiley, H. F. Shalton, Charles W. Turner, Miss E. G. Young, and Henry B. Zimmerman.

Arrived from Europe.

Liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CLEVELAND (Hamburg)—Miss Clara Akester, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Andrews, Mrs. C. A. Bates, Miss M. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brenan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Butler, Miss J. Clare, Miss E. R. Derby, G. R. Dunn, Jay Fuller, W. C. Gilmore, Miss G. Gilmore, Dwight C. Harris, Mrs. M. L. Hittle, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Houghton, Mrs. J. H. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ingalls, Dr. and Mrs. John C. Jay, Miss Edith van C. Jay, William Keller, Miss G. V. Kingston, Henry G. Miller, A. A. Moers, C. S. Pickard, Mrs. A. Stanley, L. P. Stark, Mr. and E. E. Thompson, Miss Marian Titus, Dr. and Mrs. David W. Foster, Mrs. E. Whittaker, and Dr. Franz Wiede.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM (Bremen)—W. H. Burrows, William H. Bradbury, Mrs. W. Buckell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boas, Henry B. Bates, Mrs. E. Berri, W. J. Baird, E. C. Blunt, Miss Catherine Bond, Miss S. J. Devonshire, S. D. Farrar, C. G. Fisher, W. H. Freeman, Miss E. H. Freeman, A. Garner, Miss Alice W. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hyatt, Miss M. J. Halpin, Robert B. Henry, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Jones, William Jarrett, Capt. C. E. Kimball, W. B. Kennedy, G. H. Lindsay, Miss L. Miller, Mrs. M. R. Moore, J. Morris, Mme. Nordica Young, Miss Marie O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Reed, J. W. Stewart, Mrs. Ella C. Shipworth, Miss Lora Thompson, William F. Verdi, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Voss, Henry Walters, Mrs. Charles M. Weber, the Rev. J. J. Matheck, Mrs. M. E. Dunne, C. Grant La Farge, Thomas Higgins, D. C. Nevin, L. S. Haskell, J. H. Jackson, Mrs. J. M. Turner, Mrs. S. Sheffield, G. B. E. Kenn, and Mrs. Else G. Wagner.

FURNESSIA (Glasgow)—Miss A. Adam, Edmund Anderson, James Barber, Peter Barclay, Miss Jane Bisset, Miss A. R. Lyth, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Brown, James Cunningham, John Campbell, David Brown, William Greenhill, Miss S. Meldrum, Thomas Kerr, Miss Jessie Knox, John Muir, Miss Janet S. Reid, Col. R. Steringham.

NIAGARA (Havre)—Mrs. M. Bowee, C. B. Blake, Mrs. K. Buck, L. F. Guiot, M. L. Meyer, Mrs. R. Jann, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Smith, M. King, M. J. Pelletier, Mrs. Louise Reinhardt, M. E. Renaud, J. Gottfried, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Demoulin.

WOULD TELL MEDICAL FACTS.

Dr. Murphy Wants the Public Instructed Through the Newspapers.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 27.—In an address made to-day at the opening of the sixty-second session of the American Medical Association, the new President, John B. Murphy of Chicago, said:

"It is my belief that public instruction in medicine is one of the most important functions which the American Medical Association has to perform.

"There should be established in every large city sub-committees for 'lay press publications,' so that when the layman wishes authoritative information in any particular line he can write to the press, and through this committee the papers can give him a positive and authentic report on what has been accomplished in any line.

"Up to date, the patent medicine almanac, quack advertisments, and 'leaves of healing' have been the principal instructors of the public."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Elliott Schenck has engaged Maximilian Pilzer as first violinist and concert master for his season of Summer night popular concerts on the roof of the Century Theatre.

Charles Dickson's new play, which will be called "An Average Chap," will open at New London, Conn., on Sept. 23. The piece was tried out recently by the Edward Davis stock company at Louisville, Ky., under the title of "The Ingrate."

A. H. Woods has purchased from Charles B. Dillingham the rights and entire production of "The Girl in the Train," which he will present next season with a well-known prima donna in the title role and C. William Kolb in the principal comedy part. The piece will go to the Pacific Coast for a tour.

Albert Brown, who was seen here last in "Seven Days," at the Astor Theatre, has been engaged for Henrietta Crosman's production of "The Real Thing," which will be the first attraction at Maxine Elliott's Theatre next season.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Quieter; Reaction After Opening Advance — Grain and Cotton Higher.

GREAT PRESENT MONEY EASE

Commercial Paper Freely Discounted at Reduced Rates—Other Factors in Money Market.

With only three more days left for the completion of the July disbursements, which will be accompanied by the arrangements for the payment to the Government within the first two weeks in July of the $50,000,000 subscribed on the Panama bond issue, interest in the financial district is increasing in the monetary position. One of the most striking developments of the last few days is the very heavy demand which has sprung up for commercial paper, the effect of which has been to further accentuate the ease previously prevailing. This is particularly interesting, coming as it does coincidently with preparations for heavy payments which normally would stiffen the money market. It may be that the near approach of the end of the half-year accounts for a considerable measure of the freedom with which banks are now discounting paper at as low rates as 3¼ per cent. for five months. If the desire of the banks to enter a large amount of discounts on their books before the close of the half-year is one of the factors in the present extreme ease in the commercial paper market it would not be surprising if higher rates are required after July 1. Many remittances have been made to New York banks to provide for subscriptions to the recent Government bond issue. It now seems more probable than at any time heretofore that a very large part of the $50,000,000 soon to be paid to the Government will be provided through the institutions of this city.

So far as present indications go bankers are not planning many issues of new securities for announcement during the period of July reinvestment. Rather is it probable, it is thought, that the benefit of that reinvestment demand, whatever its volume may prove to be, will accrue to the general bond market, including the issues recently placed which have not yet been fully absorbed. Estimates place the July interest and dividend distribution at a figure in excess of $250,000,000. The reinvestment of a substantial proportion of this sum may very well go far toward clearing up such part of the recent issues as are still in the hands of temporary holders, with resultant benefit to the bond market as a whole. So great is the present ease in the monetary situation that bankers are confidently committing themselves to the view that only slight effect upon rates will be caused by the demands upon which the money market is entering.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quieter yesterday, and only a few of the net changes were important. An advance of 1½ points in Brooklyn Rapid Transit was associated with the course which the subway situation is taking. Advances in the Erie stocks and in subsidiaries of the Canadian Pacific, while the latter stock itself showed a loss, were accompanied by renewed reports regarding the possibility of an Erie-Canadian Pacific alliance. The events of the day included the passing of the dividend on Chicago & Alton preferred. Not a single transaction in this stock was recorded, but the bid price was lowered 5 points. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were among the railroads which made returns for the month of May, and both of these showed the difficulty encountered in reducing operating expenses in any fair proportion to the falling off in gross earnings, which these properties reported. Grain and cotton were both higher yesterday, though the day's news included advices of rainfall in the Northwest, where wheat has been in need of rain.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Assets Realization Co. for dividend on old and new stock.
Boston Consolidated Gas Co. for dividend.
Boston Towboat Co. for dividend.
Citizens' Gas Co. of Quincy for dividend.
East Boston Gas Co. for dividend.
National Biscuit Co. for dividend on common.
New England Gas & Coke Co. for dividend.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Calumet and Hecla Mining Co.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway on common and preferred.
Continental Paper Bag Co. on common and preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Hall Signal Co.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅜ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 2¾@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four and five months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent for four and five months, 3½ per cent. for six months, 3⅝@4 per cent. for seven months, and 4 per cent. for nine months.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2⅜ per cent., unchanged; Paris, 2⅛ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $322,050,700; balances, $15,519,594; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $11,999.

The local banks have lost $2,161,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8645; demand, $4.8610.
Paris—Cable, $5.20⅝ plus 3-64; check, $5.20⅝.
Berlin—Cable, 95¼; check, 95⅛.
Switzerland—Cable, $5.20 plus 1-32; check, $5.20 less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.27; check, 40.24.
Belgium—Cable, $5.22½ plus 1-32; check, $5.22½ less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London, Bankers'—Sixty days, $4.8410; ninety days, $4.8310.
London, Commercial—Sixty days, $4.83⅛; ninety days, $4.82⅞.
Paris, Bankers'—Sixty days, $5.22½ less 1-16; ninety days, $5.23⅜.
Paris, Commercial—Sixty days, $5.22½ less 3-32; ninety days, $5.23⅝ less 1-32.
Berlin, Bankers'—Sixty days, 94⅝; ninety days, 94½.
Berlin, Commercial—Sixty days, 94 9-16; ninety days, 94 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 10c discount; Chicago, 30c premium; St. Louis, 35c premium; St. Paul, 90c premium; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d higher in London, at 24 7-16d per ounce, and in New York ⅛c higher, at 52⅞c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	May, '58, l'chg...	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., '58, l'chg...	100	100¼	100	100¼
4½s	May, '57, l'chg...	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼
4½s	Nov., '57, l'chg...	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼
4½s	Nov., '17, l'chg...	102¼	103¼	102½	103¼
4½s	May, '17, l'chg...	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
4s	May, '57, l'chg...	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., '56, l'chg...	99¾	100	99¾	99⅞
4s	May, '19, l'chg...	99½	100	99¼	100
4½s	March, '60, old...	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	March, '60, new...	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝
3½s	May, '54, coup...	89	89¼	89	89¼
3½s	Nov., '54, coup...	89	89¼	89	89¼
3½s	May, '54, reg....	88¾	89¼	88½	89¼
3½s	Nov., '41, reg....	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday.

Total sales June 27, 1911..... 424,934
From Jan. 1, 1911..... 52,807,360
Same period last year..... 95,575,846

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
69¾	70	5,600	Amalgamated Copper..	70⅛	70⅝	69⅝	70	— ⅛
53⅞	54	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar.....	54¼	54¼	53⅜	54	...
98	100	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf....	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ½
10¾	10⅞	100	Am. Can.....	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
56⅞	57	100	Am. Car & Foundry...	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
90	102	150	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	100	100	100	100	...
22⅛	22¼	600	Am. Ice Securities....	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
31	35½	100	Am. Linseed pf.....	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ½
41	42	100	Am. Locomotive.....	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ½
41¾	43	20	Am. Malt pf.....	42	42	42	42	...
70	70¼	19,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	80¼	80¼	78⅝	79¼	—1⅛
106¼	106⅜	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	107⅞	107⅞	106½	106½	—1½
...	88½	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B..	88½	88½	88½	88½	— ½
118	120	10	Am. Sugar Ref. pf....	118	118	118	118	...
148⅝	148¾	2,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	148⅝	149	148½	148½	— ¼
...	...	9,760	Am. Tel. & Tel Rights..	7	7⅛	7	7 1-16	+1-16
95	95½	520	Am. Tobacco pf.....	96	96	95½	95½	...
31½	32	100	Am. Woolen.....	32	32	32	32	+ ½
92	93½	500	Am. Woolen pf.....	92⅜	93½	92⅜	93½	+1½
40¼	40½	100	Anaconda Copper Co...	40½	40½	40¼	40½	— ½
113¾	114	6,800	Atch., Top. & S. F....	114⅞	114⅞	113¾	113⅞	— ⅞
105	105¼	100	Atch., Top. & S. F pf..	105	105	105	105	...
128¼	129¼	300	Atlantic Coast Line....	129¼	129¼	129	129	— ¼
108⅝	108⅞	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio.....	108	108⅜	108	108⅜	+ ⅛
62½	62⅝	100	Bethlehem Steel pf....	62½	62½	62½	62⅝	— ⅛
81½	81⅝	12,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	80⅞	81⅞	80⅞	81⅝	+1⅛
241½	242	2,700	Canadian Pacific.....	241⅝	242	241¼	241½	— ¼
30⅝	31	200	Central Leather Co....	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	...
82⅜	84	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio....	84	84⅛	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅜
25½	24	300	Chicago Gt. Western...	23⅞	24	23½	23½	...
45⅞	46¼	300	Chi. Gt. Western pf....	45½	46	45¾	46	...
127½	127⅞	6,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	127¼	127⅞	127⅛	127½	+ ⅛
23⅝	23¾	500	Chino Copper.....	24	24	23⅝	23¾	...
34⅜	35	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
81¼	82¼	200	Col. & South. 1st pf....	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¾	+ ¾
146	146⅜	700	Consolidated Gas.....	146⅜	146⅞	146	146	...
14⅛	15⅞	400	Corn Products Ref....	15⅜	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	...
70	78	25	Crex Carpet.....	75	75	75	75	...
37	40	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar.....	39	39	39	39	+ ½
171¼	171¾	175	Delaware & Hudson....	171⅜	171⅜	171¾	171¾	+ ⅜
57⅞	58	300	Den. & Rio Grande pf..	57⅜	57⅞	57½	57⅞	+ ⅜
36½	37	100	Distillers' Securities....	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36¾	— ⅛
37¾	37¾	25,950	Erie.....	36⅝	37¾	36½	37⅝	+1
58⅞	59	10,100	Erie 1st pf.....	57½	59	57½	59	+1⅞
47⅛	47½	2,000	Erie 2d pf.....	47	47⅝	47	47½	+ ⅛
...	...	35	Fourth Nat. Bank....	209⅞	211	209⅞	209⅞	...
162¼	163¼	800	General Electric.....	163	163	162¼	162¼	+ ¼
6	6⅛	700	Goldfield Consol.....	6	6	6	6	...
137⅞	138⅛	3,300	Great Northern pf....	138¼	138⅝	137¾	137⅞	— ⅜
128	135	150	Hocking Valley.....	128½	128⅝	128⅛	128⅛	— ⅛
141½	141⅝	860	Illinois Central.....	141½	142¾	141½	142⅜	+1
17½	18	1,900	Int.-Met. vot. tr. cfs..	18⅛	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
50½	50¾	7,200	Int.-Met. pf.....	50	50⅝	48⅝	50	+ ¼
49½	50	100	I.-M. pf. vot.tr.cfs.ext..	50	50	50	50	+ ¼
122⅞	123⅛	300	Int. Harvester.....	123	123	122⅜	122⅜	+ ¼
11¾	12	100	Int. Paper.....	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11¾	...
49½	51	250	Int. Paper pf.....	49	49	49	49	+ ½
42⅝	43	1,210	Int. Steam Pump.....	42	42¾	42	42⅝	— ¼
89⅝	89⅞	50	Int. Steam Pump pf...	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	...
18¾	18¾	100	Iowa Central.....	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	36½	400	Iowa Central pf.....	36¼	36½	36	36½	+ ½
35¾	35⅝	400	Kansas City South....	35⅞	35⅞	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
68⅝	69	300	Kan. City South. pf..	69	69	69	69	— ½
8	8	20	Keokuk & Des Moines..	6	6	6	6	...
108	108¼	1,100	Laclede Gas.....	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼	— ½
180¼	180½	7,100	Lehigh Valley.....	180½	180⅝	180¼	180¼	...
56½	58	100	Long Island.....	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ¼
151½	151⅞	200	Louisville & Nash.....	152	152	152	152	...
84½	85½	1,500	May Dept. Stores.....	85¾	85¾	84⅝	84⅝	+ ½
17⅞	18	175	Mercantile Marine pf..	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
22⅞	22⅞	800	Miami Copper.....	22¼	22¼	22½	22½	...
32⅞	33	700	Minn. & St. Louis....	30	30½	30	30	...
46	47	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf...	45½	45½	45¼	45½	+ ½
142¼	142⅝	4,225	M., St. P. & S. S. M...	140½	143	140½	142⅝	+2
156½	157	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S.M. pf.	153	157	153	157	+4
149	151	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf sub. cfs. 2d pd.....	149	149	149	149	...
37⅛	37¼	1,100	Mo., Kansas & Texas..	37¼	37½	37	37⅛	...
67	68	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅝
50¼	50½	1,800	Missouri Pacific.....	50⅛	50⅝	50	50⅜	+ ⅜
...	...	39	Nat. City Bank.....	465	465	462½	464	...
17⅝	18	800	Nat. Stamp & Enam..	16⅞	18	16⅞	18	+1
94	97	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf...	95	95	95	95	+3
55⅜	56¼	400	Nat. Lead Co.....	56¼	56¼	56	56	— ¼
31¼	31½	300	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf..	31½	31½	31⅝	31⅝	...
19⅜	20	300	Nev. Consol. Copper...	19⅜	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
110	110½	3,100	New York Central.....	109¾	110½	109¾	110⅛	+ ⅛
58	59½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	+ ⅛
140	141¼	200	N. Y., N. H. & Hart...	141¼	141¼	141	141	+1
46¼	46¼	3,300	N. Y. Ont. & West....	45⅞	46¼	45⅞	46¼	+ ⅛
109½	109⅝	2,000	Norfolk & Western....	109⅜	109⅞	109⅜	109⅝	+ ⅛
135	135¼	6,100	Northern Pacific.....	135⅛	135¾	134⅝	135	...
27	27⅛	600	Pacific Mail.....	27½	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
124⅝	124⅞	2,110	Pennsylvania R. R....	124½	124⅝	124½	124⅝	...
20¼	21	300	Pittsburg Coal.....	20	20	20	20	—1
85	86	700	Pittsburg Coal pf....	86	86⅜	85	85	—1
36⅜	37	365	Pressed Steel Car....	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	+ ¼
101½	102¼	200	Pressed Steel Car pf...	102	102	102	102	+ ¼
37	37⅜	400	R'way Steel Spring....	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	...
160⅜	160½	44,500	Reading.....	160	160⅞	159⅞	160⅜	+ ⅜
90¼	92	100	Reading 1st pf.....	91	91	91	91	+1
96½	98½	100	Reading 2d pf.....	98	98	98	98	+ ½
30⅜	31	125	Rep. Iron & Steel....	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ¼
33¼	33⅜	1,900	Rock Island Co.....	33½	38⅝	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	46¼	210	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	46	46¼	46	46¼	...
72	73	400	St. L. Southwest'n pf..	72	72	72	72	...
125½	125⅝	28,850	Southern Pacific.....	125⅞	126½	125⅜	125⅝	— ⅛
32½	32¼	3,600	Southern R'way ext....	31⅜	32½	31½	32¼	+ ¼
72⅜	72⅞	2,600	South. R'way pf., ext..	72¾	72¾	72⅜	72⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	41⅝	1,300	Tennessee Copper	41⅜	42	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
122	123	100	Texas Co.....	121⅜	121⅝	121⅜	121⅝	+ ¾
88	94	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr..	90½	90½	90½	90½	+2½
10	10½	200	Third Avenue	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
21	22	800	Tol., St. L. & West....	22½	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
48⅝	49⅞	925	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	49⅜	50¼	49⅜	50¼	+ ¼
103½	105	4,000	Underw'd Typewriter..	105	106½	103	104	—1⅜
111	111½	100	Underw'd Typew'r pf..	111	111	111	111	— ¼
189⅝	189¾	64,700	Union Pacific	189⅝	190⅜	189	189¾	+ ½
94	94½	2,300	Union Pacific pf.....	94¼	95	94	94¼	— ½
104¾	109	107	United Cigar Mfrs. pf..	106	106	106	106	+1
69	70	100	United Rys. Inv. pf....	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅛
56	57	50	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf...	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	...
96	98	50	U. S. Express.....	97	97	97	97	...
42⅛	42¼	3,300	U. S. Rubber.....	40⅝	42⅜	40⅝	42¼	+1½
114	114⅞	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf...	113¾	114	113⅞	114	...
79½	79¾	93,500	U. S. Steel.....	79⅜	79⅝	79	79¼	+ ⅝
118½	118⅝	815	U. S. Steel pf.....	118½	118⅝	118½	118½	— ⅛
50¾	50¼	1,900	Utah Copper	50⅜	51	50	50	— ¾
56	56⅛	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	+ ¾
71	72½	330	Va. Iron, Coal & C....	71½	72	71¼	72	...
16⅝	17⅛	500	Wabash	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	...
37½	37⅝	400	Wabash pf.....	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½	— ¼
59	59½	400	Western Maryland	59	59⅛	59	59½	+ ⅛
80	80½	400	Western Union Tel....	80	80	80	80	— ½
75½	76	300	Westinghouse E. & M..	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¾	— ¼
5	5¼	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	5	5	5	5	—1
68¼	68¾	900	Wisconsin Central	68⅞	69¼	68⅞	69¼	+1¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¼	100⅜
2s, c., 1930	100¼	...
3s, r., 1918	101½	102¼
3s, c., 1918	101½	...
4s, r., 1925	114	115
4s, c., 1925	114	115
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	...100	100¾
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	...100	100⅜
Adams Exp.	240	248
Allis-Chalm.	8¾	9¼
Allis-Chalm. pf.	.....	29½ 30
Am. Ag. C.	56½	57
Am. Ag. C. pf.	...102¾	..
A. B. S. & Fdy.	.....	92½ 93⅜
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	...131½	132⅜
Am. C. pf.	85¼	85½
A. C. & F. pf.	...116	117½
Am. Coal.	92	100
Am. Cot. O.	52	52¼
Am. Exp.	...235	239
A. H. & L.	4½	5
A. H. & L. pf.	.....	25½ 27
Am. L. Co.	11¼	11⅝
Am. Locom. pf.	...107	110
Am. Malt.	.....	5⅛ 5½
Am. Snuff.	...250	..
Am. Sn. pf.	99	100
Am. St. F.	41½	42½
Am. S. Ref.	118	119⅞
A. T. & C.	75	82
Am. W. Pa. pf.	.....	28⅞ 29
Ann Arbor.	20	40
Ann Arbor pf.	.....	60 80
B. & O. pf.	89	90
Batopilas M.	1⅝	1⅞
Beth. Steel.	33½	34
B. Un. G.	143½	145
Bruns./Ter.	9⅝	10¼
B., R. & P.	110	120
B., R. & P. pf.	...130	150
But'k Co.	29¾	31
Canada So.	67½	72¼
Cent. Leath. pf.	...100½	101
C. R. R. of N. J.	280	290
C. & S. A. Tel.	...120	120½
Chi. & Alt.	20	30
Chi. & Alt. pf.	.....	40 55
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	...153½	154½
C. & N. W.	147	148
C. & N. W. pf.	...139	205
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	140	144
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	...155	160
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta...	2½	2¾
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. sta.	5½	6½
C., C., C. & St. L....	57½	59½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	94¼	100
Cleve. & P.	106	..
Cleve. & P. Special	96	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	...110	115
Col. & So.	54	55½
Col. & So. 2d pf.	.....	75 80
Col. & H. C. & I., full paid	.....	12¾ 19¾
Cons. Coal.	102¾	..
C. R. & L.	70	..
Corn P. R. pf.	.....	82½ 83½
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	.....	89 90¾
D., L. & W.	538	563
Den. R. G.	23	25½
D. M. & Ft. D.	.....	5 10
Det. Edison.	110	..
Det. & M.	120	..
Det. & M. pf.	...120	..
Det. U. R.	70	75
D., S. S. & A.	.....	13 15
D., S. S. & A. pf.	.....	26 27
Ev. & T. H.	83	88
Ev. & T. H. pf.	.....	83 88
F. M. & S.	28¼	36
F. M. & S. pf.	.....	65 67½
Gen. C. Co.	132	136
Gen. C. Co. pf.	...106½	107½
Granby Con.	30	90
Gt. N. Ore ctfs.	.....	62¼ 62½
Hav. E. R. pf.	.....	98¼ ..
Hav. E. R. pf.	.....	98¼ 87
Homestake.	84	87
Ill. C. I. L.	94⅜	..
Inger.-Rand.	100	..
Inger.-Rand. pf.	...100	..
Int. H. pf.	122½	125
Jol. & Chi.	161½	..
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	.....	75 82
K. & D. M. pf.	.....	40 50
Luck. Steel.	40	43½
L. E. & W.	14½	17
L. E. & W. pf.	.....	32 36
Lake Shore.	323	450
Mackay Cos.	89	90¾
Mexican Cos. pf.	.....	73¾ 74¾
Mah. C. R.	600	..
Man. Beach.	2	4
Man. Elev.	134½	137½
Md. C. pf.	50	..
Mer. Marine	5	5¼
May Dept. Stores pf.	112¾	113¾
Mich. Cent.	..	180
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	89¼	89¾
N. C. & St. L.	...135	160
Nat. Bis.	136½	137½
Nat. B. pf.	127½	129¼
Nat. L. pf.	107¾	109¾
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	65	67½
N. Cent. C.	80	90
N. Y. A. B.	73	76
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	...102	107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	.....	85 90
N. Y. D. Co.	..	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	.....	66
Norf. So.	46½	50
Norf. & W. pf.	.....	89 91
North Am.	74	74½
Nor. Cent.	245	..
N. O. T. & Light	.....	45½ 48¾
Ont. Mining	1½	2¼
Pac. Coast.	95	100
Pac. C. 1st pf.	.....	85 110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	.....	95 105
Pac. Tel. & Tel.	.....	49¼ 50
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	.....	96 99
Peo. G., C. &	103¼	103⅝
Peo. & E.	17	21
Pere Marq.	..	30
Pere M. 2d pf.	.....	38
P. C. C. & St. L.	.....	93 96
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	108	115
P. & Ft. W. & C.	...167	..
Pitts St. pf.	163½	165
Pub. S. C.	119	120
Pullman Co.	161½	162
Quicksilver..	2½	3
Q'ksil'r pf.	3	4½
Ray Consol.	17½	18
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	.....	101¾ 102¼
Rens. & S.	185½	..
R. I. & S. pf.	.....	93¼ 94
Rock Island pf.	.....	66 67

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
R., W. & O.	119½	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	67	68
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	135	180
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	56	60½
St. L. & S. F. C

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Railroad Losses in Mexico.

An estimate by Western officials of the Southern Pacific's losses in Mexico as a result of the recent uprising has been put at $500,000, which seems very slight when it is remembered that the company's investment across the Southern border was $36,000,000 at the close of 1910. Most of the damage was done to wooden bridges, which can be replaced at comparatively slight cost. This estimate takes no account of the loss due to the disturbance of business. Officials of the National Railways of Mexico have been working on claims for their property losses. It has been promised by the Madero interests that equitable claims will be settled by the Government without the necessity of recourse to law. For the larger loss, which fell upon earnings while the revolution was in progress, the railroads do not expect to be indemnified.

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Earnings of Harriman Lines.

With but one month of the fiscal year remaining, the Union Pacific's net operating income after taxes is $4,078,000 less than it was at the end of May, 1910. The Southern Pacific has fared scarcely better; at the end of May its operating income showed a decrease of $3,978,000 Both of the roads are earning a sufficiently wide margin over dividend needs to free them from the necessity of considering any drastic economies, but the showing, taken in connection with recent results on other well-managed systems, is significant of the changed conditions which now confront railroad managers. In May the Union Pacific's gross decreased $372,154 and its net $578,495, while the Southern Pacific's gross declined $849,105 and its net only $523,095. In the eleven months the Union's gross revenues have been $864,000 smaller and its operating expenses $3,018,000 larger. Southern Pacific's gross decreased $1,589,000, while its expenses increased $2,163,000.

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All Kinds of Weather.

Those who follow the Government's weekly reports of weather conditions all over the country might have taken the summary published yesterday as a demonstration of the diversity of climatic conditions in the agricultural districts, which make a real calamity to the crops in remote districts, but tend to make the average of farm production from year to year fairly steady. The 100-degree temperatures which have been reported as burning up the grain in some localities were contrasted with frosts further westward. The high temperatures which had made conditions critical in the corn belt west of the Mississippi were tempered, however, at the close of the week with showers, and the latest news from this section in the report is of lower temperatures, though severe drought still exists in some of those States, making the history of the week as a whole unfavorable for the Western corn belt. East of the Mississippi the drought has been lifted in the corn States, and Spring wheat territory, which had also suffered from scorching weather, got relief at the close of the week.

***

Detroit Terminal & Tunnel Bonds.

To satisfy the views of counsel for one of the institutions which purchased the recently issued bonds of the Detroit Terminal & Tunnel Company, which are guaranteed by the Michigan Central, the company has deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company, the trustee of the mortgage, $2,000,000, which is the difference between the amount of the bond issue, $16,000,000, and the amount so far expended on the properties covered by the mortgage. The tunnel has been in operation since last October, but the construction of the terminal at Detroit has not yet been completed. As the work proceeds the money deposited with the trustees will be gradually withdrawn. This arrangement was made so that the bonds would specifically cover either expenditures already made on the property or cash in the hands of the trustee of the mortgage. The $3,000,000 stock of the Detroit Terminal & Tunnel Company is owned by the Michigan Central, whose release of the tunnel company includes a guarantee that the latter's net income shall always be sufficient to pay all expenses of operation and fixed charges and not less than 4 per cent. on the tunnel company's $3,000,000 capital stock.

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Copper Predictions.

On the eve of his departure yesterday for a long vacation abroad Daniel Guggenheim spoke of the copper metal situation as engendering uneasiness "because of a possible runaway market upward" rather than of "any likelihood of copper selling at a too low price." His statements of the increasing consumption of copper, particularly abroad, were supplemented yesterday by advance estimates of the probable showing of the statistics for June which the Copper Producers' Association will compile early next month. Trade experts figure that the indications are for a reduction in stocks of between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 pounds. The stocks on hand on June 1 were 165,000,000 pounds, and deliveries during the month are estimated at 138,000,000 pounds, or about 11,000,000 pounds more than the June production, as estimated by the same authorities.

ALTON PASSES DIVIDEND.

No Surprise, as Semi-Annual Preferred Payment Has Not Been Earned.

Little surprise was occasioned yesterday when Edwin Hawley announced at the conclusion of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago & Alton that the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock which would have been due July 15, had been passed. It was assumed, a few weeks ago, when the regular time for declaring this payment was allowed to go by that the Directors had decided against a continuance of payments. Theodore P. Shonts, President of the company, said later that he thought the preferred dividend could be resumed in a year.

The Alton had paid 4 per cent. a year on its preferred stock since July, 1906. The common dividend was dropped last August. In 1910, after paying a half year's dividend on the common stock and 4 per cent. on the preferred the company had a deficit of $153,000, and at the end of the first ten months of the current fiscal year net earnings had decreased $664,000, so that it was evident to the Directors that the company could not earn its preferred dividend for the full year.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Western, another Hawley road, has control of the Alton with $14,420,000 of common stock and $6,380,000 preferred. The Union Pacific owns $10,343,000 of the preferred, so that $414,000 of the $782,000 which the Alton will save this year by passing its dividend falls on that company.

Mr. Shonts said that the road was suffering from inadequate facilities, and that to remedy this defect $900,000 more would be put into the maintenance accounts this year. He expects to see an increase of $1,200,000 in the year's gross.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Braden Copper Mines Company Directors and officers were re-elected. D. A. Crockett, Assistant Treasurer, was elected also Assistant Secretary.

The $10,000,000 Jones & Laughlin Steel Company first mortgage thirty-year sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds which were offered by Blair & Co. of New York and the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago at 102½ and interest, have all been sold.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Dullness Marks Day's Trading in Principal Centres, with Narrow Fluctuations.

SLUMP IN ILLINOIS BRICK

Nine-Point Drop After Dividend Is Passed—Other Declines in Chicago Market.

Illinois Brick broke sharply in Chicago as a result of the passing of the quarterly disbursement, the plan of paying a scrip dividend being discarded. The first sale was at 56, a net decline of six points, but immediately the price went lower, and inside of five minutes it was a small fraction under 53. Subsequently it rallied to 55, easing off fractionally again and closing at 54½. Among the most marked declines elsewhere were the loss of two points in Booth Fisheries common and of a point in Booth preferred. McCrum-Howell preferred, People's Gas, and Northwestern Elevated common were off fractions, and Boxboard ruled a shade lower than yesterday, but Chicago Railways 2s were strong, with an advance of almost two. South Side Elevated was among the unchanged issues after selling lower. The first trading in the elevated roads merger deposit receipts was at prices ranging from 77⅝ to 78.

The Boston market was dull and prices moved within a narrow range. Amalgamated and North Butte were about the only active coppers, while American Telephone was the most active among the industrials.

Trading in Philadelphia was light, and in some of the large uptown offices brokers were more occupied with placing bets for customers on the day's boat races than in transacting the regular routine of business.

Demand was indifferent in Baltimore and prices showed little or no change.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Am. Bonding	78¼	78¼	78¼
15	Consolidated Coal	104	104	104
30	F'mers & Merch. Bk.	53½	53½	53½
45	G. Creek C. & I.	1	1	1
25	Norfolk Ry. & L.	125	25	25
100	Seaboard Co. com.	27½	27½	27½
360	United Ry.	19⅝	19¼	19¼

BONDS.

$50,000	A. C. L. cv. deb 4s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Balt. City Pass. 5s.	100½	100¼	100¼
7,000	Balt. Elec. 5s.	96¼	96¼	96¼
5,000	Balt. City Pass. 4½s.	100	100	100
3,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
4,000	Con. Power 4½s.	87	87	87
8,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	76	75¾	75¾
1,000	Carolina Central 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s.	105½	105½	105¾
1,000	J. C. & G. G. C. 5s.	93½	93½	93½
2,000	Lexington Ry. 5s.	95½	95½	95½
2,000	Maryland Elec. 5s.	99	99	99
3,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Norf. & P. Tr. 5s.	88	88	88
4,000	Seaboard adj. 5s.	79¾	79¾	79¾
14,000	United Ry. fdg. 5s.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
9,000	United Rys. inc.	64½	64⅜	64⅜
1,000	Wash. & Van. 4½s.	95¾	95¾	95¾
2,000	West. Maryland 4s.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Boston Elevated	125½	125½	125½
59	Boston & Maine	106	105½	106
20	Boston & Worc. pf.	55	54	55
1	Del. & Hud. Canal.	171½	171½	171½
5	Fitchburg pf.	126½	126½	126½
15	Man. & Lawrence.	222	222	222
20	Mass. Elec.	22¼	22¼	22¼
5	Mass. Elec. pf.	91½	91½	91½
5	N. Y. Central	110	110	110
112	N. Y., N. H. & H.	141½	140½	141
6	Old Colony	187	187	187
10	Rutland pf.	40	40	40
225	Union Pacific	190¼	189¼	189¼
180	West End	89¾	88¼	89
95	West End pf.	103¼	103	103

TELEPHONES.

1,666	American	149	148⅝	148⅝
28,302	Am. T. & T. rights	7⅛	7	7 1-16
5	Cumberland	156½	156½	156½
10	Mexican	4½	4½	4½
55	New England	146⅞	146¼	146⅜
5	Western	20	20	20
4	Western pf.	96	96	96

MISCELLANEOUS.

290	Am. Pneu. Service.	5	4¾	5
40	Am. Sugar Rfg. pf.	118	118	118
133	Am. Woolen pf.	93	92½	92½
205	East Boston Land.	10½	10½	10½
100	Eastern S. S.	91⅝	91½	91½
9	Edison	283½	283½	283½
60	Gen. Electric	163	162⅜	163
15	Int. Smelters	123	125	125
85	Mass. Gas	93½	93½	93⅜
141	Mass. Gas pf.	95	94½	95
40	Reece Buttonhole	15	14¾	15
15	Rotary Ring	4½	4½	4½
50	Seattle Elec. pf.	902	902	902
23	Swift	102¼	102	102
120	United Fruit	193	192	193
65	United Shoe M. pf.	29	28½	29
1,305	U. S. Steel	79⅜	79	79¼
400	Western Union	80½	80⅛	80⅛
80	Wollaston Land	1¾	1¾	1¾

MINING.

100	Adventure	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Algomah	10	10	10
1,475	Amalgamated	70⅜	69⅝	69¾
60	Am. Zinc	28¼	28¼	28¼
25	Batopilas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Boston Corbin	14	14	14
65	Calumet & Arizona.	60½	60½	60½
50	Chino Copper	24	24	24
10	Copper Range	61	61	61
40	Daly-West	6	6	6
370	East Butte	14½	14¼	14¼
115	Giroux	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
110	Granby	42	41	42
305	Greene-Cananea	7⅞	7 13-16	7 13-16
40	Hancock	28⅝	28¼	28⅛
240	Indiana	15	15	15
17	Inspiration Min.	9	9	9
310	Island Creek pf.	88⅜	88½	88½
31	Isle Royale	18	18	18
358	Kerr Lake	5¼	5	5¼
20	Lake	37½	37½	37½
10	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
200	Mason Valley Mines.	9½	9½	9½
115	Miami	22½	22	22
144	Nevada	20	19⅜	19⅜
100	New Arcadian	3½	3½	3½
188	Nipissing	10½	10⅜	10½
775	North Butte	34	33½	33⅝
125	Ojibway	7¼	7¼	7¼
60	Old Colony	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Old Dominion	48½	48½	48½
2	Quincy	74	74	74
5	Ray Cons.	18	18	18
30	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼
45	Shannon	11½	11½	11½
50	Superior & Boston.	7¼	7¼	7¼
5	Superior & Pittsburg	17½	17½	17½
48	Trinity	4½	4	4½
70	Tuolumne Mining.	4⅝	5 5-16	4 5-16
300	U. S. Smelting.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
95	U. S. Smelting pf.	49½	49	49½
75	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼
310	Utah Cons.	18⅛	18	18
30	Utah Copper	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
105	Winona	8½	8¼	8½

BONDS.

$20,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s.	92	91⅞	92
10,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	111¼	111	111
10,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Ill. Steel 5s. 1913.	100½	100½	100½
6,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s.	99⅝	99½	99½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Can	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
50	Am. Can pf.	85⅝	85½	85⅜
10	Am. Shipbuilding.	67	67	67
50	Booth Fisheries	36	36	36
60	Booth Fisheries pf.	62	62	62
65	Chi. Pneu. Tool.	51½	51	51
10	Chi. Rys. Series 1.	85	85	85
280	Chi. Rys. Series 2.	23⅜	22	23½
15	Chi. Rys. Series 3.	9	9	9
150	Chicago Subway.	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
150	Com. Edison	128⅝	128½	128⅝
100	Diamond Match	103	102¾	103
2,330	Illinois Brick	58	53⅞	54½
10	K. C. Ry. & L. pf.	41	41	41
20	McCrum-Howell pf.	97	96½	96½
65	Hart S. & M. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼
222	Northwestern Elev.	28¼	28	28
40	People's Gas.	106½	106½	106¾
100	Quaker Oats pf.	106½	100¼	106¾
25	Sears-Roebuck	141¾	141¾	141¾
11	Sears-Roebuck pf.	120	120	120
183	South Side Elev.	78	77½	78
150	South Side El. rects.	78	77⅝	78
110	Swift & Co.	102	101⅞	101¾
540	United Boxboard.	2½	2⅜	2½
200	U. S. Steel.	79½	79½	79½

BONDS.

$6,000	Chi. Rys. 4s B.	87	87	87
1,000	Chi. Rys. 4s B.	87¼	87¼	87¼
6,000	Chi. Rys. 4s B.	87	87	87
15,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
16,000	Com. Edison 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼
45,000	Chi. Rys. 5s.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
10,000	Chi. Telephone 5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼
5,000	Diamond Match 6s.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1,000	Northw'n Elev. 4s.	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	Western Electric 5s.	102	102	102

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Am. Milling	1 4-16	1	1 1-16
80	Am. Railways	43¾	43¾	43¾
10	Am. Smelting	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
15	Cambria Iron	44	44	44
144	Cambria Steel	45	44⅞	45
800	Erie	37½	37½	37½
110	Electric Storage	54½	54½	54½
116	Ins. Co. of N. A.	21	21	21
21	Inter.-Met. pf.	51	51	51
317	Lake Superior	26½	26	26
68	Lehigh Nav.	88½	88¼	88¼
116	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	88½	88¼	88½
72	Lehigh Valley	90⅝	90	90
16	Minehill	60¼	60¼	60¼
40	Phila. Rap. Tr.	19½	19½	19⅝
130	Phila. Rap. Tr. t. c.	19⅝	19¼	19¼
88	Penn. R. R.	62½	62 5-16	62½
881	Phila. Elec.	17⅝	17¼	17¼
720	Reading	80¼	80 1-16	80¼
100	Southern Ry.	31⅞	31¼	31⅞
100	Tonopah Belmont	6 3-16	6⅛	6⅛
390	Tonopah Mining	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
416	United Gas Imp.	88¼	88⅛	88
5,705	U. S. Steel	79⅝	79	79⅛
125	Union Traction	49⅛	49	49
28	W. J. & S.	55¾	55¼	55⅛

PITTSBURG.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Crucible Steel	13½	13½	13½
110	Crucible Steel pf.	82	82	82
10	Fireproofing pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	Harbison-W. Ref. pf.	98	98	98
135	Ind. Brewing	5	5	5
240	Ind. Brewing pf.	25	24⅞	24⅞
130	Mfrs. Lt. & Heat.	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
10	Oklahoma Gas	57⅞	57½	57½
400	Pittsburg Brewing	20	19⅝	19¾
40	Fittsburg Coal pf.	86	86	86
170	Pure Oil	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
280	River Coal	10⅜	10	10
245	River Coal pf.	32¾	32⅜	32¾
1,100	San Toy	.30	.30	.30
10	Tonopah Ext.	1.00	1.00	1.00
181	Union Switch	86¼	85½	86¼
30	U. S. Glass	41½	41½	41½
10	U. S. Steel	79¼	79¼	79¼
70	Westinghouse A. B.	151	150½	151
520	West. Elec. 2ds.	38	38	38

BANK.

10	Farmers' Dep. Nat.	118	118	118

BOND.

$1,000	Westingh'se Elec. 5s	95	95	95

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.05	Julia	.20
Andes	.14	Mexican	3.95
Belcher	.50	Occidental Con.	.65
Best & Belcher	.34	Ophir	1.92½
Bullion	.08	Overman	.41
Caledonia	.45	Potosi	.24
Challenge Con.	.14	Savage	.18
Chollar	.09	Sag Belcher	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	Sierra Nevada	.42
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.	1.52½
Crown Point	.40	Utah Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.19	Yellow Jacket	.31
Hale & Norcross	.19		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.07½	Combinat'n Fract.	.08
Jim Butler	.26	Florence	1.37½
McNamara	.17	Goldfield Con. M.	5.95
Midway	.18	Gold'd Kewanas.	.04
Montana	.70	Gold'd Merger.	.10
North Star	.14	Great Bend	.01
Tonopah Extens'n	.93	Jumbo Exton.	.29
West End	.49	Lone Star	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Red Hills	.01
Atlanta	.12	Silver Pick	.05
Booth	.07	Nevada Hills	3.12½

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	5½	6	Jackpot	4¾	5
Elkton	58	59½	McKinney	39	40
El Paso	53	55	Old Gold	3	3¼
Findlay	4	5	Portland	99	101½
Gold Dollar.	10½	11	Vindicator	78	80
Isabella	9¾	10½	Jen. Samp.	9	10½

Officers of the Bakers' Trust.

Officers of the recently formed General Baking Company, which embraces twenty-one large manufacturers of bread in seventeen cities, were elected yesterday, as follows: President—William H. Collins; Vice President—Frank R. Shepard; Vice President—John E. McKinney; Secretary—Frederic H. Frazier; Treasurer—George E. Fawcett. The main office has been established at 62 Cedar Street.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Market Dull—Heaviness in Paris—Berlin Boerse Quiet.

LONDON, June 27.—Money was in increased demand and discount rates were firm to-day.

Traders on the Stock Exchange were chiefly occupied with the mining carryover, and business was light. Consols and copper shares advanced early, but later reacted and closed below the best. Home rails were weak, on fears of labor troubles, while realizing caused declines in Mexican rails. The other sections were dull.

American securities opened quiet and steady and during the forenoon were featureless. In the afternoon prices improved, under the lead of the Erie issues, on New York buying and local covering. The closing was firm.

Money, 1½@1⅝ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid, 8.15, and at Lisbon, 8.

PARIS, June 27.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day, and a heavy tone prevailed at the closing.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 27½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 31½c for checks.

BERLIN, June 27.—Trading was quiet and price changes were irregular on the Boerse to-day. American securities closed lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3 per cent.

Private rate of discount, 3½ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	79¾	..	..	..
Consols, account	79¾	..	..	..
Anaconda	8⅝	40⅜	41	+ ¼
Atchinson	117½	114½	114¼	..
Canadian Pacific	248½	241⅞	241⅝	+ ⅛
St. Paul	131½	128	127	+ 1
Erie	38⅝	37½	36⅜	+ ⅞
Erie 1st pf.	60¼	58⅝	57⅜	+ 1½
Illinois Central	145½	141½	141⅜	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	156	152	152	..
N. Y. Central	114¼	111¼	110 ex	..
Pennsylvania	64⅛	124⅜	124⅜	..
Reading	82¼	159⅞	160	..
Southern Pacific	128 ex	126⅛	125⅞	+ ⅜
Union Pacific	195½	190	189¼	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	81¾	79½	78⅞	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	122¼	118⅞	118⅝	+ ¼

Exchange, 4.85.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..5	Apr. 1,'13	100⅛	100⅜	4.77
Am. Cigar B...4	Mar. 15,'12	99⅞	100	4.00
Ann Arbor....5	May 1,'13	98¾	99	5.57
Balt. & Ohio...4½	June 1,'13	100¼	100⅜	4.31
Beth. Steel Co.6	Nov. 1,'14	100⅝	101	5.68
Ches. & Ohio..4½	June 1,'14	99¼	99⅝	4.72
C., H. & D. pur. money 4	July 1,'13	99	99¼	4.37
Chi. & Alton..5	Mar. 15,'13	99½	99⅝	5.14
Erie 5	Apr. 8,'14	100¾	101	5.53
Gen. Motors...6	Oct. 1,'15	98¾	99¼	6.25
Gen. Rubber...4½	July 1,'15	96¾	97¼	5.27
Hudson Co.....6	Feb. 1,'13	98⅝	98⅞	6.81
Int. & Gt. N..5	May 15,'14	97¾	98½	5.56
K. C. R. & L..6	Sept., 1912	94	97	..
Lt. St. cv. deb.5	Mar., 1915	94	94½	6.50
Minn. & St. L..5	Feb., 1913	95	96	7.50
Mo., K. & T....5	June 1,'13	99⅝	99¾	5.07
Mo. Pacific....5	June 1,'14	98	98¼	5.65
Nat. Ry. of M..5	June 1,'13	98½	98½	5.37
N. Y. Central..4½	Mar. 1,'14	100½	100¾	4.35
Pac. T. & T...5	Jan. 5,'13	100⅝	100⅞	4.49
Pere Marq.....6	July 1,'12	98	99	6.53
St. L. & S. F..5	Mar. 1,'13	98⅜	99½	5.56
St. L. & S. F..5	June 1,'13	98¾	99¼	5.18
Southern Ry...5	Feb. 1,'13	100¼	101⅝	4.76
Tidewater Co..6	June 1,'13	101½	100¾	3.90
West. T. & T..5	Feb. 1,'12	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
Westinghouse..6	Aug. 1,'13	101⅜	101⅝	5.18

Money for Travelers

Travelers going abroad will find it of distinct advantage to use the Letters of Credit issued by this company on its own correspondents and available in any part of the world. By reason of the extensive foreign exchange business conducted by the Guaranty Trust Company, these Letters of Credit may be cashed at any bank in every important foreign city.

Fifth Avenue Branch
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
Member New York Clearing House
Fifth Avenue & 43rd Street
Telephone, 2600 Bryant
Main Office, 28 Nassau St. London Office, 33 Lombard St.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
TRAVELERS' CHEQUES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
CABLE TRANSFERS.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
16 to 22 William St. NEW YORK 475 Fifth Avenue.
LONDON: 15 Cockspur St. 26 Old Broad Street.
PARIS: 41 Boulevard Haussmann.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co

The undersigned will be prepared to exchange their interim certificates for the engraved bonds of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., on and after Thursday, June 29th, 1911.

Kidder, Peabody & Co
56 Wall Street
NEW YORK

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

CHILDS REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

TO HOLDERS OF INVESTMENT GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Trust Agreement of the Childs Real Estate Company with Guardian Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated 1st day of September, 1909, the following bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption:

6	110	187
16	159	209
41	160	227
54	161	228
81		

and will be redeemed at 110% of the face value thereof and accrued interest on the 1st day of September, 1911, at the office of the Guardian Trust Company of New York, No. 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on which date interest will cease on the above numbered bonds.

CHILDS REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
By SAMUEL S. CHILDS, President.
Dated New York City, June 28th, 1911.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE INTER BOROUGH COMPANY

The annual meeting of the stockholders of **The Inter Borough Company** will be held at the offices of the Company, 10 Wall Street, New York City, on July 18th, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. JOHN F. MURPHY, Secretary.
New York, June 28th, 1911.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the

ROCKEFELLER AIDING OIL REORGANIZATION

Back to Work at 26 Broadway, Where He Sits with Standard Oil Directors.

HEAD OF THE COMPANY YET

Said to be Taking Part in Plans to Reform Business in Accord with Supreme Court Decision.

John D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company, spent nearly four hours yesterday at 26 Broadway, the headquarters of his company. He also visited there on Monday. No information was given concerning what had brought him there at a season which he usually spends at his home in Cleveland. It was merely stated that he had attended the meeting of Standard Oil Directors on both days.

As the largest stockholder, his personal holdings are put at about one-quarter of the company's total capitalization of $100,000,000, and it is commonly known that he is still the real head of the Standard Oil Company, although he has scarcely visited the company's offices a dozen times in the last ten years. The Standard Oil Company's active Directors meet every day, and the management of its affairs has been left by Mr. Rockefeller very largely in their hands in recent years, as the testimony in the Government case showed. In 1907, during the period when Mr. Rockefeller was taking an active part in the measures adopted by the bankers for stemming the panic, he was frequently at 26 Broadway, but he had not been seen in the financial district previously for several years.

The last time he visited his company's offices was about two years ago, when he was a witness in the Government case.

The attorneys of the company and its officers have been in conference on ways and means of reorganization, and it was to take his part in these deliberations, it is said, that Mr. Rockefeller came on from Cleveland last week. It was said yesterday that no plan has yet been agreed upon, and that it is not likely that one will be adopted for several weeks at least.

Under the court's decision the company has until the middle of November to carry out the decree of dissolution, and it was said at the office of the company yesterday that even if the general outline of the plan were agreed upon at once it would likely take a month or two to work out the details.

In that event, the opinion was expressed, no announcement could be expected by the stockholders before September. Mr. Rockefeller visited 26 Broadway in a closed automobile. It was said by one of his associates yesterday that he was in the best of health and that his mind was as keen and his business sense as acute as ever.

McMANIGLE CHANGES MIND.

Signs Paper Requesting to See Lawyers for Defense, Then Revokes It.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 27.—The lawyers of the defense and prosecution in the McNamara case, in which the prisoners are accused of having blown up The Times Building with dynamite, are squabbling hourly. To-day Mrs. Ortie McManigle visited her husband in jail and presented a typewritten paper for him to sign, which he did. It revoked his previous requests that only the prosecution lawyers be allowed to see him and stated that he wished to see only the defense lawyers.

When the Burns detectives and the District Attorney learned of this they induced McManigle to sign still another paper, revoking the one he had signed a few hours before. His wife, however, refuses to have anything to do with the prosecution and declares her husband has made no confession, although he has made it in writing and verbally before the Grand Jury. She is called daily before the Grand Jury, and seems more and more agitated every time she leaves the room. She refused at first to testify, but it is evident she is being made to give some testimony.

Burns men follow her wherever she goes, although she is surrounded by the lawyers for the defense. The latter are volubly indignant over the conduct of the prosecution, which they declare is "browbeating a poor, lone woman because she will not stultify herself by testifying as it desires."

SHOOTING IN ENGINE HOUSE.

Fireman Who Aimed at a Comrade Can't Be Found Now.

Through the posting of a general police alarm last night for Louis C. Perrone, a fireman attached to Engine 7 in Duane Street, it became known that on Monday Perrone had fired a revolver in the engine company quarters in the course of an altercation with Fireman Robert O. Bernett. Perrone was suspended from duty, but having been off on leave on Monday he did not learn of his suspension until yesterday morning, when he reported for duty. Then he disappeared.

According to Bernett and witnesses of the affair, Perrone came to the engine house about 1 o'clock Monday afternoon pale and excited, and after asking for Bernett went immediately upstairs where Bernett and several others were talking around a table. Telling Bernett that he had been looking for a chance to "get him," Perrone, then, according to Bernett and others, reached for his coat pocket. Fireman McElroy grabbed his hand, but Perrone fired through his pocket, the bullet hitting the ceiling. He was disarmed and put out of the house, but was not arrested.

It is said that Perrone and Bernett quarreled a year ago, and that Bernett whipped Perrone in a fist fight. Recently, however, they had been good friends, playing handball together in the courtyard behind their quarters.

PUBLIC CUPS SHUT OUT.

Jersey State Board of Health Forbids Their Use Any Place.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 27.—Resolutions passed by the State Board of Health here to-day designate the places where public drinking cups are to be prohibited after July 4, under an act passed by the last Legislature, as follows:

All parks, streets, highways, hotels, schools, halls, theatres, and other entertainment resorts, public libraries, all penal, philanthropic, and other State and municipal institutions, railroad and trolley cars and stations, boats and waiting rooms, all vehicles used for carrying passengers for a consideration, all places to which the public have the right of access with or without compensation, whether maintained by private or public authority.

HARVARD MAN A SUICIDE.

A. E. Smith Had Failed to Take His B. A. Degree with His Class.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 27.—Arthur Elwin Smith, 23 years old, a member of this year's senior class at Harvard, committed suicide late this afternoon in Perkins Hall, Harvard College dormitory, owing, it is thought, to failure to receive his degree of Bachelor of Arts with his class.

An employe of the hall discovered the body in a clothes closet. Beside the body lay an empty bottle which had contained hydrocyanic acid.

His family resides in Lynn.

Rockaway Trains from New Station.

It was announced yesterday that for the benefit of Westsiders excursion trains to Rockaway Park will be run from the Pennsylvania Station, Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, every Sunday from July 2 to Sept. 3 inclusive, also on the Fourth of July and Labor Day.

Trains will leave New York every hour from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M., and returning will leave Rockaway Park hourly from 10 in the morning to 12 midnight.

There will probably be about nine cars to a train, but this number will be increased if the traffic warrants it.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Wheat made a strong upward movement, gaining 1½c to 2½c in most markets from the low of the day, with final prices at about the high point. Northwestern markets showed least gain and most of the day ruled below the final of the day before, gaining late with Winter wheat markets. The advance was in part speculative, but was influenced also by intense excitement in coarse grain and reiteration of damage reports to Spring wheat. There were predictions made by crop experts in the field, that the Government report would show serious losses to Spring wheat in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota, and that Winter wheat would show injury as a result of hot weather at the time of filling. The Government weekly bulletin showing confirmation of the private reports of extreme heat in South Dakota and the contiguous sections and the absence of adequate relief from drought was considered a very bullish factor in the crop situation. Technically the development of pronounced strength in Chicago July and an advance to a premium on September, notwithstanding the fact that there are 8,181,000 bushels of contract wheat there and that new wheat has been offered freely at a discount under July, showed the complete control of the cash and nearby positions. Foreign crop news was generally favorable, foreign markets were quiet but firm. The European visible decreased 5,100,000 bushels and the world's visible decreased 7,117,000 bushels, following a decrease of 5,006,000 bushels the previous week. Cash wheat was nominal, with No. 2 red 99¾c, free on board; No. 1 Northern $1.06½, No. 1 Manitoba $1.03⅝.

CORN.—There was very pronounced strength in the corn market, with final prices showing a gain of over 1c a bushel, closing at the top. Reports of great damage in the Southwest on account of the intense heat and drought and the fact that the Southwestern situation has not been relieved in full, together with the pronounced strength in oats and reports of serious shortage in all forage and feed crops caused active and excited buying which carried prices up very rapidly. The Government report of intense heat and drought in the Western sections had a decided effect. The fact that there have been rains over a very large portion of the corn belt, relieving all crops, and in fact all over the country excepting in the extreme West and extreme Southwest, was overlooked. Receipts of corn continue liberal. Cash corn is not in demand and July Chicago closed 2¼c under September, while the visible increased 1,665,000 bushels. Cash corn was nominal at 63¾c, free on board, for export.

OATS.—The oats market advanced 1¼c to 2c from the low of the day, closing at practically the extreme at a net gain of 1¼c to 1⅝c. Trading was on an immense scale all the session, with the most persistent demand on a continuation of extremely unfavorable reports and extreme claims of crop damage. The crop bulletin showing confirmation of the advices of extreme heat west of the Mississippi and in the Northwest, that the crop had been unrelieved in many of those sections, and the Missouri State report admitting 20 to 40 per cent. damage in some sections of the State, were important factors. The visible increased 140,000 bushels. Cash oats were strong with standards 49c, No. 2 white 49¼c, No. 3 white 48½c.

PROVISIONS.—There was a quiet and somewhat easier market in hog products, due to continuation of moderate cash demand. Western hog receipts were only 93,000, and hog prices were generally strong, but this had very little influence on futures.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	95⅝	94½	95⅝	95
September	96⅝	94⅝	96⅛	95⅝
December	..	..	99	98¼
Corn—				
July	..	..	61¾	61½
September	..	..	65	66
December	..	..	66	..
			Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
Spot			8.15@8.30	8.20
July			8.15@8.35	8.20
September			8.45@8.52	8.50
November			8.25@8.35	8.30
January			8.25@8.34	8.20

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	91	88½	90⅝	89
September	90¾	88⅝	90⅜	89¼
December	92⅞	91¼	92⅝	91⅝
Corn—				
July	57⅞	56⅜	57⅝	57
September	60¼	58½	60	58⅞
December	59½	57⅝	59	57⅝
Oats—				
July	43⅞	42½	43⅜	42½
September	45⅜	43⅝	44¾	43½
December	47	45	46¾	45½
Lard—				
July	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.20
September	8.37½	8.30	8.30	8.35
Ribs—				
July	8.32½	8.22½	8.22½	8.32½
September	8.42½	8.35	8.35	8.40
October	7.90	7.85	7.90	..
Pork—				
July	15.50	15.27½	15.32½	15.55
September	15.60	15.35	15.40	15.52½

COTTONSEED OIL.

Liquidation of July contracts by speculative holders continued to the last moment during yesterday's session, due to a desire to avoid the passing of tenders to-day. Offerings were fairly well absorbed by shorts, who evidently are anticipating just this selling to enable evening up. Refiners are switching, and it seems to be agreeable to a certain set to cover shorts and put out sales in August and September, while apparently those in control of actual oil are not adverse to hedging at opportune times. Cotton crop conditions, aside from parts of Oklahoma and Texas raising probably 1,500,000 bales, are considered as very favorable, but the South is not selling much new crop crude oil. Future quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.18@6.22	6.10
July	6.20	6.17	6.19@6.20	6.18
August	6.35	6.33	6.34@6.35	6.31
September	6.41	6.38	6.40@6.41	6.37
October	6.16	6.15	6.14@6.16	6.13
November	5.84	5.84	5.84@5.86	5.83
December	5.82	5.82	5.81@5.83	5.82
January	..	..	5.84@5.86	5.84

COTTON.

There was an active trade in cotton during the morning, with a rather quiet market late. The advance of the morning was due evidentially to a better tone in the foreign markets, active Liverpool buying, and also quite active buying by important local interests, generally identified with the so-called bull party. Prominent brokers were bidding during the morning for round lots of cotton, and the absorption of offerings was very liberal. After the early buying orders were satisfied there was some reaction, and the trade was apparently disposed to take a more conservative view of the weather and crop situation. While the official map posted early showed no rainfall in Texas or Oklahoma, the detailed report later showed scattered showers in the Houston district, and showers of over 1 inch to 1.89 at several points in the Oklahoma districts. The weekly weather bulletin stated that the rainfall in Eastern Texas was reported at 76 per cent. of the stations, while in the Southeast the rainfall was from 1 to 3 inches. The rainfall in Oklahoma during the week was generally light, and in Georgia the drought is unbroken in the interior. The reports from nearly all the rest of the States were quite favorable, although in Louisiana some local damage was done by excessive rain. The report issued by Habersham King had somewhat of a bullish influence, as he stated that areas in Texas and Oklahoma raising 1,500,000 bales were in critical condition on account of the extreme and long-continued drought. On the other hand, attention was called by a prominent house to the fact that advices generally indicated excellent stands and well-cultivated condition. The Government experts, who, for several years have been running experimental and model farms at the South showing how to raise cotton, have demonstrated the advantage of careful cultivation, and that much is gained from careful cultivation of the crop during dry seasons for conservation of the moisture, as well as during an ordinary season for killing of weeds. The advance in July was credited to active buying by bull interests taking back cotton sold a few days ago.

New York spot cotton was quiet at 15 points advance; middling uplands, 14.80c. Southern spot markets were unchanged.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Bid.
June	..	..	14.65@14.68		14.85
July	14.70	14.43	14.68@14.70		14.88
August	14.64	14.44	14.56@14.57		14.89
September	13.59	13.50	13.58@13.59		13.42
October	13.24	13.13	13.23@13.24		13.07
November	..	..	13.22@13.24		13.05
December	13.25	13.13	13.24@13.25		13.07
January	13.24	13.11	13.23@13.24		13.06
March	13.32	13.19	13.29@13.30		13.13
May	13.36	13.26	13.36@13.38		13.18

Market closed very steady at 16@30 points advance.

COFFEE.

Coffee advanced 1 to 3 points at the opening and afterward ruled within narrow range. Havre was ¼ to ½f. net higher, and Hamburg advanced ¼ to ½ pfennig. Rio advanced 100 reis, and Santos 50 reis. The weather was again very cold in all five coffee districts of Sao Paulo, with temperatures as low as 34 in one district. This is midwinter in Brazil, and the trees being dormant they are not sensible to light freezing. Spot coffee, 13c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	10.97@10.98	10.94
July	10.98	10.97	10.97@10.98	10.94
August	..	..	10.97@10.98	10.94
September	10.87	10.84	10.84@10.85	10.82
October	..	..	10.72@10.74	10.70
November	..	..	10.70@10.71	10.67
December	10.68	10.66	10.67@10.68	10.64
January	..	..	10.67@10.68	10.64
February	..	..	10.67@10.68	10.64
March	10.69	10.67	10.67@10.68	10.65
April	..	..	10.67@10.69	10.66
May	..	..	10.66@10.70	10.67

NEW COMPANY WITHIN NATIONAL CITY BANK

It Is to Attend to the Bank's Securities Business and Separate Undertakings.

CAPITAL TO BE $10,000,000

Cash Dividend of $10,000,000 Declared by Bank and Stockholders Subscribe This for New Company's Shares.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, made formal announcement yesterday of the early formation of a security company, with a capital of $10,000,000, in which the shareholders in the bank will have the right to obtain a beneficial interest in proportion to their stock holdings.

A special cash dividend of 40 per cent., or $10,000,000, on the City Bank's capital of $25,000,000 was declared yesterday to facilitate the shareholders' subscriptions to the capital of the security company. This dividend is payable July 10 to stockholders of record on July 5.

Any shareholder who may not care to subscribe to the security company's capital will receive the 40 per cent. cash dividend in lieu of his beneficial interest in the new company, but it is expected that all the stockholders will subscribe to their share in the new company. The holders of two-thirds of the bank's stock have already approved the plan. The name of the new company has not yet been decided.

No separate certificates to represent the new company's capital will be issued. The stock of the bank will be stamped to show each shareholder's subscription to the capital. Thus the new company and the bank will be represented by the same certificates and will be inseparable. A somewhat similar arrangement was made in connection with the security company formed by the First National Bank two years ago.

The general purpose of the new company will be to carry on operations which can more conveniently be handled by a separate organization than by the bank itself.

Transactions in securities and other undertakings are expected to form the chief part of the new company's business. The National City Bank, under the call of June 7, reported, in addition to its capital of $25,000,000, surplus and undivided profits of $34,705,900. On that date the bank had aggregate deposits of $239,291,600 and total resources of more than $306,000,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3d week June...	$41,690	$34,529	$7,161
July 1-June 21..	1,969,641	1,920,298	79,343
CHICAGO & ALTON—			
3d week June...	338,306	284,257	54,040
July 1-June 21..	14,215,413	13,099,401	1,116,012
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
3d week June...	122,167	121,446	721
July 1-June 21..	6,016,944	5,849,961	166,983
COLORADO & SOUTHERN LINES—			
3d week June...	237,388	297,581	*60,193
July 1-June 21..	15,465,181	16,297,453	*832,272
DETROIT UNITED—			
1st week June..	184,112	173,545	10,567
Jan. 1-June 7...	3,447,233	3,141,292	305,941
HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY—			
Week end. June 25	45,823	42,414	3,409
Jan. 1-June 25..	1,131,617	1,018,697	112,920
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
3d week June...	139,000	149,000	*10,000
July 1-June 21..	8,659,000	8,332,000	327,000
LONDON UNDERGROUND (Tubes)—			
Week end. June 24	£22,450	£11,394	£11,056
Jan. 1-June 24..	857,355	829,534	27,821
LONDON UNDERGROUND (Trainways)—			
Week end. June 24	8,786	7,301	1,485
Jan. 1-June 24..	157,557	152,796	4,761
LONDON UNDERGROUND (Metropolitan District)—			
Week end. June 24	17,834	12,595	5,239
Jan. 1-June 24..	299,531	275,264	24,267
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
3d week June..	$923,235	$981,410	*$58,175
July 1-June 21..	52,651,312	51,156,418	1,494,894
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
3d week June...	986,000	983,000	3,000
July 1-June 21..	51,511,158	51,682,035	*70,877
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
3d week June...	13,435	12,983	*3,525
July 1-June 21..	545,603	529,575	16,028
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
3d week June...	1,023,035	1,034,879	*11,844
July 1-June 14..	53,801,187	55,961,253	2,839,884
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
3d week June...	233,988	270,319	*36,331
July 1-Jan. 21..	6,545,698	7,067,155	*512,457
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN			
3d week June..	83,452	83,619	*167
July 1-June 21..	3,689,369	3,704,745	*15,376

*Decrease.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for May—	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	152,751	142,644	133,029
Expenses	89,935	82,338	71,336
Net	62,816	60,306	61,673
Chgs. and tax..	35,842	33,962	28,549
Surplus	26,972	26,344	33,123
11 mos. gross..	574,293	1,444,926	1,316,430
Expenses	912,122	809,097	724,795
11 mos. net....	662,171	635,829	591,635
Chgs. and tax..	380,107	340,928	308,794
11 mos. surp...	282,064	294,901	282,840

BOSTON & MAINE for the quarter ended March 31—	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Total op. rev...	10,037,796	9,786,274	9,025,361
Total op. exp..	8,531,790	7,849,519	6,867,566
Net op. rev....	1,506,007	2,136,755	2,157,795
Net rev. from other op.....	13,952	*4,542	.....
Total net rev. from op.....	1,519,949	2,132,213	2,157,795
Tax accru.....	557,918	845,588	..
Op. income....	962,031	1,586,627	2,157,795
Non-op. income.	142,023	155,062	127,830
Gross income..	1,104,054	1,741,689	2,285,625
Total ded. from gross income..	2,000,652	1,996,764	†7,421,051
Net. corp. def..	896,598	255,075	135,426

*Debit. †Includes taxes. ‡Taxes included in fixed charges.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for May—	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	1,104,880	1,370,485	1,144,591
Exp. and tax..	762,863	1,018,922	*837,884
Net	342,017	351,563	306,707
Other income..	11,558	8,663	30,927
Total income...	353,575	360,226	337,634
Charges	235,091	217,436	*252,872
Surplus	118,484	142,790	84,762
11 mos. gross..	14,783,705	15,424,743	13,941,145
Exp. and tax..	10,099,689	10,313,313	*9,399,521
11 mos. net...	4,664,016	5,111,430	4,541,624
Other income...	91,498	159,069	338,168
Total income..	4,755,514	5,270,499	4,879,792
Charges	2,559,649	2,422,867	*2,810,243
11 mos. surp...	2,195,865	2,847,632	2,069,549

*Taxes were included in fixed charges in 1909.

IOWA CENTRAL for May—	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	263,225	253,324	227,301
Exp. and taxes.	224,585	229,190	227,526
Net	38,690	24,135	*224
Other inc. (debit)	4,497	3,391	6,589
Total inc	34,193	20,742	*6,793
11 mos. gross...	3,235,196	3,094,847	2,771,831
Exp. and taxes.	2,557,111	2,477,786	2,333,444
11 mos. net.....	678,085	617,061	438,387
Other inc. (debit)	52,284	43,610	65,711
Total inc	625,801	573,450	372,676

*Deficit.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for May—	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	359,195	388,322	306,571
Exp. and taxes.	292,122	319,238	284,001
Net	67,073	69,054	22,570
Other inc	21,359	9,808	15,083
Total inc	88,432	78,952	37,653
11 mos. gross...	4,701,128	4,514,866	3,819,222
Exp. and taxes.	3,499,570	3,327,265	2,789,817
11 mos. net.....	1,201,558	1,187,600	1,029,405
Other inc	124,620	126,331	138,673
Total inc	1,326,178	1,313,931	1,168,078

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD CO. for May—	1911.	1910.	Decrease.
Total oper. rev.	5,179,669	5,391,264	211,595
Total oper. rev.	3,602,456	3,536,391	*66,065
Net oper. rev...	1,577,212	1,854,873	277,660
Out. oper., net.	109,591	103,680	*5,910
Total net rev...	1,686,803	1,958,553	271,750
Taxes	275,000	350,000	75,000
Oper. income...	1,411,803	1,608,553	196,750
11 months total oper. revenue.	56,589,674	55,265,484	*1,315,090
Total oper. exp.	37,445,622	35,105,758	*2,339,864
Net oper. rev...	19,134,952	20,159,726	1,024,774
Out. oper., net.	1,262,814	1,186,763	*76,051
Total net rev...	20,397,766	21,346,489	948,723
Taxes	3,809,000	3,655,000	346,000
11 mos. op. inc.	17,088,766	17,691,489	602,723

*Increase.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT CO. for May—	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross earnings..	228,683	207,823	185,749
Expenses	124,656	111,280	106,862
Net earnings...	104,027	96,073	84,917
Charges	44,329	43,375	43,009
Surplus	59,708	52,698	41,107
5 months gross.	977,579	865,662	775,739
Expenses	562,040	501,105	445,389
5 months net...	415,538	364,557	330,350
Charges	221,774	216,541	219,075
5 months surp.	195,764	148,015	111,275

READING COMPANY.—Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. for May—	1911.	1910.	
Railway Company:			
Receipts	$4,061,253	$4,025,723	
Exp. inc. renewals, &c....	2,550,058	2,864,931	
Net earnings	1,511,195	1,660,791	
Coal and Iron Company:			
Receipts	2,956,714	2,983,331	
Expenses	2,916,554	2,832,861	
Net earnings	40,159	150,470	
Reading Company:			
Net income	148,484	150,397	
Net earnings, all cos....	1,699,838	1,961,658	
Proportion of annual fixed charges and taxes of all companies, (estimated).	885,000	899,971	
Surplus	814,838	1,061,687	
Year to Date.			
Railway Company:			
Receipts	41,841,579	41,488,367	
Expenses	26,863,744	25,176,288	
Net earnings	14,977,834	16,312,079	
Coal and Iron Company:			
Receipts	32,212,429	31,239,234	
Expenses	31,712,531	30,008,865	
Net earnings	499,897	1,230,369	
Reading Company:			
Net income	1,606,644	1,600,967	
Net earnings, all cos....	17,084,377	19,143,415	
Prop. annual fixed ch'gs.	9,735,000	9,899,681	
Surplus	7,349,377	9,243,734	

ROCK ISLAND LINES for May—	1911.	1910.	1909.
Av. mileage...	8,024	8,016	8,029
Op. revenue....	5,155,627	4,931,411	4,740,911
Op. expense....	4,109,340	4,088,831	3,182,616
Net op. rev.....	1,046,287	842,580	1,558,294
Out. op. (debit).	5,604	15,509	13,385
Net rev.....	1,040,682	827,011	1,544,977
Taxes	216,070	250,112	201,876
Op. income.....	824,612	576,899	1,343,033
Op. rev., 11 mos.	62,347,073	60,179,709	55,741,416
Op. expense....	45,329,129	44,430,887	39,053,986
Net op. rev.....	17,017,944	15,748,822	16,687,430
Out. op. (debit).	106,321	146,198	132,655
Net revenue....	16,911,623	15,602,624	16,554,775
Taxes	2,492,188	2,521,659	2,067,583
Op. in., 11 mos.	14,419,435	13,080,965	14,487,192

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for May—	1911.	1910.	1909.
Av. mileage.	9,943	9,778	9,967
Gross	10,610,022	11,459,127	9,972,593
Expenses	6,763,644	7,098,752	6,336,746
Net	3,846,378	4,360,375	3,635,847
Taxes	460,873	451,776	319,727
Net income..	3,385,505	3,908,600	3,316,120
Av. mileage..	9,896	9,757	..
Grs., 11 mos.	122,139,802	123,728,194	110,124,420
Expenses	78,233,164	76,070,447	69,125,939
Net, 11 mos.	43,906,638	47,657,747	40,998,481
Taxes	4,283,801	4,056,464	3,442,543
Net inc., 11 mos.	39,622,837	43,601,283	37,555,938

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY of London for May—	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Metropolitan District Railway:			
Gross receipts..	£62,270	£59,583	£2,687
Work. expenses	28,639	27,066	1,573
Net receipts....	33,631	32,517	1,114
London Electric Railway Co.:			
Gross receipts..	64,703	63,035	1,668
Work. expenses.	32,670	31,292	1,378
Net receipts....	32,033	31,743	290
London United Tramways, Ltd.:			
Gros receipts..	31,229	32,656	*1,427
Work. expenses.	18,338	20,228	*1,890
Net receipts....	12,891	12,428	463

*Decrease.

UNION PACIFIC for May—	1911.	1910.	1909.
Mileage	6,859	6,396	6,082
Gross	6,963,095	7,535,249	6,517,785
Expenses	4,030,632	4,031,884	3,455,346
Net	2,932,463	3,503,415	3,062,437
Taxes	268,181	265,637	220,806
Net income.....	2,664,282	3,237,777	2,841,631
Av. mileage.....	6,654	6,396	.....
11 mos. gross..	81,855,506	82,719,139	71,886,284
Expenses	45,918,436	42,900,771	34,806,492
11 mos. net....	35,937,070	39,818,368	37,079,792
Taxes	3,186,175	2,989,549	2,946,268
11 mos. net inc.	32,750,895	36,828,819	34,733,525

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY for May—	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	606,018	570,195	524,954
Expenses	367,170	322,540	297,454
Net	238,848	247,655	227,500
Chgs., tax. &c.	50,310	47,717	41,110
Surplus	188,538	199,938	186,390
11 mos. gross..	2,980,327	2,800,847	2,643,848
Expenses	1,770,980	1,506,636	1,514,125
11 mos. net....	1,218,347	1,294,210	1,129,723
Chgs., tax., &c.	256,092	239,311	214,282
11 mos. surplus.	961,354	964,899	915,441

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

247. NAVY DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.—Proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock, July 5, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter for furnishing the following supplies. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number and correspondence should be addressed direct to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, as above indicated. (1) At the Navy Yard, Boston: Schedule 3,700—Machine screws, pipe and rapid adjustable wrenches, boat chains; Schedule 3,701—Aluminium paint, interior and damar varnish, marine or rivet cement, iron or steel compound; Schedule 3,702—Brass voice tubing, brown linen; Schedule—3,704—Brass and copper pipe, luffa sponges. (2) At the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, Schedule 3,711—Blue serge; Schedule 3,697—Metallic packing; Schedule 3,698—Library books; Schedule 3,700—Boatswains' calls, hardware, and tools; Schedule 3,701—Gum camphor; Schedule 3,702—Corn brooms; Schedule 3,703—Steel castings; Schedule 3,704—Zinc boiler plates, platinum rod, cushion gaskets; Schedule—3,705—Scouse kettles. (3) At the Navy Yard, Philadelphia; Schedule, 3,690—Silk thread: Schedule 3,700—Hardware; Schedule 3,702—Rubber fire hose; Schedule 3,704—Crucibles. (4) At the Navy Yard, Washington: Schedule 3,699—A quantity of sheet steel, drafting-room supplies, reckoning machine. (5) At Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.: Schedule 3,700—Sledges; Schedule 3,702—Bar steel, sheet lead, yellow pine. (6) Until 10 o'clock, July 18, at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.: Schedule 3,708—Hardware and tools; Schedule 3,709—Spar varnish, dry white lead, paints in oil, window glass, leather belting; Schedule 3,710—Redwood, Oregon pine, white oak; Schedule 3,711—Steel, bronze, iron; Schedule 3,712—Sheet brass, copper, brass and copper pipe, phosphor bronze, steel pipe, globe valves; Schedule 3,713—Fresh water laundry soap; Schedule 3,714—Parlor furniture. (7) Until 10 A. M., July 18, at Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington: Schedule 3,706—Structural steel; Schedule 3,707—Steel and brass pipe, copper gaskets, pipe fittings; Schedule 3,708—Bronze padlocks; Schedule 3,710—Fir; Schedule 3,711—Galvanized sheet steel, steel angles; Schedule 3,712—Rolled brass.

249. DREDGING.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Hillsboro Bay, Fla., will be received at the United States Engineer Office, Jacksonville, Fla., until July 17, 1911, and then publicly opened. Information on application to George R. Spalding, Captain of Engineers.

249.TOW BOAT FOR REVETMENT WORK.—Proposals for the hire of one tow boat for revetment work on the Mississippi River will be received at the office of the Mississippi River Commission first and third districts, United States Engineer Office, Custom House, Memphis, Tenn., until July 10, 1911, and then publicly opened. Information of Clarke S. Smith, Captain of Engineers.

250. DREDGING.—Sealed proposals for dredging in the Pawtucket River, R. I., will be received at the United States Engineer Office, Newport, until July 18, and then opened. Information of Frederick V. Abbott, Colonel of Engineers.

251. CONSTR

NEW POSTAL LINES IN TEXAS.

Mackay System Extended Because Western Union Controls Down There.

R. J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, being asked in regard to reports from Texas that the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Texas had sold its Texas lines to the Western Union, said:

"The regular Postal Company, namely, the Mackay system, has not sold out its wires in Texas, Oklahoma, and parts of Arkansas and Louisiana to the Western Union or the Bell Company or any one else. On the contrary, the Mackay people have during the past few months built a line southward from Wichita, Kan., clear across the State of Oklahoma and into Texas to Fort Worth and Dallas, and are now building rapidly to Houston and Galveston, on the Gulf, and intend to cover all parts of Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas as rapidly as lines can be built.

"What has taken place is this: For many years we have transacted telegraph business in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas by connecting with the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Texas. This last company was, and still is, controlled by Bell interests. The Bell interests being in control also of the Western Union, the Mackay people have started to build their own lines so as to conduct their own telegraph business in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, instead of having it conducted by the Bell Company, namely, the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Texas. This last-named company, the Texas Postal, is now retaliating by turning over its east-bound telegraph business to the Western Union at Memphis and New Orleans."

Wins State Rifle Championship.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 27.—Company M, Third Regiment, National Guard of New York, for the seventh successive year, has won the rifle practice championship of New York State and established the highest figure in the history of the State National Guard, 95.61.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Showers and thunderstorms continued generally from the Mississippi Valley eastward, followed by clearing weather in the Ohio and the Mississippi Valleys. In the West the weather was generally fair.

Temperatures were rather high in the Atlantic States but moderate in the Ohio Valley and the South and considerably lower in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Showers will continue Wednesday in the Atlantic and Gulf States, followed by generally fair weather Thursday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Temperatures will be more moderate Wednesday in the East and South, but will rise again Thursday in interior districts.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate south to southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and mostly southwest.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have moderate southwest to west winds with showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

EASTERN NEW YORK.—Showers Wednesday, cooler in interior. Thursday, fair; light to moderate southwest to northwest winds.

NEW JERSEY.—Showers Wednesday, cooler in northwest portion. Thursday, fair; light to moderate west to northwest winds.

NEW ENGLAND.—Showers Wednesday, cooler in west portion. Thursday generally fair; moderate south to west winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—Showers Wednesday morning, followed by fair; cooler in north portion. Thursday, fair; light to moderate west to northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	63	67	4 P. M.	78	81
6 A. M.	64	67	6 P. M.	75	71
9 A. M.	68	69	9 P. M.	75	69
12 M.	77	75	12 M.	70	70

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 4:16 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 85 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS
to
MAINE
from
NEW YORK CITY

DAY

PORTLAND EXPRESS

Now in service. Leaves Grand Central Terminal daily except Sunday.

9.03 A. M.

To Dover, Wells Beach, Kennebunk (Connection for Kennebunkport), Biddeford, Old Orchard, Portland, Danville Junction (Poland Spring), Lewiston, Belgrade, Waterville and Skowhegan. Parlor Cars between New York and Waterville. Dining Cars between Springfield and South Lawrence.

NIGHT

BAR HARBOR EXPRESS

Now in service. Leaves Grand Central Terminal daily, except Sunday.

8.00 P. M.

Including Sleeping Car to Weirs (Lake Winnipesaukee) and Plymouth, N. H., connecting with Pemigewasset Valley branch. Sleeping Cars to Portland, Danville Jct. (Poland Spring), Lewiston, Bangor, Kineo (New Mt. Kineo House), and Bar Harbor. The direct route and the highest standard service to all principal resort points in Maine.

For Tickets, Time Tables, Parlor and Sleeping Car space write or call

C. F. DORAN, City Ticket Agent
171 Broadway, also Ticket Office Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

THE NEW ENGLAND LINES
BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD | Vermont Valley Railroad | MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BY SEA TO BOSTON

EXPRESS SERVICE
DIRECT FROM CITY TO CITY
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER ROUTE
LUXURIOUS NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS
MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
In Place of "Yale" and "Harvard"

Service commencing Saturday, June 24th. DAILY, including SUNDAYS, at 4. P. M. from Pier 15, North River, foot Barclay St. Due to arrive at Boston the following day at about 8:30 A. M.
FARE in either direction $4.00; STATEROOMS $1 to $8.
Through Tickets and Baggage Checked to all the Popular Eastern Summer Resorts
Express Service for Freight, Automobiles, and Horses.
Information, Illustrated Folder, etc., at MAINE S. S. CO., 290 Broadway, N. Y.

TO BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND POINTS

FALL RIVER LINE

Via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE

Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE in commission.

BRIDGEPORT LINE

Direct route to Bridgeport and points in Naugatuck Valley leave Pier 27, E. R., week days, 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Saturdays 2:00 P. M. Leave foot of East 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Saturdays 2:30 P. M. Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs. RICHARD PECK and NAUGATUCK. Tickets, Staterooms, and Information at Cortlandt Street; N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service

PROVIDENCE LINE

Via Providence. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., 6:00 P. M., daily except Sundays. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE

Direct route to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days, 5:00 P. M. Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CHESTER W. CHAPIN. No stop made at Pier 70, E. R. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NEW HAVEN LINE

Direct route to New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Leave Pier 28, E. R., week days, 2:45 P. M. Sundays 9:30 A. M. Leave East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. CITY OF LOWELL. SPECIAL NOTICE.—The trip of the steamer CITY OF LOWELL, from New York to New Haven, on Friday, June 30th, will be omitted.

City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service

Crisp colors, music, uniforms and the martial tableau of war—every one whose blood tingles at such a sight should see the Cadets at West Point.

After the visit is over you may return to your Day Line steamer and during the two hours' run to New York can enjoy a good dinner in the great, comfortable glass-enclosed dining rooms.

The Highlands of the Hudson are now in the full glory of Summer—Plan to go *now*.

DAY LINE STEAMERS, DAILY, except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M., landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Also Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M., W. 42d St. 10 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:20 A. M. for Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted.

Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.

Steamer Mary Powell

Afternoon boat for Rondout and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. daily except Sunday at 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "Albany" or rail. 18

The Ideal Hudson River Route to Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mts., Montreal, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, Cooperstown, and all Northern and Eastern Resorts.

PEOPLES LINE

New York and Albany

Str. C. W. Morse (even dates June), Adirondack (alternating), Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M., W. 129th St., 6:45 P. M. daily (Sunday included).
Observation and Palm Room a new feature.

CITIZENS LINE

New York, Albany and Troy

New Str. Trojan (even dates June), Rensselaer (alternating), Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M. daily (Saturday included). Yonkers 7 P. M.; stops at Albany in both directions.
Magnificent Steamers; Splendid Accommodations; Cuisine and Service Unexcelled. Fine Orchestra on Each Steamer.
Tickets at pier and principal ticket offices. For Journal—a guide for tourists—and Summer Excursion Book write HUDSON NAVIGATION CO., Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone 9400 Spring.

SEA TO MAINE

The Most Charming Short Sea Trip on the Atlantic Coast.
STEAMSHIPS
NORTH LAND & NORTH STAR
TO
PORTLAND, MAINE

Sailings Monday, 10:30 A. M.; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 5 P. M., from Pier 20, East River, N. Y. For full information and booklet apply to
MAINE S. S. CO., 290 Broadway, N. Y.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."

COLONIAL LINE

BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.90
PROVIDENCE, Boat Direct..... 2.00
FALL RIVER, via Boat and Rail.. 2.25
WORCESTER, via Boat and Rail.. 2.90
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot of W. Houston St.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS—FINEST SERVICE.
'Phones, Spring 9491 and 9492.

JOY LINE $2.40 BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL

BOSTON, via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

*MALDEN
SMITH'S LD'G
GERMANTOWN
*CATSKILL
HUDSON
*ATHENS
STOCKPORT
COXSACKIE

Magnificent steel steamers CLERMONT (new) and ONTEORA leave Pier 43, N. R., daily except Sunday, ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. & W. 129th St., 7 P. M.
Commencing July 1, Special Saturday trip 1 P. M., Pier 43, & 1:20 P.M. W. 129th St.
Tickets for sale at all agencies and at Pier. 'Phone 1058—Spring. Send 2 cents in stamps for booklet of Summer hotels and boarding houses.
*Saturday special lands only at points marked *

$1 MANHATTAN LINE TO ALBANY

ROUND TRIP, $1.50. GOOD 10 DAYS.
Steamers lve. ft. W. Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; ft. W. 129th St., 6 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Stop at Columbia St., Albany, (adjoining Union Station.) Special stop south bound, ft. W. 131st St., N. Y. Tel. 9226 Spring.

CENTRAL-HUDSON LINE

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie & Kingston, Week Days, 4:00 P. M., from ft. Franklin St. For Highland Falls, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, week days, 5:00 P. M.; Sundays, 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Tel. 405 Franklin.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

CAPITAL CITY LINE

50 CENTS TO ALBANY

Fast and Elegant Steamers FRANK JONES and KAATERSKILL
Leave Pier 46, N. R., Foot West 10th St., 5:30 P. M.
West 129th St., 6 P. M.
Daily. Sundays Included.
'Phone 482-483 Spring.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.

Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., Tues. (except July 4th) and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sats., 1:00 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY
BETWEEN
NEW ORLEANS AND HOUSTON

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS	ARRIVE HOUSTON
6:50 A. M.	9:15 P. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
10:00 P. M.	10:15 A. M.

STANDARD SLEEPERS, DINERS,
CHAIR OBSERVATION CARS
OIL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES
Connections at Houston with Fast Trains for
NORTH AND SOUTH TEXAS
Southern Pacific Sunset Route
Choice of Rail or Steamship Lines to New Orleans.
LOW RATES TO PACIFIC COAST IN JUNE, JULY.
Send for interesting literature.
L. H. NUTTING, G.E.P.A., 366 & 1158 or 1 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN, $10.00

Tickets good going on trains of July 1, 2 and 3 via Lackawanna Railroad. Limited for return, leaving Niagara Falls not later than 10:20 P. M. of July 6.

Delaware Water Gap, Pa., and Return	-	-	$3.40
Stroudsburg, Pa., " "	-	-	$3.50
Cresco, Pa., " "	-	-	$4.15
Mount Pocono, Pa., " "	-	-	$4.50

Tickets on sale daily. Good to return until October 31.

Lackawanna Railroad

NEW YORK:
Broadway, Cor. Wall St.
Broadway, Cor. Howard St.
Broadway, Cor. 28th St.
Broadway, Cor. 42nd St.

BROOKLYN:
505 Fulton St.

NEWARK:
Broad and Market Sts.

The Road of Anthracite.

$10 NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN VIA ERIE RAILROAD

GOING JULY 1, 2 and 3

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE

AND RETURN
$11.75
GOING JULY 7 AND 28

Additional details at 399, 1159 Broadway, 33d St. and Broadway, (H. & M. Tube Station), New York; 22 Court St., Brooklyn, and other Erie offices in New York and Brooklyn.

RURAL SUMMER HOMES.

Free Booklet, illustrating and describing pleasant places in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., and Pike, Wayne, and Monroe Counties, Pa. Any agent.

MIDLAND BEACH

STATEN ISLAND

Refined amusements amid refined surroundings. Cleanest, safest bathing on the Atlantic coast. SCHEDULE OF BOATS:—From Battery Landing, 10 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, and 5 P. M. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 10 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, 5 and 7:30 P. M.

RETURNING 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, and 7 P. M. On Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:30, and 9 P. M.

Magnificent S. S. "Arabic" leaves Feb. 1, rates $400 up, including shore excursions; 11 enchanting days. Stop-over privileges. Round World Tours Sept. 19, Oct. 21 and monthly until January. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE

Sight-Seeing Yacht Clifton,

Around Manhattan Island, foot W. 42d St., 10:30, 1:30; lecture aboard. Tel. 8441 Gram.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:55, 11:40 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.
Inc. Admission to Steeplechase Park.
FISHING BANKS, STEAMER TAURUS.
Leaves 129th St., N. R., 7:20 A. M. & Pier (new) 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board.
Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c

Rockaway Beach

Steamer "Grand Republic"

Lv. Yonkers, 8:45 A. M. Sharp.
Lv. W. 129th St., 9:40 A. M., *1:15 P. M.
Lv. Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:45 P. M.
Trip marked * transfers to Str. Grand Republic.
Round trip tickets, 50c.; Children, 25c.
Include adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway.

California and YELLOWSTONE PARK—July
By PULLMAN Private Limited Trains, personally conducted. All expenses, $142 up. Write for booklet.
GILLESPIE-KINPORTS CO.,
1 Madison Av., N. Y. 'Phone 359 Gram.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Halcyon and Observation, around New York Harbor and Manhattan Island. Daily from Battery Pier, near South Ferry, 10:30 and 2:30. SEE THE OCEAN, Sandy Hook Lighthship and Forts. Trips daily, 1:15, returning 5.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

TO THE
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
via Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railways.

Direct connection with the N.Y. Central trains leaving New York 7:54 A. M. (for Leeds, South Cairo and Cairo) and 11:11 A. M. for all points daily except Sunday, and 4:04 P. M. daily, and West Shore trains leaving West 42d St. at 7:15 and 11:30 A. M. daily except Sunday.

Also direct connection with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE STEAMERS.

PURCHASE TICKETS VIA CATSKILL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I HEREBY NOTIFY ALL PERSONS THAT I shall not be responsible hereafter for any debts or bills that may be contracted by my wife, Adelaide Putnam Trevor, against me, her husband, as she is able to pay her own debts for necessaries out of her own allowance.
(Signed.) HERBERT EDWARD TREVOR.
June 23d, 1911.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

CRUISES DE LUXE
CRUISING 'Round the World
On an Ocean Liner

Two Grand Cruises by the large new transatlantic Steamship CLEVELAND, (17,000 tons), the first to leave New York on October 21, 1911, and the second from San Francisco on February 6, 1912.

$650 up and penses aboard and ashore. Duration. ANNUAL EVENT "Around the World Cruises" trips in October, 1912, and February, 1913, by the large Cruising Steamship Victoria Luise.

including all necessary ex- | 110 Days

REGULAR SERVICES
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

CLEVELAND.....July 1, 10 A. M.
‡PENNSYLVANIA.....July 8, 9 A. M.
†AMERIKA.....July 15, 11 A. M.
*PRES. GRANT.....July 22, 1 P. M.
‡Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. †Second cabin only. §Will call at Boulogne. *Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Direct Service—PHILADELPHIA-HAMBURG.
Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
S. S. HAMBURG.....June 28, 4 P. M.
‡S. S. MOLTKE.....July 11
‡S. S. HAMBURG.....Aug. 15
‡Will NOT call at Algiers.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.

SUMMER CRUISES | To Norway, Spitzbergen, Iceland, North Cape, etc. | 13 TO 25 DAYS.
Sailing from Hamburg During June, July, and August. | $62.50 up.
And tours to West Indies, Spanish Main, Panama Canal, 11 to 25 DAYS, $70 to $125.

Write for Booklets of All Cruises.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 Broadway, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

NEARBY SAILINGS: ENGLAND, IRELAND, THE CONTINENT
THE LARGEST, FINEST & NEWEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

Olympic (45,324 TONS) Sails June 28.
Olympic, June 28, 3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, July 1, 9:30 A.M.
Minnewaska, July 1, 10:30 A.M.
American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Paul.....July 1 | St. Louis.....July 15
Philadelphia.....July 8 | New York.....July 22

Titanic (45,324 TONS) Launched May 31.
Finland, July 1, 10:00 A.M.
Baltic, July 1, 11:00 A.M.
Canopic, July 1, 2:30 P.M.
White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
OLYMPIC (new).June 28, 3 PM | Oceanic...July 19
Adriatic.....July 12, 3 PM | OLYMPIC.July 26
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Baltic.....July 1, 11 AM | Arabic.....July 15
Celtic.....July 8, 11 AM | Cedric.....July 22

Atlantic Transport

New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnewaska..July 1, 10:30 AM | Minnetonka..July 15
Minneapolis....July 8, 8:30 AM | Minnehaha..July 22

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.

London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Finland.....July 1 | Vaderland.....July 22
Lapland (new).....July 15 | Finland.....July 29
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EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL
TUESDAYS, 10 A. M.

Kronprinz Wilhelm . . JULY 4
Kaiser Wilhelm II . . JULY 11
George Washington . . JULY 13
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse JULY 18

North German Lloyd

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
PRINZESS IRENE.....JULY 1
FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE.....JULY 29
KOENIG ALBERT.....AUG. 26
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82 Steamers, Registered Tonnage 344,233

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Superior accommodations for 250 first class passengers. Orchestra. excellent cuisine, wireless & all safety appliances.
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1ST CABIN, ALL OUTSIDE, $50.00 & UP.
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Volturno.....July 20 | Uranium.....Aug. 17
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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1911.—Present: Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, Justice.—In the matter of the application of THE BROUS-NIVEN COMPANY for authority to change its name to THE NIVEN COMPANY.

Upon reading and filing the petition of The Brous-Niven Company, a domestic stock corporation, duly verified by Daniel McM. Niven, its President, the 27th day of April, 1911, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name The Niven Company, and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it, as to be calculated to deceive, upon filing proof that a copy of the petition herein and of the notice of notion were duly filed with the Secretary of State, and upon filing due proofs by affidavit showing that notice of the presentation of the said petition has been duly published once in each week for three successive weeks in New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two daily newspapers published daily in the City and County of New York, in which county such corporation is located and has its business office, and the court being satisfied by the said certificate, and by the affidavits and certificates presented therewith, that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made;

Now, on motion of Lloyd & Maddox, Esqs., attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered that said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner herein, The Brous-Niven Company, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name The Niven Company, on and after the 10th day of July, 1911, and it is further ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published daily in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof. Enter: L. A. G., J. S. C.

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To keep in touch with the important happenings from all parts of the world, be sure to place your order with your newsdealer to have the Daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times sent to your country address. 17c. per week, 75c. per month, to Canada 21c. per week, 90c. per month.—Adv.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

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For the convenience of passengers wishing to proceed direct to the Continent during June, special express trains will leave Fishguard for Dover.
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June 28, 10 A. M. July 1, 10 A. M.
CARMANIA
July 12, 10 A. M.
Fishguard and Liverpool.
MAURETANIA LUSITANIA
July 5, 9 A. M. July 19, 9 A. M.
*MADEIRA GIBRALTAR †GENOA
NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME
Sailing hour noon.
*†Saxonia July 3 Aug. 24
Pannonia July 20 Sept. 7 Oct. 26
†Carpathia Aug. 3 Sept. 21 Nov. 9
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Bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy.
Fastest, newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda.
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via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent scenery: Northumberland Strait, Gulf and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York July 8th and 22d, August 5th and 19th, and Sept. 2d, 10 A. M. Returning from Quebec July 14th and 28th, August 11th and 25th and Sept. 8th.
For illustrated pamphlets with full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 264 and 553 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent, or QUEBEC S. S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

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From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
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*La Touraine.....July 6 | *La Touraine.....July 27
*La Savoie.....July 13 | *La Savoie.....Aug. 3
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ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA direct without change. Calls at AZORES and GIBRALTAR (East), ALGIERS (West.) A few berths left for sailings of S. S. ARGENTINA, July 5; S. S. OCEANIA, July 26; S. S. MARTHA WASHINGTON, July 29.
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California...July 8, 8 AM | Caledonia...July 22, 3 PM
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:30 | Sun sets...7:34 | Moon sets...10:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:10	9:18	2:55	3:07
Governors Island	9:32	9:40	3:30	3:40
Hell Gate	11:22	11:30	5:10	5:20

Arrived—Tuesday, June 27.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, June 20.
SS Cleveland, Hamburg, June 20.
SS Minnewaska, London, June 18.
SS United States, Christiansand, June 17.
SS Niagara, Havre, June 17.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, June 17.
SS Furnessia, Glasgow, June 17.
SS Uranium, Rotterdam, June 13.
SS Coppename, Trinidad, June 20.
SS Herman Manzell, Manzanillo, June 20.
SS Hughenden, Macelo, June 9.
SS Kathinka, Nice, June 22.
SS Brazos, Galveston, June 21.
SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur, Tex., June 19.
SS Alamo, Brunswick, June 24.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, June 24.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, June 24.
SS Madison, Norfolk, June 26.
SS Sneasted, Matanzas, June 22.
SS Harmattan, Charleston, June 24.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Olympic, Southampton	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Furus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Scottish Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hamburg, Naples	——	4:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Seneca, Guantanamo	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Dochra, Montevideo	2:00

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Activity in the Fourth Avenue Loft Zone—Record Price Paid for a Washington Heights Lot—Marlen Court Bought by an Investor.

The Fourth Avenue section figured prominently in the realty market dealings yesterday, a new business building in the block above Madison Square Garden being sold to an investor, while the purchase of an old dwelling in Twenty-fifth Street, just east of the avenue, indicates another big commercial operation, as the buyer recently acquired the adjoining three houses.

A. S. Iserson, a tenant of the Cooper-Hewitt Building, occupying the block front between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, on the east side, bought the new eight-story structure at 390 to 396 Fourth Avenue, on the west side, between the same blocks. The plot covered by the building is 86 by 85 feet. The interesting feature about this investment deal is that the building is on leased ground, the property being owned by the Goelet estate.

It was originally leased by Hyman & Dppenheim, who sub-leased it to the Rutgers Construction Company, Hyman Adelstein President. This concern erected the building, but before it was finished leased it for twenty-one years to Kriedel Sons & Co. for $35,000 a year.

The Twenty-fifth Street purchase involved the four-story brownstone residence at 106 East Twenty-fifth Street, which was sold by Horace S. Ely & Co. for Catherine W. Sandford. It occupies a plot, 20 by 98.9.

The buyer recently secured through the same brokers the three houses from 108 to 112, and now controls a plot 80 by 98.9. It is close to the Fourth Avenue corner, one block south of Madison Square Garden, and is evidently to be improved at an early date in the same style as the immediate locality.

Still another feature of Fourth Avenue interest was the filing of plans by Irons & Todd for the twelve-story building they are preparing to erect on the southwest corner of Thirtieth Street, fronting 87.6 on the avenue and 100 feet on the street, and estimated to cost $500,000.

In the Fifth Avenue loft district below Twenty-third Street the twelve-story structure at 9 West Twentieth Street was sold by the Martin Holding Company, of which W. Grayson Martin is President, to E. P. Slevin, who gives in part payment out-of-town property. The building covers a plot 28.6 by 92. The brokers were E. P. Hamilton & Co.

Record Price for Heights Realty.

A record price for Washington Heights realty is said to have been paid by William Weimann for the two-story taxpayer at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street. The building occupies a single lot fronting 100 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue and 25 feet on 181st Street. The price is said to have been about $150,000.

Edward Rafter, who sold the lot to Mr. Weimann, purchased the property, together with three corner lots, each 25 by 100, at Wadsworth Avenue and 181st Street, in 1891 at the Morgenthau auction sale. For the four lots he paid $36,000.

He erected the taxpayer on the St. Nicholas Avenue corner about five years ago. The corner store he leased to August Obrock for a saloon. A few months ago Mr. Obrock sold his saloon business to Mr. Weimann for about $40,000.

Another investment purchase on the heights was that of Marlen Court, a new six-story elevator apartment house at 4,212 to 4,218 Broadway, southeast corner of 179th Street. The structure occupies a plot fronting 102.1 feet on Broadway and 85.9 feet on 179th Street, the southerly and easterly lines measuring 106.3 and 100 feet, respectively. The Century Realty Company were the owners of the property.

Buys Amsterdam Avenue Flat.

Earle & Calhoun have sold to a client for investment the five-story apartment house, with stores, at 407 Amsterdam Avenue, on plot 25 by 85.

Former Inspector McLaughlin Sells.

The four-story building 111 and 113 East Fifty-ninth Street, on a plot 40 by 100.5, has been sold by former Police Inspector William McLaughlin to an investor. The parcel, which is located 105 feet east of Park Avenue, has been held at $100,000.

Inspector McLaughlin has owned the property since 1895, having secured it in an exchange with A. & E. Alexander, in which two lots at Convent Avenue and 133d Street figured.

Deal on West 87th Street.

Dr. William E. Cuff has sold his residence, at 115 West Eighty-seventh Street, a three-story and basement stone-front dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 100.8.

Buys Washington Heights House.

The three-story private residence at 415 West 148th Street has been sold for John W. Haaren by Daniel H. Renton & Co. to a client, for occupancy. The plot is 18 by 99.11.

Arnold Estate Sells Tenements.

The Arnold estate has sold to an investor 884 and 886 Third Avenue, two five-story single flats, each on lot 20 by 70, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets. The property has been in the possession of the family for over forty years.

$5,000,000 Mortgage for Bakery Trust

The General Baking Company, which was recently incorporated in this State with a capital of $20,000,000, has obtained a mortgage of $5,000,000 from the Standard Mortgage Company of New York to cover the issue of first and refunding 6 per cent. bonds. The property mortgaged includes a plot 102.2 by 223 on East End Avenue, at the southwest corner of Eighty-first Street; the southeast corner of Dunscomb Avenue and Elizabeth Street, in the Bronx, 200 by 125, and a plot 50 by 125 on Barker Avenue, 100 feet south of Elizabeth Street.

The mortgage also covers property in Providence, Boston, Washington, Buffalo, Cleveland, Canton, Rochester, Pittsburg, Wellsburg, West Va.; St. Louis, Jersey City, Detroit, New Orleans, and Newark, N. J.

Bronx Property in Trade.

The Tessier Building Company has purchased from the Realty Holding Company 151 and 153 West Nineteenth Street, a three-story building, on a plot 46 by 90. In exchange the Realty Holding Company takes 3,488 to 3,496 Bailey Avenue, five three-family houses, each on lot 20 by 100.

The same broker negotiated a building loan on the Nineteenth Street property, and the site will immediately be improved with a twelve-story loft building. Max M. Nathanson negotiated the trade.

Bronx.

Charles Deverman has purchased from Martin Lynch a lot on the south side of Watson Avenue, 125 feet east of Olmstead Avenue.

Sidney B. Hickox has sold 2,311 Powell Avenue, a dwelling, on plot 33 by 108, to Charles H. Ahlin.

Brooklyn.

Galitzka & Co. have sold for the Kellszip Realty and Construction Company to Richard E. Wilson a two-story and cellar brownstone two-family house at 632 Fifty-sixth Street.

Frederick Oppenheimer of S. Oppenheimer & Co. has sold 628, 630, and 632 Dekalb Avenue, three three-story three-family dwellings, on a plot 50 by 100.

E. Sharum has sold for the Armor Realty Company 80 to 86 Beaver Street, two five-story and basement tenements,

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$10,000 wanted on second mortgage; suburban lots with parklike improvements in Westchester County; property worth $150,000; small first mortgage. For particulars, H. S., 1,629 43d St., Brooklyn.

Estate Funds.—$50,000, first mortgages, 4½%; applications wanted; charges low; liberal. L 293 Times Downtown.

Wanted—First mortgage, $8,000; also $4,000 second mortgage; Ely's appraisals. Owner, 163 East 125th St.

$285,000 for quick mortgage loans; New York, Brooklyn. Surety Mortgage Loan Co., 1,547 Broadway.

on a plot 40 by 100 each. Nos. 96 and 98 Warren Street, Brooklyn, two five-story tenements, on plots 27.9 by 99.10 each, were taken as part payment.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold to F. Yacino and F. Orsi four lots at Ocean Park, near Coney Island, for the Lower Bay Realty Company.

Dyer & O'Brien have sold a plot on the east side of Troy Avenue, near Bergen Street, 100 by 100, for William H. Snedeker to I. R. Bogue.

Long Island.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold at Plandome a large corner plot 175 by 204 to M. Stone of New York, who has plans drawn for a large house of English design. This plot faces on the Manhasset Bay. They have also sold to Edward DuVivier at Plandome a plot 33 by 204, adjoining his residence on the bay.

Suburban.

Irving H. Wolfe sold for Peter J. Haines a large tract of land situated near Metuchen, N. J., to Hugo Doernberg, who will develop same into a high-class residential colony.

Duplex Apartment in 60th Street.

Plans have been filed for the construction of a nine-story fireproof duplex apartment house on the south side of Sixtieth Street, 84 feet west of Lexington Avenue, for the 128 East Sixtieth Street Company, of which C. N. B. Camac is President. It will have a frontage of 41 feet and a depth of 85.5 feet, with a façade of brick with limestone and terra cotta trimmings, and is estimated to cost $95,000.

Express Offices in Terminal Yard.

Plans have been filed for a seven and a one story loft for the Adams Express Company in the Grand Central Terminal yard, on the west side of Lexington Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets. The express company will use the ground floor for wagons. It will have a frontage of 200.10 feet on the avenue by 158.7 feet on Forty-ninth Street and 75.7 feet on Fiftieth Street, and is estimated to cost $300,000. The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company is the owner.

Court House Alteration.

Plans have been filed for additional improvements to the Court House on the south side of Chambers Street, in City Hall Park. The mezzanine balcony between the third and fourth floors is to be extended to allow for a landing from the new elevators, when running, to Special Term Part Seven and Trial Term Part Thirteen, which heretofore have only been accessible by a narrow flight of old-fashioned iron stairs. It will cost $585 to make the alteration.

Notes.

Platt & Albert have obtained a building loan through the American Mortgage Company for three five-story apartment houses on the northwest corner of Crotona Avenue and 176th Street, which are now under course of construction by the Nu-Law Construction Company.

Richard Croker's old clubhouse at 207 East Thirty-second Street is to be leased by the city for five years and used for the Yorkville Municipal Court, now housed in the old court house in East Fifty-seventh Street. The clubhouse is a three-story structure, valued at $48,000.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have been appointed agents of a new twelve-story building under construction at 20-26 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Herbert A. Sherman has leased for George B. Williams to the Corn Exchange Bank the premises at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, formerly occupied by the Riverside Bank.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has loaned to Francis A. Carlson $180,000 on first mortgage on the six-story brick apartment house on the southeast corner of Broadway and 156th Street. The mortgage is for five years at 5 per cent.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

23d St. 331, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Max Borck, $33,154.

2d Av, 2,489, w s, 50 ft n of 127th St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, adjourned to July 5.

2d Av, 1,855, w s, 75.7 ft n of 95th St, 25x100, five-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Amalia Hoppel, $25,509.

Robbins Av, 600 and 602, e s, 98.9 ft s of 151st St, 50x104, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, withdrawn.

By Daniel Greenwald.

117th St, 527 and 529, n s, 285.6 ft e of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.10, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, New York Trust Co., $25,500.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

98th St, 320 to 324, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.9, three two-story buildings and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Empire City Savings Bank, $16,500.

By Samuel Marx.

College Av, 1,348, e s, 393.2 ft s of 170th St, 16.8x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Houghton Av, s s, 254.16 ft e of Castle Hill Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x47; owner and architect, same; cost, $5,000.

Houghton Av, s s, 229.16 ft e of Castle Hill Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x46; Charles Devermann, 2,940 Chatterton Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $5,000.

Lenox Av, n e corner of 142d St, for an open-air picture show; O. F. Banks and J. C. Shaw, 261 Broadway, owners; J. J. Martin, lessee and architect; cost, $1,000.

Lexington Av, w s, 49th to 50th St, for a seven and a one story loft, 200.10x158.7x75.7; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., owner; Grand Central Station Architects, architects; cost, $300,000.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 27 ft s of 188th St, for an open-air theatre, 47x87; Joseph Koester, 769 Jennings St, lessee; Joseph F. Driscoll, architect; cost, $200.

Waverley Place, n s, 45 ft w of Gay St, for a twelve-story loft, 92.4x62.1; M. M. & A. Hall, 44 Riverside Drive, owners; Jardine, Kent & Hill, architects; cost, $120,000.

4th Av, s w corner of 30th St, for a twelve-story loft and store, 87.6x100; Irons & Todd, 320 5th Av, owner; W. H. Whittal, architect; cost, $500,000.

60th St, s s, 84 ft w of Lexington Av, for a nine-story apartment, 41x85.5; 128 East 50th Street Co., 111 Broadway, owner; J.A. Darrach, architect; cost, $95,000.

142d St, s s, 200 ft e of Brook Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87.9; Angus Niewenhaus, 1 Madison Av, owner; John H. Friend, architect; cost, $38,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where the attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,521 and 1,523, n e corner of 135th St, 56x100; Joseph H. Davis Building Co. to Monaton Realty Investment Corporation, 1,475 Broadway. (mtg $96,250.) June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

AUDUBON AV, e s, from 172d to 173d St, 194.6x95; Minoma Realty Co. to Colonial Holding Co., 309 Broadway, June 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway...$100

AVENUE A, 1,408 and 1,410, s e corner of 75th St, 50x98; Simon Uhlfelder and others to Ricka Kaufman, 1,425 Madison Av, June 24; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Louvre Realty Co. to same, June 24; attorneys same.....$100

AVENUE A, e s, 21.5 ft n of 88th St, 40x75; Fannie Losak and others to Rosie Kaplan, 1,678 Avenue A, 5-6 part, June 20; attorney, Louis Rosenberg, 50 Pine St.....$1

BARKER AV, w s, 100 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Charles B. Fleischmann to Fleischmann's Vienna Model Bakery, 81st St and East End Av, March 30, 1910; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, June 24; attorneys same.....$1

AVENUE A, e s, 21.5 ft n of 88th St, 40x75; Fannie Losak and others to Rosie Kaplan, 1,678 Avenue A, 5-6 part, June 20; attorney, Louis Rosenberg, 50 Pine St.....$1

BARKER AV, w s, 100 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Charles B. Fleischmann to Fleischmann's Vienna Model Bakery, 81st St and East End Av, March 30, 1910; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, June 24; attorneys same.....$1

BEACH ST, 8, s s, 27x79.9; William P. S. Melvin and others to S. Charles Welsh, 27 West 81st St, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CANAL ST, 324, s s, 153.6 ft e of Church St; Lispenard St, 43, 25.5x95.5, to n s of Lispenard St, x25x100.9; Charles A. Cowen & Co. to Colonial Holding Co., 309 Broadway, (mtg $40,000,) and all liens, June 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 180 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100; Milton M. Silverman to Martha L. Berliner, 893 Morris Av, B. & S., all liens, June 26; attorneys, Cahn & N., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Martha L. Berliner to Milton H. Silverman, as surviving partner of firm of C. M. Silverman & Son, 3,436 Broadway; attorneys, same.....$100

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 150th St, 48.6x98; Simon Uhlfelder and others to Ricka Kaufman, 1,425 Madison Av, all liens, June 24; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Louvre Realty Co. to Ricka Kaufman, 1,425 Madison Av, quitclaim, June 24; attorneys, same.....$100

DIVISION ST, 261 and 263, s s, 41x42; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Joseph L. Young, 135 East 34th St, or 15 William St, (mtg $10,000,) April 18.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 137th St, 719.6 x—; Curtis B. Pierce, executor, to John Linck Construction Co., 1,047 Trinity Av; June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FULTON AV, w s, 175 ft s of 171st St, 100x146.9x100.1x141.11, with all title to land in bed of Crotona Place in front; Nelly Henschel to David Burwick, 432 Van Sicklen Av, Brooklyn, June 1, (mtgs $10,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

HENRY ST, 222, s s, 23.6x100; Jacob Widrewitz and another to Saul Widrewitz and another, May 11, 1909; 137 East Broadway.$100

LEXINGTON AV, 425, e s, 19.6± irregular; Nathan and Leon Hirsch to Neelar Realty Co., 203 Greene St, (mtg $12,000,) June 26; attorneys, Dittenhoefer, G. & J., 96 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 102.6 ft s of 44th St, 19x90; N. and L. Hirsch to Neelar Realty Co., 203 Greene St, (mtg $15,000,) B & S, June 26; attorneys, Dittenhoefer, G. & J., 96 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 30 and 31, map of Max Morgenthau, Bronx; William Z. Partello to Jourdan M. Israel, 197 Fulton St, Brooklyn, (mtg $4,000,) June 26.....$1,000

LOT 125, map of Upper Morrisania, 50x100; Lot 123 and part of Lot 124, same map; Charles O. Krabo to Obark Realty Co., 1,009 East 180th St, June 27, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,009 East 180th St.....$100

LOT 111, map of Unionport; Charles F. Stein and another, executors, to Edward A. Schill, 860 Van Nest Av, and another, (mtg $2,000,) June 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

LOT 40, Block 6, map of Whitehall Realty Co., Bronx; Henry Morton to Matthew Robinson, 280 St. Nicholas Av, June 26; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 94th St, 100.8x87.9; Simon Uhlfelder and others to Frederick S. Weinberger, 318 Lenox Av, June 24; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Louvre Realty Co. to same; attorney same.....$100

MADISON AV, 507 to 511, e s, 100.5x47.9; Hy D. Lyman to Charles E. McMahon, New Brighton, S. I., (mtg $250,000,) May 15; attorneys, Hotchkiss, B. & McG., 165 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; George E. McMahon to Lyman Building Co., 507 Madison Av, (mtg $250,000,) June 27; attorneys, same.....$1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 90th St, 100.8x62.2; Twelve Sixty-one Madison Realty Co. to Colonial Holding Co., 309 Broadway, (mtg $190,000,) June 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, w s, corner of 119th St, 163.5x150x irregular; Charter Construction Co to West Side Construction Co, 321 West 92d St, June 26, (mtg $120,000;) attorneys, Stoddard & M., 135 Broadway.....$100

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 164th St, 50x98; William E. Diller to Elizabeth A. Diller, 919 Grand Boulevard, (mtg $4,500,) June 26; attorneys, Feetch & S., 41 Park Row...$1

PARK AV, 1,123, e s, 28x88; Carrie Strauss to Annie D. Windsor, 610 Riverside Drive, (mtg $20,000,) June 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Annie D. Windsor to Charter Realty Co., 100 William St, June 27, (mtg $30,000;) attorney same.....$100

PART OF LOTS 791 to 794, amended map of Sec C, Vyse estate; Harry B. Hess to Success Construction Co., at Massapequa, L. I., June 27; attorney, J. B. Tanner, 56 Pine St.....$1

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Home St, 63.6x100; The M. & V. Construction Co. to Nathan Marcher, all of Bronx, quitclaim deed, June 9; attorney, Abraham Nelson, 37 Liberty St.....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 113th St, 104.3x—; Emsworth Construction Co. to Riverside Mansions, 11 East 59th St, June 26, (mtg $525,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 63, e s, 21.3x87.10; William S. Blakeley, jr., trustee, to Nora E. P. Bergmann, 62 Riverside Drive, June 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$34,000

ST. ANN'S AV, 595, w s, 27x111.5; Domenico Malfetano to Angelo Pastorino, 242 East 116th St, June 14.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 140th St, 71x—; Isidore Jackson and others to John M. Linck Construction Co., 1,047 Trinity Av, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 169, w s, 51.8x140.3; Nathan Hirsch and another to Arenal Realty Co., 203 Greene St, (mtg $24,000,) June 26; attorney, Dittenhoefer, G. & J., 96 Broadway.....$100

TELLER AV, 1,067, w s, 20x100.1; Louis Ruchti to John Grebe, 603 Union Av, (mtg $8,875,) May 31; attorney, H. C. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St.....$100

WALL ST, 3, 5, 7, and 71; Broadway, 84; Amelia M. Fitch to Charles M. Whitney at Centreport, N. Y., ¼ of right, title, and interest, quitclaim, Feb. 1, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WALTON AV, n w s, part of Lot 3, map of heirs of Samuel J. Sherwood, 25x100; Letitia W. Vaughan to Emelie P. Woodward, 210 East 116th St, May 4; attorney, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON ST, 389, e s, 25.2x70; Henry W. Eaton, receiver, to William Herron & Co., 389 Washington St, May 25; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St.....$1

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w s, at n e s of Bronx St, 101.1x135.6± irregular; Benfra Realty and Holding Co, to Olli Altman, 446 East 79th St, (mtg $14,250,) June 26; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway..$100

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 274.8 ft s of Hunt's Point Road, 25x130.1; Eliza J. Hewitt to George F. Johnson, Jr., 340 West 72d St, June 20, (mtg $11,000;) attorneys, Ferriss & S., 165 Broadway.....$100

SD AV, 1,691, e s, 25x100; Ray Somerstein to Mollie Erde, 126 Hopkins St, Brooklyn, (mtg $24,000,) all right, title, and interest to one-half part, all liens, June 24; attorneys, Goetz & Jacobowitz, 302 Broadway.....$1

23D ST, 408 to 412 West, 47.6x98.9; 23d St, 452 West, 24.1x98.9; Arthur Van Siclen to Matthew Van Siclen, Whitestone, L. I., June 22; attorney, Clinton T. Roe, 44 Pine St....$1

32D ST, parts of 557 and 559 West; Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal R. R. Co. to N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., at Albany, N. Y., June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

44TH ST, 305 East, n s, 27x100.5; Herman Altman to Benfra Realty and Holding Co., 63 Park Row, (mtg $19,200,) June 26; attorneys, Locker & L., 63 Park Row.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Benfra Realty and Holding Co. to Benjamin and Frank Locker, 24 Attorney St, June 26, (mtg $19,350;) same attorney.....$100

44TH ST, n s, 85.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.4 x83; Nathan Hirsch and another to Neelar Realty Co., 203 Greene St, (mtg $10,300,) June 26; attorney, Dittenhoefer, G. & J., 96 Broadway.....$100

45TH ST, 55 West, 18.9x100.5; Clara Bloomingdale to Isaac J. Mayer, 619 West 142d St, June 26; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St.....$100

57TH ST, 533 West, 20.3x100.5; Walter E. Hildreth to Henry Moeller, 341 West 87th St, June 16, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

61ST ST, 417 East, 25x86; Henry Smith, referee, to Marion F. Gould, trustee, Westfield, N. J., June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

64TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Nathan Hirsch to Cordette Realty Co., 203 Greene St, (mtg $15,000,) June 26; attorney, Dittenhoefer, G. & J., 96 Broadway.....$100

64TH ST, s s, 44 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Nathan Hirsch to Cordette Realty Co., 203 Greene St, June 26, (mtg 12,000;) attorney, same.....$100

64TH ST, 106 West, 19x100.5; Nathan Hirsch to Cordette Realty Co., 203 Greene St, June 26, (mtg $14,900;) attorney, same.....$100

64TH ST, 127 and 129 West, 40x100.5; Nathan Hirsch to Cordette Realty Co., 203 Greene St., June 26, (mtg $24,000;) attorney, same.....$100

65TH ST, 44 East, s s, 20x100.5; Elizabeth M. S. Pinard to Sidney R. Burnap, 301 West 108th St, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

65TH ST, n s, 362.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 87.6x100.5; Nathan Hirsch to Arenal Realty Co., 203 Greene St, June 26, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, same.....$100

66TH ST, 46 West, 25x100.5; same to same, June 26, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, same..$100

66TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; same to same, June 26, (mtg $45,000;) attorney, same.....$100

70TH ST, 510 East, s s, 37x100.5; Louvre Realty Co. to Fanny Hellbrunn, 129 West 42d St, June 21; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$1

82D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; J. Victor Onativia to Julia C. Onativia, 10 East 82d St, June 21; attorney, H. W. Simpson, 160 Broadway.....$1

82D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.2; Henry Heuser, executor, to Christopher Meyer, 153 East 104th St, June 26, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, D. M. Neuberger, 302 Broadway.....$18,000

82D ST, n s, 206 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.2; Hy. Heuser and others, heirs of Katherine Heuser, to Christopher Meyer, 153 East 104th St, quitclaim, June 26; attorney, David Neuberger, 302 Broadway.....$100

82D ST, n s, 206 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.2; Christopher Meyer to Emma Meyer, 153 East 104th St, (mtg $9,000,) June 26; attorney, David Neuberger, 302 Broadway.....$1

88TH ST, 331 East, 25x100.8; Edward Claclel to Adele Herold, 427 Fort Washington Av, June 26; attorney, H. A. Herold, 135 William St.....$1

92D ST, w s, 825.6 ft w of 3d Av, 49.6x100.8; 85th St, 351 East, 25x100; 90th St, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Anna Hachemeister and another to Karoline Hachemeister, 149 East 92d St, June 16; attorney, Edward Mehling, 238 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Hachemeister to same, June 16; attorney, same.....$1

111TH ST, 112 to 116 West, s s, 52x100.11; Nathan and Leon Hirsch to Cordette Realty Co., 203 Broadway, (mtg $27,000,) B & S, June 26; attorneys, Dittenhoefer, G. & J., 96 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, 182 East, s s, 25x100.11; Philip A. De Troy to Kate De Troy, 339 West 44th St, 1-5 part, (mtg $9,000,) May 31; attorney, F. W. Pollock, 309 Broadway.....$100

120TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x100; 120th St, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 127.4x163.5 to 119th St x150x161.10; Curtis B. Pierce, executor, to Charter Construction Co., 505 5th Av, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

120TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x100; Charter Construction Co. to Joseph H. Davis Building Co., 312 West 100th St, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

142D ST, n s, 267.11 ft e of Alexander Av, 37.4x100; Frederick C. Hunter, referee, to Frederick Mathesius, Jr., 226 West 72d St, June 26, (mtg $32,000;) attorney, E. Mielling, 238 Broadway.....$5,000

152D ST, n s, 450 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 90x100; Francesco Ruggieto to Llewellyn Realty Co., 35 Nassau St., Dec. 12, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William C. Olds to Curliss P. Byron, 2,224 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $7,000,) March 31; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Curtiss P. Byron to Stephen H. Jackson, 53 East 67th St, (mtg $7,000,) June 26; attorney, same.....$100

181ST ST, s s, 140.5 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 200x149.11; John M. Linck Construction Co. to Charter Construction Co., 505 5th Av, (mtg $287,000.) June 26; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charter Construction Co. to Ambrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, (mtg $287,000,) June 26; attorney, same.....$100

215TH ST, s s, 800 ft e of 10th Av, runs s 99.11x e 50x n 99.11x w 50; Mary F. Steele to Charles W. Beam, at Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1910; attorney, William H. Beam, 45 Wall St.....$1150

222D ST, n s, Lot 908 and part of 907, map of Wakefield, 100x100; Francisco Moscato to James Bilone, 301 East 108th St, June 26; attorney, Charles Novello, 320 Broadway..$1

235TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Keplar Av, 25x100; 235th St, s s, 525 ft e of Keplar Av, 25x100; John S. Shea, Sheriff, to Mary V. McCusker, 29 East 29th St, June 26; attorney, J. A. Rooney, 35 Nassau St.....$4,200

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AMBROSE REALTY CO. to Hudson Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; 181st St, s s, 140.6 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 100x139.7, prior mtg $145,000, June 26, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$30,000

SAME to Hudson Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; 181st St, s s, 240.6 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 100x129.3, June 26, prior mtg $142,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$30,000

ALTERBACH, Augusta, to Adolf Glaser, 542 East 86th St; 86th St, 542 East, 25.2x102.5, (prior mtg $12,500,) June 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. Herwig, 93 Nassau St...$1,000

BARCLAY, Maud B., to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East; 3d Av, e s, 80 ft n of 8th St, 40x74; 8th St, n s, 74 ft e of 3d Av, 24x—, 5 years, June 27; attorney, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.$65,000

B. CRYSTAL & SON, Corporation, to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av; Riverside Drive, e s, 225 ft s of 119th St, 2 lots, each 56.8x100; 2 mtgs, each $235,000, June 27, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Woodford B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$470,000

BERGMANN, Nora E. P., to Judith W. Richardson, Brockton, Mass.; Riverside Drive, e s, 66 ft n of 78th St, 21.8x87.10, June 27, prior mtg $23,800, due Sept. 27, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. Roby, 34 Nassau St.....$6,000

BERGMANN, Nora E. P., to William S. Blakeley, Jr., trustee, Chester, Penn; Riverside Drive, e s, 66 ft n of 78th St, 21.3x87.10, June 26, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Thompson, S. & F., 2 Wall St.....$23,000

BERBERT, William C., to Elizabeth Berbert, 1,452 Washington Av; Washington Av, 1,454, e s, 20.2x143, June 27, due June 27, 1921, 4 p. c.; attorney, G. B. Winthrop, 96 Broadway.....$3,500

BURNAP, Sidney R., to Henry A. C. Taylor, South Portsmouth, R. I.; 66th St, 44 East, 20x100.5, June 27, 5 years; attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St.....$60,000

CARLSON, Francis A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Broadway, s e corner of 156st St, 99.11x—, June 27, due, &c., as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$180,000

CARROLL, Mary E., to Charles Halpern, 220 7th Av; 55th St, 337 West, 15x100.5, prior mtg $11,500, June 27, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. A. Shulman, 89 Delancey St..$3,500

CAUCHOIS, Frederic, to Julius Steinwender and others, 145 West 93d St; 117th St, 455 West, 18x100.11, prior mtg $15,000, June 23, due, &c. as per bond; attorneys, Ferriss, R. & S., 165 Broadway.....$8,500

CHARTER CONSTRUCTION CO. to Curtis B. Pierce, executor, 56 East 133d St; 120th St, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 127.4x82, June 26, 3 years; attorneys, James, S. & E., 120 Broadway.....$60,000

SAME to same; 119th St, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x80.9; June 26 3 years; attorney, same.....$60,000

CLELAND REALTY CO. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St; Hughes Av, w s, 138.3 ft n of 180th St, 2 lots, each 50.2x195, 2 mtgs, each $37,500, June 23, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$75,000

COLONIAL HOLDING CO. to David Israel, 61 East 86th St; Canal St, 324, s s, 25.5x100.5; Madison Av, n e corner of 20th St, 62.2x100.8; Audubon Av, s e corner of 173d St, 194.8x 95, (prior mtg $525,000,) installments 6 p. c., June 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$25,000

CONCKLIN, Edward F., to Lee W. Dodd and another, 259 West 80th St; 84th St, s s, 162.6 ft w of 4th Av, 12.6x100.5, June 24, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

SAME to same; same property, June 24, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

DAVIS, Annie, to Charles H. Young and another, New Rochelle, N. Y.; 92d St, 48 West, 18x100.8, June 27, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$22,500

DECKER, Laura C., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; 46th St, n s, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5, June 27, 5 years, per cent. as per bond; address, 160 Broadway.....$23,000

FIESER, George, to Arthur N. Haas, 998 Union Av; Shiel St, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100, June 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Wager & A., 287 Broadway.....$600

GENERAL BAKING CO. to Standard Trust Co. of New York and another, trustees; East End Av, s w corner of 81st St, 102.2x223; Duncombe Av, s e corner of Elizabeth St, 200x125; Barker Av, w s, 100 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; also land in Providence, R. I., &c., June 1, due June 1, 1936, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Simpson, F. & B., 62 Cedar St..

$2,900,000 advanced; $5,000,000

GEOGHEGAN, Patrick A., to Hudson Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; 8th Av, 464, e s, 24.8x100, prior mtg $45,000, June 26, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

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18 rooms; best section Yonkers; near station and trolley; price $30,000, F. & C. Will exchange for N. Y. City property. J. P. WHITONSTUART CO., 8 E. 54th St., New York.

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Has 9 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; 47 minutes from New York on D., L. & W.; at Mountain Lakes, the Berkshires of New Jersey; refined community; all city conveniences; no mosquitoes. F. G. ELLIS, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1521 Cort.

AN IDEAL SUBURBAN HOME

in the Millington Hills, an hour out on Lackawanna R. R. Brand new, artistic semi-bungalow, timbered living room, old English dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath, steam heat, electric light, telephone, town water. Will rent to probable buyer for $600 and apply rent on purchase price, $5,500. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

MOUNTAIN VIEW GROVE.

Own a bungalow site among the cedars; 10,000 square feet land, $100; on the river; boating, bathing, fishing; 21 miles from New York; near depot; fare 13c.; about 40 trains per day. NORMAN J. SMITH, 32 Union Square, New York City.

BARGAIN.
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Must be sold; purchaser must have at least $2,000 cash, balance on mortgage; house of nine rooms, bath; on a plot of nearly an acre; good stable; on an established street in good location. Price $6,500. GORDON & FORMAN.

This Bungalow, $275.

FARM ONLY $95

20,000 square feet. Rich soil; 100 peach trees with each acre. Fare 15c. $9 down, $3 monthly. Address Mountain View, 75 Times Downtown.

"THE LOGICAL WAY TO LIVE"

tells all about the home place of quality, simplicity, and neighborliness. A postal will bring it to you.
Sec. Cragmere Assn., Mahwah, N. J.

WESTFIELD.—Choicest plot; 475 feet frontage, two streets; high elevation; beautiful extended view; superb for fine home; bargain at $5,500; easy terms; double money three years. Homesite, Box 306 Times Downtown.

Country home bargain; Lackawanna Road; hour out; near station at "high and healthful" Chatham, N. J.; corner house; stables. Brokaw, 100 Broadway.

At Teaneck—Bargain; new house, 6 rooms, all improvements; plot 80x125; price $5,800, only $300 cash. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT

OFFICES

¶ In most accessible, best lighted and ventilated office building in New York City.

¶ Subway entrance and exit in basement.

SUITES AND SINGLE OUTSIDE ROOMS

TIMES BUILDING

(Times Square)

APPLY TO RENTAL AGENT TIMES BUILDING

To Sublet, Furnished.—Splendid mahogany furnished office, including Remington machine, filing cabinets, &c., in the Night and Day Bank Building, corner 44th Street and Fifth Av. Will sublet furnished for one year or shorter term at sacrifice. W. B. Walker, Thermos Bldg., 243 West 17th St.

Broadway and 39th St. Bldg.

SMALL AND LARGE
LIGHT OFFICES, $20 to $50.
Harris & Vaughan, Agts., 1,416 Broadway.

FOR RENT.
Office, size about 70x80 feet; admirably located on 4th floor Hudson Terminal Building, 50 Church St; yearly lease from July 1st; terms low. Apply present lessees, Room 443.

26th St., cor. 1st Av.—Two lofts, 100x100; light on four sides; steam power; large elevator; all improvements. Apply on premises.

Best banking room in Bronx; suitable new institution or branch. Box 79 American, Bronx.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

DELIGHTFUL CAPE COD
Wychmere Seashore Cottages rented, completely furnished, bathrooms, all conveniences, $300 up; safe beach; abundant supplies; market. Box 85, South Harwich, Mass.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

At Last! A Fireproof Home at Less Than a Wooden One!

We are the first to secure the use of a new method of building construction which enables us to offer you a *practically imperishable, absolutely fireproof home* for less than you would heretofore have paid for a highly inflammable, easily combustible, rapidly deteriorating wooden house. Houses any design, any size, any price.

Do You Really Want a Country Home?

It is much easier to get a home there than in the city, and every one who is anxious to be well, live long, and be happy, would better live there. If you *do* wish a home in the country, and fail to investigate this offer, you *may fail* to get the country home you really want. You will *certainly* pay more for it. It costs only a cent and a minute to learn what we have and can do. Mail us a postal bearing your name and address. We will *mail* you the information. Read it at your leisure. Then come and see us or write us to write or see you—if you *wish* us to do so. Otherwise we won't.

National Underwriting Co.
350 Broadway, New York.

Ideal Homesites with Private Beaches at Wampage Shores

Directly on Manhasset Bay, Sands Point, L. I.
R. R. Station, Port Washington, 35 minutes to New York.

A luxurious, beautiful development the equal of which does not exist near New York. Plots ¼ acre up, with every possible convenience; running water supply, electric light, power and telephone lines under ground; splendid macadam roads; trees, hedges, shrubs planted.

At not too great cost.
Write for illustrated booklet.

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.
Tel. Bryant—5610. 542 Fifth Av., New York.

TWO GREAT BARGAINS

SELL OR RENT.

Actual value, $7,500 and $8,500; sell $6,500 and $7,300; two one-family houses just completed, distinctive modern architecture, and finest quality; personally supervised; in Queens, N. Y. City, on main line L. I. R. R., 20 minutes from Penn. Station or Wall St.; two blocks from station; large plots in restricted residential park; refined neighborhood, churches, schools, stores close by; small deposit to suit, balance as rent or rent with option of applying payments toward purchase. Call, write or 'phone P. P. Edson, 150 Nassau St. 'Phone 4071 Beekman.

HOME SITES.
You can find out about the most desirable places to build or buy a home by sending ten cents (regular price twenty-five) for a copy of the "Suburban New York Number" of TOWN & COUNTRY. It contains a Real Estate Information Blank, which will bring you details.
TOWN & COUNTRY HOMELAND BUREAU,
339 Fifth Avenue. Tel. 3627-28-29 Madison Sq.

New 10-room house overlooking Long Island Sound, 30 minutes out; all modern improvements; water-front privileges for boating and bathing; also large water-front plots cheap; liberal terms. C. Hollberg, 391 East 149th St., corner of 3d Av., Room 218.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST
and 88th Street

Elegant Apartments
7 to 9
Extra Large Rooms
and 2 Baths
at
Very Moderate Rents
Superintendent on Premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co.,
72D STREET & COLUMBUS AV.

INVERNESS

200-210 WEST 57TH ST.
Handsome extra large, light apartments, six, seven, and eight roms and bath, with all modern improvements; rents $1,300 to $2,400; possession Oct. 1. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

RENT FREE TO OCT. 1ST.

Clarendon, Riverside Drive, Eighty-sixth. Ninth corner apartment. Eleven rooms, four baths. Own broker, or Huberth & Gabel, 147 4th Av.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

Bargain; 5-room elevator. 509 West 112th.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Hamlet Court

Arranged in suites of 7 and 8 rooms.

THE WILTON

3, 4, and 5 rooms.
Entire block west side
Broadway, 164th & 165th Sts.

Newly completed ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, superior in finish, on the crest of the hill and close to the 168th St. Subway express station. Spacious closets, foyers; large, bright, and airy rooms. Up to date in every particular, including vacuum service.
LIBERAL CONCESSIONS;
MODERATE RENTALS.
Agent on premises, or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents
3,787 Broadway, cor. 157th St.
Tel. 4490 and 258 Audubon.

The Hague Apartments
547 Riverside Drive

Overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.

High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.

Excellent location; convenient to Subway express station; all night elevator; hall and phone service.

Apartments, $900 to $1,200

Beautiful small farm, reinforced concrete house, near station and sound; rich, loamy soil; cheap; easy terms. Box V 5 Times.

East Side.

THE LEXINGTON,
144-146-148 East 22d St.

Sub-lease attractive large apartments, 5 & 6 rooms and bath. All night elevator service, Electric light, telephone.
REDUCED RENT.
References, leases. Superintendent on premises.
WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Telephone 5929 Gramercy.

BROOKLYN.

ARRANGE FOR FALL

SAVE MONEY & ANXIETY BY SECURING your apartment before going on vacation.
218-234 ST. JAMES PLACE, NR. FULTON.
One block from Grand Av. L station; fine section; high class; 6 and 7 room apartments; $42, $45, $48. Send for booklet.
185 PROSPECT PARK WEST, NR. 14TH ST.
Facing park; 6 rooms and bath; $28.
Steam heat and hot water. Apply caretaker, on premises, or Golden Realty Co., 18 Willoughby St., owners.

BRONX.

PRIVATE FLAT.

Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; commands excellent view; private section; $36; 3-family house. Janitor, 809 Eagle Av., 158th.

College Av., 925, (corner 163d St.)—Four, five rooms, bath, steam, hot water, vacuum carpet cleaner, electric light, telephone; $24-$28. Janitor.

GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN

$5,950 BUYS A $7,500 HOUSE.

A beautiful new home, built by "day's work," gas, electricity, running water, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, large wardrobes; many special features; a large plot on an attractive avenue in private residence park; fine surroundings; 24 minutes to Herald Square or Battery on the Pennsylvania tunnel line; near depot; very easy terms and small deposit, or will rent with privilege of buying and applying rent payments on purchase. Call, write or phone T. I. M'NEECE, 150 Nassau St.
Phone 4070 Beekman

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

A.—A.—Cathedral Plaza,
Cathedral Parkway, 110-109th Sts., Columbus Av.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS;
JUST COMPLETED. ELEGANTLY FURNISHED.
2 AND 3 ROOMS,
bath and kitchenette; maid service if desired.
FURNISHED, MONTHLY, $45 up; WEEKLY, $10 up.
UNFURNISHED; $30 TO $55.
RESTAURANT IN BUILDING.
OPEN EVENINGS. TEL. 3970—RIVERSIDE.

THE EARLE, 103 Waverley Place.—To sublet, an elegantly furnished parlor, bedroom and bath apartment, at $25 per week with meals for one, or $32 per week with meals for two.

Six rooms and bath, attractive and convenient, completely furnished, in the Powelton, 97th and Broadway, to Oct. 1, at a very low price to respectable, responsible tenant only. Apply to Mrs. McAlpin, Supt.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the application of the AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY and others to have THOMAS J. CONVILLE BREWING CO. adjudged an involuntary bankrupt.

Pursuant to the petition this day presented to this court by A. Gordon Murray and John Conville, receivers for the above-named bankrupt, heretofore appointed by this court,

Let all persons and corporations having any interest in the property of the above-named bankrupt show cause at a Stated Term of this court, to be held on the 5th day of July, 1911, or any day to which it may be adjourned, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the Southern District of New York, at the opening of the court on said day or days, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and why the bid of Albert R. Lesinsky annexed to the petition herein should not be accepted, and why all the real estate, fixtures, accounts receivable, chattel mortgages, merchandise, and assets of every kind and description belonging to the said bankrupt should not be sold upon the terms stated in the said bid; and it is further

Ordered, That A. Gordon Murray and John Conville, as receivers, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to continue the business of the bankrupt to and including July 30, 1911; and it is further

Ordered, That notice of this motion be given by publication of this order for five (5) consecutive days in The New York Times, and by mailing a copy thereof to every known creditor of the bankrupt at the Post Office address stated to be his on the books of the bankrupt, or otherwise known, and by furnishing such persons as shall apply therefor with a copy of this petition and order; and it is further

Ordered, That notice of this motion be given by personal service in the usual way on all persons or parties who have appeared in this proceeding.

Dated New York, June 23, 1911.
LEARNED HAND, D. J.
BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and Post Office address, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES ARONOFSKY and ABRAHAM WERNICOPSKY, individually and as copartners doing business as CHARLES ARONOFSKY & COMPANY, Bankrupts.

By order of this court the assets of the abovenamed bankrupts will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, Official Auctioneer, on June 28th, 1911, at 1:30 P. M. at the bankrupts' stores, No. 403 East 14th Street, New York City, immediately thereafter at No. 405, then No. 415 East 14th Street, and immediately thereafter at No. 174 Avenue A, (corner 11th Street,) New York City.

The property for sale consists of household furniture, such as parlor suits, brass and iron beds, tables, dining-room sets, chiffoniers, chairs, iceboxes, sideboards, etc., and can be inspected at the respective premises between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. on June 26th and 27th, 1911.

Further information can be had from the undersigned.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1911.
HERMAN H. OPPENHEIMER, Receiver.
SIMON H. KUGEL, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL and DAVID COHEN, individually and as copartners, composing the firm of ROSENTHAL & COHEN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Rosenthal and David Cohen, individually and as copartners, composing the firm of Rosenthal & Cohen, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 21st, 1910, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 24th, 1911.

NO. 15,210.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. EVERETT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of George W. Everett of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1911, the said George W. Everett was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
June 27, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—CHARLES S. BERRY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles S. Berry, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 20, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
New York, June 24, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN FREIER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, June 28, 1911, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 38 Great Jones St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of feathers, hat trimmings, millinery artificial flowers, fixtures, &c.

JACOB APPEL, Receiver.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB M. BIERMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 5, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,617 1st Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, ladies' and children's wear, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as successor trustee under a certain indenture dated April 1, 1905, executed and delivered by Consolidated Lithograph Company to Morton Trust Company, as trustee, (said Guaranty Trust Company having succeeded by merger to the rights, trusts, and duties of said Morton Trust Company under said indenture,) hereby gives notice that in pursuance of the powers given to it in and by the said indenture, default having been made in the payment of $400,000 of the notes secured by said indenture, which became due and payable on January 1, 1910, and which said default has continued for the period of six months and over, and the principal of all the notes secured by said indenture and now outstanding, amounting to $800,000, having been duly declared to be due and payable immediately, as in said indenture provided, and being now due and payable, it will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 14 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest and best bidder all and singular the shares of capital stock held by the said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as trustee under said indenture, and all right, title, and interest, claim and demand therein, and the right of redemption thereof, in one lot and as an entirety, the said shares of capital stock being as follows, namely:

4,350 shares, amounting to $435,000 par value, of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred capital stock, and

3,850 shares, amounting to $385,000 par value, of the common capital stock of The Metropolitan Printing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

3,000 shares, amounting to $300,000 par value, of the capital stock of The Courier Company of Buffalo, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

2,000 shares, amounting to $200,000 par value, of the capital stock of Erie Lithographing & Printing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

400 shares, amounting to $40,000 par value, of the capital stock of The Donaldson Lithographing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio.

500 shares, amounting to $50,000 par value, of the capital stock of the Walker Lithographing and Printing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

3,000 shares, amounting to $300,000 par value, of the common capital stock of The United States Lithograph Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Dated New York, June 2, 1911.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ONE NINETY ONE Broadway Company will sell at public auction at the auction room, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 5th day of July, 1911, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., forty second mortgage bonds, par value One Thousand Dollars each, secured by second mortgage on premises on south side of Pierrepont Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet west of Henry Street, Brooklyn, New York City, and sixty second mortgage bonds, par value One Thousand Dollars each, secured by second mortgage on premises on south side of Montague Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet west of Hicks Street, Brooklyn, New York City.

For particulars inquire of One Ninety One Broadway Company, 176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York.

J. S. Appel, Auct.
SOL. HECHT
will offer to-morrow, Thursday, June 29, at salesrooms, 491 Broadway, N. Y.,
1,000 Handsome **KIMONOS**
Oriental
in silk, crepe, etc.; women's, misses', and children's Suits, Dresses, Coats, etc., in serge, voile, panama silk, and other desirable fabrics; also large line of woolens, dress goods, linens, and miscellaneous dry goods.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SAMUEL M. MAINTHOW, LEO MAINTHOW, and WALTER J. MAINTHOW, individually and as copartners under the firm name of L. MAINTHOW & BROTHERS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel M. Mainthow, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 5, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
New York, June 24, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,133.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. VANDEGRIFT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph A. Vandegrift of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1911, the said Joseph A. Vandegrift was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, N. Y. City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1911, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
June 27th, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,203.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MANNING, NOBLE & CO., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Manning, Noble & Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1911, the said Manning, Noble & Co. were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church St., N. Y. City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1911, at 12:30 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
June 27th, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TICHENOR-GRAND CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, June 28th, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 124-130 West 56th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hay, oats, harness, horse medicine, carriage parts, wheels, blankets, saddles, wagons, one horse, rugs, mirrors, time clock, office fixtures.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
New York, June 9th, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERT R. HOWARD, Trustee.
GOLDSMITH, COHEN, COLE & WEISS, Attorneys for Trustee, 45 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL R. RIEMER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel R. Riemer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
New York, June 26th, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HOWARD WILSON HOYT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Howard Wilson Hoyt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
New York, June 26, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of J. GOLDBERG & BEILINSON, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 15,178.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the bankrupts, consisting of cloaks, piece goods, linings, trimmings, &c., and machinery and fixtures, including Singer Sewing Machines, power tables, motor, pressing plant, safe, desks, chairs, tables, and partitions, will be sold at the bankrupts' place of business, at No. 129 West 22d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1911, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1911.
RALPH L. COLLETT, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. LEVIS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, June 28, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 419 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' neckwear, ruchings, fixtures, &c. JAMES B. BOYD, Receiver.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Page, J. Litigated motions. 1—Kinkeldey v. Board of Education. 2—Albert v. Albert. 3—Timlin v. N Y Cont Co. 4—Kramer v. Erb. 5—Matter of Mitchell. 6—Matter of Burton. 7—Matter of Zinba. 8—Angelina v. City of N Y. 9—Kienle v. City of N Y. 10—Hoffman v. Reynolds. 11—Buckley v. same. 12—Henry v. same. 13—Wehrt v. Wehrt. 14—Matter of Robinson. 15—City of N Y v. Merrill Adv Agency. 16—McNulty v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 17—Child v. Child. 18—Matter of Butterfield. 19—Matter of same. 20—Williams v. Brown. 21—O'Dair v. Miller. 22—U S Finance Co v. Villard. 23—Framingham Trust Co v. same. 24—Mizrani v. Bahouth. 25—In re Child. 26—In re Burr. 27—In re O'Connell. 28—In re Theiss. 29—Turner v. Turner. 30—McCargo v. Jergens. 31—Bowery Savings Bank v. Hart. 32—Met Print Co v. O'Neil. 33—Green v. Green. 34—O'Reilly v. Hofstatter. 35—In re Golding. 36—Gattegna v. United Merchants' Press. 37—Rosenthal v. Rosenthal. 38—De Young v. Cowden. 39—Metz v. Metz. 40—Mt Morris Bank v. Banks. 41—Cox v. Altro Realty Co. 42—Sealy v. Foote. 43—In re Kuntner. 44—De Graffenried v. de Graffenried. 45—Sherman v. Boos. 46—In re Olinger. 47—Van Dyck Estate v. Augenblick. 48 to 50— Cent Mtg Co v. Germansky Const Co. 54—Kindeldey v. Board of Education. 55—Pollock v. Shubert Theatrical Co. 56—Hoagland v. Leask. 57—Cloyd v. Weinstein. 58—Farmers' L & T Co v. Bowne. 59—Cavighan v. Reilly Co. 60—Biscko v. Biscko. 61—Oppenheimer v. Billings. 62—Butler v. Standard Milk Flower Co. 63—People v. James. 64—Heller v. Heller. 65—Roberts v. Roberts. 66—De Kalb v. Dawson. 67—Feitelberg v. Way. 68—Burnham v. Burnham. 69—Standard Milk Flower Co v. Ind Dry Milk Co. 70—Burnham v. Burnham. 71—Brown v. Avallone. 72—Cowell v. Cowell. 73—Dye v. Dye. 74—Salvage v. Hartley Silk Mfg Co. 75—Sunnwalt Ice, Coal Co v. Knickerbocker Co. 76—Steingartz v. Edelson. 77, 78—Platz v. Sicilian Asphalt Pav Co. 79—Vincent v. Vincent. 80—Mt Morris Bank v. Banks. 81—Di Franco v. Di Franco. 82—Clarke v. Reynolds. 83—Kingsland v. Morris. 84—Clarke v. Reynolds. 85—Lauer v. Lauer. 86—Hayim v. Labe. 87—Johns v. Met Trust Co. 88—Luz v. Jacobson. 89—Thacher v. N Y & Boston Ry Co. 90—Schradin v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 91—N Y Co Natl Bank v. Herrman. 92—People v. Friedman. 93—In re West 176th St. 94—In re Bronx Boulevard. 95—In re Mitchell. 96—Gass v. Williams Eng Co. 97—Saul v. Lake Erie & C R R Co. 98—Donohue v. Donohue. 99—Dale v. Dale. 100—In re City of N Y. 101—Koch v. Penfield. 102—

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Orange Oil from the Fruit Held to be an "Essential Oil."

A controversy regarding the classification of orange oil, which has interested the trade ever since the enactment of the Tariff act of 1909, was settled yesterday by a decision made by the Board of United States General Appraisers, when a test case brought by C. G. Euler was decided in his favor. The decision is a victory for all American importers of this line of merchandise.

General Appraiser McClelland, who writes the decision for the board, holds that orange oil made from the natural fruit is not known to the trade and commerce of the United States as fruit oil, but is known to the trade and commerce as essential oil. The decision says that commodities known to the trade as fruit oils are artificial or synthetic products, known scientifically as fruit ethers. The General Appraiser states that the commercial designation of an article must control over a different meaning scientifically or in common speech.

Collector Loeb took the position that the oil is a fruit oil, and, accordingly, exacted duty at the rate of $1 per pound. The importer's contention, now upheld by the board, was that the oil is an essential oil, and, therefore, dutiable at 25 per cent. of its value. The decision says that there is no dispute that the oil is the natural oil of orange, the question being whether such oil is a fruit oil within the meaning of Paragraph 21. After discussing the question at length, the conclusion is reached that the Collector erred in his assessment, and that the merchandise is an essential oil as claimed by the importer. The Collector is reversed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JAMES BURRELL.—Judge Hand has dismissed the bankruptcy proceedings filed on Dec. 22, 1908, against James Burrell of Goshen, N. Y., who was of Burrell Brothers, who had a meat market at 18 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL DEITCHMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Deitchman, dealer in cotton godds at 92 Eldridge Street, by these creditors: Greenman & Lorberbaum, $571; Herman M. Jacobs, $163, and Philip Juliber, $300. Judge Hough appointed Henry Lesser, receiver. The assets are estimated at $1,000.

UNITED CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the United Cloak and Suit Company of 22 West Twenty-sixth Street, show liabilities of $43,947, and assets of $6,677, consisting of stock, &c., $3,972; fixtures, $50; accounts, $1,745, and cash in a trust company, $910. Included in the liabilities are notes for $35,767, among the holders of which are said to be the National Bank of Auburn, N. Y. $10,000; Salt Springs National Bank, of Syracuse, $15,267; Charles E. Crouse, Syracuse, $5,000, and Isaac H. Munro, Camillus, $5,000.

DART CEREAL COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Hahn recently received an execution against the Dart Cereal Company, manufacturer of pea and bean soup flour of 105 Hudson Street, for $291 in favor of the Coupe & Wilcox Company, under which he made a levy on the office furniture, samples, &c. He was about to sell the property at auction yesterday, when he was notified verbally that the company had filed a petition in bankruptcy in Trenton, and the sale was postponed for two days. The company has a factory at Flemington, N. J. Its capital stock is $60,000. Henry C. Dart was President up to Sept. 1, 1910.

WALTER LANGERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Walter Langerman of Beekman and Nassau Streets, who lives at Eighty-eighth Street and Broadway, by Herbert B. Hollingsworth of Wood Court, Tarrytown, a creditor for $680, money loaned. The attorney who filed the petition said that the defendant was the same person as Walter L. S. Langerman, who figured in the Barbara Aub case sixteen years ago, and is now an adjuster of claims. Walter L. S. Laugerman filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 5, 1907, which was closed up on Dec. 10, 1908, without a discharge. His liabilities then were $4,800, and no assets. H. B. Hollingsworth was then a creditor for $1,625, secured by a mortgage on furniture and jewelry.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ascuitto, Simone—J. P. Carroll, costs, $116.
Alford Smith et al.—First National Bank of Union, N. J., $4,210.
Augenblick, Samuel, (not summoned,) et al.—D. Frankel, $535.
Butterfield, Milton G., et al.—U. S. Realty & Improvement Co., $399.
Berge, Joseph, et al.—Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., $2,013.
Becker, Morris, (not summoned,) et al.—N. Goldberg et al., $142.
Bertutzky, Jacob, (not summoned) et al.—Same, $142.
Bloom, Simon J.—D. S. Safran, $119.
Babcock, Courtlandt—R. H. Swartwout et al., $3,647.
Butts, Edward—S. Gerard, $978.
Bispham, Caroline—P. J. Dubois, $154.
Butterfield, Milton G.—M. Juediker, $390.
Cahm, Joseph B., et al.—Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., $2,013.
Cervieri, Joseph A.—J. Sturniolo, $136.
Carr, Ellan M.—Joseph Beck & Sons, $207.
Dorfman, Reuben—John D. Morris & Co., $126.
Doherty, Henry L., et al.—M. C. Heywood, costs, $166.
Dutton, Ira J., et al.—U. S. Realty & Improvement Co., $339.
Downey, Patrick H., et al.—First National Bank of Union, N. J., $4,210.
De Bellis, Giomanni A., et al.—United Metal Bedstead Co., $274.
Einstein, William—Central Railroad of N. J., costs, $129.
Ehret, George—F. Koeltgen, $1,133.
Elman, Max, et al.—P. Rosofsky, $126.
Elinson, Samuel—I. Herman, $601.
Florienza, Minzlante—Witteman Brothers, $279.
Fullam, Katherine M.—E. K. Dooling, $820.
Fleischecker, Tobias, guardian—City of New York, costs, $118.
Same—Same, costs, $118.
Farmer, William W.—H. D. Dumont, $836.
Gilbreth, Frank B.—Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., $3,095.
Glaessel, Benjamin L.—L. Saum, $1,659.
Gilleoly, Andrew—Lord & Taylor, $163.
Goodman, Harris—C. L. Lichtwitz, $165.
Goldberg, Morris, et al.—M. Goldberg et al., $142.
Galiani, Glosue—E. F. Moran, $2,051.
Germansky, Max, et al.—Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York, $1,192.
Geraerdts, William—City and Suburban Homes Co., costs, $138.
Hughes, Charles C.—C. V. Fornes, $881.
Hermann, Max, et al.—B. I. Harsell et al., $436.
Heller, Alexander, et al.—Same, $436.
Harlib, Michael—I. Harlib, $911.
Healey, John, administrator—L. Mahnken et al., costs, $114.
Joline, Adrian H., et al., receiver—M. Bodenheimer, $441.
Meehan, James—City of New York, $215.
Mayer, Sophie—H. Frank, $715.
Marks, Matthew R.—J. B. Roberts, $927.
McLarnon, Thomas—P. Onorato, $8,250.
Same—M. Onorato, $1,750.
Malone, Frank E.—A. Aston, $1,051.
Myer, Daniel K.—F. D. Brown, $195.
Mackl, Jacob J. and Bernard T. et al.—W. McHugh, $772.
Keeler, John G., et al—A. Aston, $1,051.
Kennelly, William, Jr.—F. Knowles, $191.
Lane, Harry J.—I. L. Lichtenstein, $131.
Larkin, Andrew J.—Union Dime Savings Bank, $3,305.
Lefferts, Theodore C. and Homer D. et al.—T. M. McCarthy, $212.
Lentz, Louis, et al.—D. Frankel, $585.
Louis, Philip H.—Samuel Sheindelman Co., Incorporated, $231.
Lackner, Theodore F. and Clara et al.—F. K. Dooling, $820.
La Cignina, Bernardo, et al.—United Metal Bedstead Co., $274.
Nagie, Gertrude B.—Powell & Giberson Linen Co., $195.
Norton, William S., et al.—W. McHugh, $772.
O'Keefe, John—City of New York, $215.
O'Keefe, Thomas A.—Same, $215.
O'Neill, Thomas—Same, $215.
Opperman, Henry—Same, $215.
Ostroosky, Jacob—Same, $215.
Ottenbien, Fred J.—Same, $215.
Packer, Charles A.—Same, $215.
Pollack, West—Same, $215.
Post, Samuel C.—Same, $215.
Pomeroy, Anne T., et al.—M. Bodenheimer, costs, $441.
Rader, Henry—City of New York, $215.
Rainey, John—Same, $215.
Ragnarson, Peter—Same, $215.
Rasheed, Monbaddo L.—Same, $215.
Reardon, John—Same, $215.
Riley, Patrick J.—Same, $215.
Rider, John—Same, $215.
Rieser, William—Same, $215.
Risley, Robert H.—Same, $215.
Rowley, Henry—Same, $215.
Rodriquez, Alfred M.—Same, $215.
Roe, Hugh—Same, $215.
Rowensky, John—Same, $215.
Rowley, Henry—Same, $215.
Rockliff, Charles—Same, $215.
Rudgem, Charles H.—Same, $215.
Russell, Frank—Same, $215.
Ruppel, Henry C.—Same, $215.
Ruck, John G.—Same, $215.
Ryan, William P.—Same, $215.
Radcliffe, Josephine S.—M. O'Dwyer, $4,081.
Rosenblatt, Benjamin, guardian—City of New York, costs, $143.
Rait, David—J. Roth et al., $164.
Robinson, Douglas, et al, receivers—M. Rodenheimer, $441.
Russell, H. Everett—J. Becker, $133.
Russell, John L.—Fairbanks Co., $315.
Samuels, Morris G.—J. Epstein et al., $678.
Shulman, Mike, (not summoned,) et al.—P. Rosofsky, $126.
Stallo, Edmund K.—G. E. Gale, $296.
Sullivan, Cornelius J.—P. Ryan, $12,191.
Thompson, Clarkson C.—Savoy Trust Co. of the City of N. Y., $5,220.
Valentine, Benjamin E.—T. Gallagher, $1,126.
Walter, Joseph and August—L. Kolodkin, $1,056.
Wolf, Peter—S. Klein et al., $156.
Weinberg, Max, et al.—D. Frankel, $585.
Wehlkson, Naum, et al.—Same, $585.
Hampton Metal Furniture Co.—Peter Doelger Brewing, $205.
Paragon Flower and Feather Co.—P. L. Berlinger et al., $453.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—T. H. Sutcliffe, $200.
Reliable Fur Dressing and Dyeing Co.—B. Cohn, $391.
C. N. & S. A. Construction Co.—Ver Planck Estate, $5,736.
Pruzin Building Co. et al.—N. Goldberg et al., $142.
O'Donnell Restaurant Co.—G. W. Lahey et al., $1,500.
Walter Binney Co.—Gray Lithographing Co., $291.
Van Orden Construction Co.—B. J. Rice, $580.
Max Germansky Construction Co. et al.—Twenty-third Ward Bank of City of N. Y., $1,192.
Sun Construction Co.—J. C. Turner Lumber Co., $562.
Oliver & Burr—E. Tracey, $15,149.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Kehoe, John and Anna M.—W. H. Lewin et al., Aug. 9, 1899, $304.
Kehoe, John and Anna M.—J. J. Forcier, Aug. 9, 1898, $293.
Hoadley, Joseph H.—J. Robinson, Jan. 21, 1910, $249.
Gleason, Michael—E. P. Hanks et al., Dec. 3, 1908, $203.
Marks, Samuel, David, and Elkin—M. Schurmacher, June 16, 1911, $569.
Miller, Julius and Oscar C.—L. A. Peck, Oct. 31, 1900, $534.
O'Brien, John, and George Douglas—People, &c., Dec. 28, 1908, (vacated,) $500.
Rozell, Fred—Montgomery & Mans, May 8, 1911, $165.
Whitney, Charles M.—R. S. Johnstone, Nov. 15, 1901, $138.
Long Acre Electric Light and Power Co.—J. D. Maguire, June 15, 1911, (vacated,) $25,047.
Brower, Harry—J. Gold, June 2, 1905, $117.
Duryea, Frances C., William H. Whiting, and C. D. Irwen—O. E. Lohrke et al., Feb. 20, 1909, $2,148.
Doherty, Henry L., and Frank W. Frueauff—M. C. Heywood, Jan. 3, 1911, $1,302.
Friedman, Jacob—M. Schwarzkopf et al., Nov. 1, 1909, $141.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Capt. R. S. Welsh, Quartermaster, will visit once a month New Castle, Penn., for inspection of supplies.

Capt. L. H. Rand, Corps of Engineers, from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Wilmington, N. C., relieve Capt. E. I. Brown, who will comply with special orders May 23.

Capt. F. A. Barton, Third Cavalry, detailed to next class at Army Staff College, and will report Aug. 15 at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty accordingly.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Davis, Deputy Commissary General, will make one visit to Greenville, Ill., for inspection of subsistence supplies.

Special orders June 15 amended so as to direct Lieut. Col. G. W. Burr, Ordnance Department, upon completion of duty in this city to proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Penn., and to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., pertaining to operations of the Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. R. D. Carter, Eighth Infantry, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., treatment.

Following officers Coast Artillery Corps assigned to company indicated, effective Aug. 15: First Lieuts. E. W. Wildrick, Fifty-fourth Company; D. Hall, 122d Company; H. L. Gardiner, 162d Company; O. H. Schrader, 130th Company; O. C. Warner, Thirtieth Company.

Following Coast Artillery Corps officers assigned to company indicated: First Lieuts. C. O. Schudt, Fiftieth Company; H. F. Spurgin, 128th Company, (effective July 28;) G. A. Mix, Fifty-eighth Company; L. B. Chambers, Thirty-third Company; W. C. Knight, Seventieth Company; H. R. Vaughan, 159th Company; Second Lieuts. J. R. Campbell, Eightieth Company; H. T. Pillans, Fifty-sixth Company; H. N. Sumner, 102d Company; C. N. Wilson, Twenty-eighth Company; F. J. Torney, Twenty-first Company; R. P. Hall, 161st Company.

First Lieut. G. E. Turner, Coast Artillery, relieved from 159th Company and placed on unassigned list.

Following officers Coast Artillery relieved from company indicated and placed on unassigned list, effective Aug. 15: Capts. W. H. Monroe, 118th Company; C. L. Lanham, Ninety-ninth Company; A. H. Sunderland, 150th Company; C. Power, 135th Company; T. H. Koch, 115th Company; A. M. Mason, Seventy-sixth Company; R. P. Winslow, Tenth Company; F. E. Geere, 110th Company; W. Paterson, Seventy-seventh Company; L. C. Crawford, 151st Company; First Lieuts. L. Turtle, 104th Company; Q. Gray, 100th Company; H. L. Morse, Fifty-first Company; J. K. Crain, Thirty-fifth Company; H. F. Colley, Sixty-second Company; A. H. Barkley, Sixty-seventh Company; W. T. Carpenter, Fifty-fourth Company; M. Murray, Fifty-sixth Company; W. E. Shedd, Jr., Fifty-third Company; R. Arthur, Fifty-fifth Company; C. E. Seybt, 162d Company; J. E. Townes, Jr., Thirtieth Company; W. C. Jacobs, Thirty-fourth Company; R. H. Smith, 163d Company; S. Jarman, 122d Company; R. L. Avery, Twenty-fourth Company; W. W. Hicks, 130th Company.

Following officers placed on list of detached officers; Major W. C. Rivers, Cavalry; First Lieuts. H. C. Pratt, Ninth Cavalry; R. M. Campbell, Eleventh Cavalry; A. M. Pope, Tenth Cavalry; G. E. Turner, Coast Artillery Corps.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, commissioned a Rear Admiral in Navy from June 14; Capt. W. B. Fletcher, commissioned a Captain in Navy from May 19; Lieut. Commander W. P. Cronan, to command the Managhan; Lieut. Commander C. H. Woodward, commissioned a Lieutenant Commander in Navy from March 4; Lieuts. R. S. McDonald, J. H. Collins, C. S. Graves, S. W. Cake, C. A. Woodruff, L. B. Anderson, H. M. Cooley, E. D. Washburn, Jr., and R. V. Lowe, (junior grade,) commissioned Lieutenants (junior grade) in Navy from Feb. 13.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Farragut, Goldsborough, Lawrence, Rowan, and Hull, at Mare Island; Connecticut, at Bradford; Arethusa, at Sabine Pass, Tex.; California, Maryland, South Dakota, and West Virginia, at San Pedro.

Sailed—Stringham, from Washington for Annapolis; Mayflower, from New York for Washington; Abaronda, from Kobe for Chefoo; Paulding, Drayton, McCall, Roe, Terry, and Sterett, from Boston for Gloucester; Colorado, from San Pedro for Santa Barbara.

The commander of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet has been transferred from the Castine to the Dixie.

The Wheeling, now at New Orleans, will leave about July 1 for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Tennessee was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., June 26.

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50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST.—Two boxes, containing engine parts and tools, taken by mistake from the clubhouse of the Aeronautical Reserve on or about March 15; liberal reward for any information. Address Clifford B. Harmon, 315 Madison Av., New York City.

LOST—On June 26, L. I. R. R. 9:21 train from Far Rockaway to Pennsylvania Station, handbag marked "J. B.," containing canvas shoes, safety razor, &c.; reward. J. Belhilf, 15 William St.

LOST—Medium sized leather suit case, "G. S. C." on end, on Broadway car at 93d St., Monday afternoon; reward for return. Address G. S. C., 294 Times Downtown.

LOST—In Gimbels store, Monday afternoon, lady's black bag containing money, watch, keys, chain, fan, and library cards; reward for chain and keys. Room 49, 69 Wall St.

LOST.—34x4 auto shoe, between New York and White Plains Saturday between 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.; suitable reward for return. Dr. L. G. Cole, 103 Park Av.

LOST.—Gold chain and locket, nine diamonds, in Lower Manhattan Beach; about size of half a dollar; reward. Connasaro, 129 Broad St.

LOST—In Manhattan, Tuesday, 3-inch gold bar pin, set with pearls; suitable reward if returned to Room 51, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Bunch of keys, last Friday, 8:30 A. M. Fort Lee ferryboat. One dollar reward if returned to G. P. Pollard, 346 Broadway.

LOST — One pearl and sapphire horseshoe brooch, on June 24. Reward if returned to Apartment 8, 230 Riverside Drive.

LOST—June 24, 5th Av. stage, West 4th St., Broadway downtown car, child's embroidered pique coat; $5 reward. V 17 Times.

LOST—On June 18, oval breastpin, three hand-painted heads surrounded by small diamonds; $25 reward. V 30 Times.

LOST.—June 17, New York Central train, Valhalla, silver bag; reward. Burke, 868 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Thursday night, June 22, chain bracelet with padlock; monogram "G. L."; reward. V 38 Times.

LOST—Golden watch fob, initials "C. W. C."; liberal reward. Richard Block, 60 West 97th.

$50 REWARD for information leading to recovery of American Watch Co. watch; initials "E. C. P."; No. 741310. Write Miss Mary L. Reynolds, 215 West 23d St.

$25 REWARD for return of gold chain with change purse and locket, lost on steamer Onteora, New York to Catskill, Saturday, June 24. E. P. W., 309 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

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LOST—Gray-striped male cat; when last seen had on red leather collar marked Kebo, 9 East 68th St.. Reward of $5 will be given for his return to that address.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, June 21 to June 26.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire at Property Clerk's Office, 300 Mulberry St.—Dress suit case, containing wearing apparel; pocketbook, containing cash; automobile register, No. M1516, N. Y.; brass automobile lamp, gold signet ring, marked G. B.; a yellow metal Waltham watch, movement 1406854, case 6314619, and a sack coat; straw suitcase containing lady's umbrella, &c.; four packages of 45-calibre cartridges, marked Union Metallic Cartridge Co.; package of silk, bunch of 10 keys, lady's blue serge coat, white lace collar, marked A. Bendler, 215 Court St., Brooklyn; paper box containing man's wearing apparel; green canvas automobile cover.

FOUND, June 26.—BROOKLYN R. T. CO. Apply Lost Property Room, 169 Montague St., Brooklyn. SURFACE AND ELEVATED: Mesh purse, photo, camera, order book, linen duster, roll of paper, empty bottles, wheel, shoes, lady's waist and other articles, coat, paper order pouch, leather bag, books, bathing suit, bar pin, Prayer Book, dry goods, lunch satchel, eyeglasses in case, cloth bag, lunch pail, package of tools, ticket book for a benefit drawing, roll of papers, book of samples, child's straw hat, suit case, lady's jacket, handbags, pocketbooks, umbrellas.

FOUND, June 26.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.: Baptismal certificate, eyeglasses, comb, hand bag, 4 umbrellas, 3 packages.

FOUND—Third Av. R. R., 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. R. R., week ending June 24: Purse, umbrellas, packages, gloves, books, watch, and vallse. Apply to Lost Property Dept., 130th St. and 3d Av., 9:00 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOUND, June 27, JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J. Articles turned in from the Sandy Hook route on the 24th: Umbrella. Sandy Hook route on the 26th: Two umbrellas. Liberty St. Ferry on the 26th: Two umbrellas, 1 belt. Twenty-third St. Station on the 26th: Pocketbook.

FOUND, June 27, NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Three books, 3 raincoats, 5 packages, 10 umbrellas, 1 lady's coat.

FOUND, June 27, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Three umbrellas, rug.

FOUND, June 27, LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Seven umbrellas, 5 packages.

FOUND, June 27, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J. On trains: Four umbrellas, package, grip, handbag, bundle, wire, lady's umbrella, cap. Cortlandt St. boat: Package. Jersey City Station: Lady's white hat.

FOUND, June 27, ERIE RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Eight umbrellas, brooch, 2 raincoats, lunch grip, shorthand book, pair of overalls, suitcase of Sapolio, photograph, package of collars, bottle of disinfectant, package of hardware.

FOUND, June 27, NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Pullman: Parasol, scarfpin, raincoat, kodak, package, skate, hat, 2 keys, handbag, 2 nightshirts, straw hat, baby's blanket, 3 umbrellas. Long Island train: Two umbrellas. Pennsylvania train: Music roll.

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50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Slightly used office furniture; desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, typewriters, multigraphs, safes, cash registers, time clocks, mimeographs, adding machines, neostyles, bookcases, partition. Nathan's, White St. and West Broadway.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, mirrors, wall fixtures. business furniture all kinds. Finn Bros., 59-65 Franklin, 358 Broadway.

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138 West 4th St., corner 10th Av., Mount Vernon.—Large rooms; all improvements; handsome grounds, plenty shade; flowers, fruit, vegetables; terms reasonable.

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July 4 holidays, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.; Karamac Inn; special rates; finest situation at the Gap; booklet.

Country Board Wanted

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Seashore or country board by young couple, with one baby; Jewish family; commuting distance. D. Herman, 1,313 Clinton Av., Bronx.

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15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

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15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR by C. P. A. firm; good opportunity for thoroughly competent man capable conducting important audits; state age, references, and salary expected. Opportunity, L 287 Times Downtown.

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SALESMAN.—Must be familiar with premium houses, to sell popular goods on commission; only active solicitor need apply. L 286 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted with good out-of-town following for well established, popular priced cloak and suit house. V 29 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced cloak salesman for office trade and city stores. V 25 Times.

SALESMAN.—Popular-priced cloaks and suits; city and office trade. U 27 Times.

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WANTED.—One first-class marine engine and boiler draftsman at $5.04 per diem; a competitive examination will be held Aug. 10, 1911, for the purpose of filling the above position. For further information address "Commandant, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C."

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WANTED—Ten salesmen for a high-class, well-advertised product. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. at Concord Av. and East 143d St.

WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN to take entire charge of stock books, order stock, &c.; conscientious and accurate; must come well recommended; state experience and salary expected; salary advanced if can make good. Permanent, L 289 Times Downtown.

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25c. a line 1 time; 69c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

Player piano, 88 note; standard make; bench, music; sell at sacrifice, 316 West 42d St.

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15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTS. AUDITS. ACCOUNTS.
A noted authority in the financial world says: "With a proper system, bonded employes, and periodic auditing, a proprietor may rest easy as far as his accounting department is concerned, but without these let him beware." I conduct audits, rendering certified balance sheets, reorganize and systematize accounts. Very moderate charge. Brierley, Public Accountant, West Street, Station Y, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Corporation and Manufacturers' Accounting. Audits, Examinations, Cost Systems. 141 BROADWAY, ROOM 1312.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
All branches of work.
Moderate charges.
Room 501, 320 Broadway. 'Phone Worth 1819.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematizer; monthly statements; books kept weekly basis for merchants not employing regular bookkeeper; terms reasonable. O. S., 104 East 14th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2250—Stuyvesant.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, vast experience commercial enterprises, would like connection with concern, moderate size, whereby his experience would be of benefit in building up; can furnish highest credentials from merchants and bankers here. L 284 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17,) high school graduate, desires position where desire to work receives advancement; can furnish best of references as to honesty and ability. Herman Sobel, 127 Broome St., City.

BOY wishes position as office clerk, assistant bookkeeper; furnish reference. Andrassy, 1,331 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

BOY, 17, graduate of public school, good penman, wishes position in office. Moses Woef, 451 Grand St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC, 30; married couple, Hungarian; repairs from top to bottom; with all kinds of tools very handy around the house; wife does washing, ironing; no children; best references; wishes steady position only. Louis. Chauffeur, Woodstock Garage, 158th St. Phone 2721 Melrose.

CHAUFFEUR desires position, private or commercial. E. Mernin, 1,101 Forest Av., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT, commission or salary, in location immune from hay fever; experience as accountant, manufacturer, salesman, and taking boarders; references. P 142 Times.

ENGINEER having extensive experience designing and building electric power houses will accept any position where executive ability and honesty will earn fair salary. L 259 Times Downtown.

MAN, married, 25 position anything; best references; honest, willing, and obliging. L 285 Times Downtown.

PAINTER.—Experienced, clever, and accurate, wants contract work. Reiner, 501 5th Av., Room 500.

PRINTER.—Young man, experienced, has managed modern printing office, also controls big salesman's field, seeks connection in same capacity. L 268 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT seeks position, part time or temporary; very reasonable. Executive, P 73 Times.

RETURNED MISSIONARY, 43, small family, financially embarrassed, discouraged, wants chance; something. V 31 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, PRIVATE SECRETARY.—29; thorough correspondent, bookkeeper; ten years held position great responsibility and trust; exceptional references; moderate salary. V 23 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with ambition to start for Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, would like to connect himself with a reliable manufacturing or exporting house. V 26 Times.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus

50c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers
BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co. (Agency)
STENOGRAPHERS. 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John

Domestic.

BOND, $1,000.—OLD DOMINION AGENCY, 88 West 134th.—Guarantee A1 colored help. 1119 —Harlem.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, good, willing worker, three years' references; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

COMPETENT HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. Phone 1538 Riverside.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers, waitresses, colored, city, country. Instant Relief Agency. 'Phone 7288 Morningside.

HELP.—Select colored help furnished; city, country. Middlesex Employment Agency, 81 West 132d St. 6370—Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places; small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORK, competent, reliable, willing girl; city; $22; please call. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St.

SHEPHERD AGENCY, 107 West 138d St.; telephone 6916 Morningside.—Domestic help furnished; male, female; references.

TWO GIRLS TOGETHER, cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; excellent references; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th. Please call.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished, large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated; references.

7TH AV., 2,053, (128d St.)—Airy rooms, home cooking; well-kept house. 'Phone 4108 Morningside.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; running water; telephone; table guests accommodated.

22D ST., 327 WEST, "THE ELM."—Board and rooms; hotel service; table the best; from $16 to $20 per week for two. Phone 2554 Chelsea; references.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, private bath; table guests; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single and double rooms; table guests; references.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Scrupulously clean rooms, homelike house; first-class board. 'Phone 1378—Columbus.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior table; Summer rates; telephone; references.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; gentlemen preferred; fine location; excellent table; also parlor floor.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private baths; room telephones; hot water supply; references.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

8TH ST., 8 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single and double rooms; modern improvements; telephone; Summer rates.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house, charming suite or single; delightfully cool; every convenience; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; telephone; small single room, $2.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable single, double rooms; bath; large closet; $4.50 & $8.

87TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; Southerners accommodated.

45TH ST., 244 WEST.—Large, airy room, newly decorated; quiet, refined home; references exchanged.

47TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; meals optional; exclusive.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Elegantly furnished hall room; quiet surroundings; strictly first-class house; references.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private bath; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Cool room for Summer at Summer price; private bath; telephone.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath, suite or separate; Electric light, telephone.

69TH ST., 148 WEST.—Attractive, cool room in exclusive apartment; shower bath, electricity, telephone. Wilde.

75TH ST., 58 WEST.—Boston lady, opening central exclusive home, will rent elegantly furnished large front room; improvements, telephone; moderate terms; reference.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—High-class, large, airy rooms; large closets; all modern improvements; telephone.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, single, double rooms, private baths; Southerners and Westerners desired; transients accommodated; board optional; Summer rates.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms in refined neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Large second-floor room, bath adjoining; also single, with running water; breezy.

78TH ST., WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; new furnishings; suitable couples; men preferred; references. P 132 Times.

78TH, 158 WEST.—Handsome rooms, all conveniences; refined private family; Subway; 'phone; board optional.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; private; Summer rates.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

80TH ST., 149 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private residence; all conveniences; reference. Telephone Schuyler 7514.

80TH ST., 201 WEST.—Large and small rooms, singly or en suite; convenient Subway. Larkin.

80TH, 110 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with bath, in private family; reasonable.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Superior rooms, exceptional house; lowest Summer rates.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, nicely furnished; Summer rates.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Admirably appointed single, en suite; transients accommodated; Summer rates; 'phone.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Medium room, bath adjoining and dressing room, suitable for gentleman; references.

82D ST., 138 WEST.—Private family would rent beautifully furnished suite very reasonable. Telephone.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and medium room, dressing room; running water; bath adjoining.

82D ST., 827, (Riverside Drive.)—Extensive view; private house; large room, second floor. Campbell.

84TH ST., 128 WEST.—Beautiful front rooms; housekeeping; single; running water; gentlemen; married couple. Croft.

84TH ST., 135 WEST.—Parlor, one or two rooms adjoining, or single; light; telephone. Mason.

87TH ST., 207 WEST.—Parlor suite; light and airy; comfortable; smaller room; Summer rates. Tobias.

91ST ST., 152 WEST.—Cool, pleasant front room, 2 windows, reasonable, $3; Subway, "L." Tandy.

94TH ST., 311 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside rooms; large, $4; small, $2.50; modern apartment. Toplitz.

95TH ST., 50 WEST.—Near park; single, double rooms; only few accommodated; breakfast optional; references.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive, homelike room, near parks, Subway, L expresses; breakfast optional. Scott.

97TH ST., WEST, (Near Park Av.)—Private entire floor, absolutely private bath, small room, reasonable; reference; telephone.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house; near Riverside Drive; comfortable furnished rooms, with piano; running water; with bath; suitable married couple, bachelor.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished hall room, front; bath.

103D, 216 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Unusually large, cheerful front room; private family. Apartment 2.

80 WEST 105TH STREET.
LARGE FRONT ROOMS; REASONABLE.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Bright outside room; beautifully furnished; high-class elevator apartment; references. Gurnee.

110TH ST., 237 WEST.—Two single rooms, or en suite, Cathedral Parkway; artistically furnished, electricity, piano, 'phone; reasonable; private family. Redden.

112TH, 504 WEST, Cathedral Heights.—Independent connecting rooms, front; elevator, 'phone, electricity, shower. Cook.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large, cool room; private home; fine locality; opposite Columbia; all conveniences; Summer rates.

117TH ST., 435 WEST.—Large room; private bath; large and small rooms; southern exposure; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

118TH ST., 423 WEST.—Near Subway, Park, and river; two large, airy rooms and kitchenette; beautiful views; modern improvements; dining room.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—attractive front suite; southern exposure; small rooms; Subway. Jenkins.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Large front room, southerly room, small room, kitchen; transients accommodated. Smith.

118TH, 417 WEST.—College location; rooms, singly or suites; three windows front; elevator. Elmer.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Cool corner rooms; modern; telephone; Summer rates, $3-$5. Hungerford.

122D ST., 515 WEST.—Front parlor, bedroom connecting, $6 week; single, $2.50; elevator, electricity. Rosc.

122D ST., 509 WEST.—Cool, outside rooms; modern elevator apartment; Summer rates; board optional. Miller.

123D ST., 522 WEST.—Light rooms, newly decorated; restaurants; Subway, trolley; permanent parties preferred. Van Loan.

123D ST., 524 WEST.—Very neat, cool, and comfortable room in strictly private family; $2.75 to permanent gentleman roomer; bath convenient. Eaton.

135TH ST., 601 West, (Corner Broadway.)—Cheerful outside room, near Riverside Drive; elevator; telephone. Bolduan.

137TH ST., 360 EAST.—Neatly furnished room, running water, bath, $2; also light housekeeping room; near "L"; private house.

138TH ST., 606 WEST.—Cool, airy room, southern exposure; breakfast optional; telephone; Subway. Summer rates.

140TH ST., (3,440 Broadway.)—Large front single or en suite; shower; private lavatory; elevator apartment. Trumbull.

CLAREMONT AV., 181, (125th.) "The Sandringham."—Spacious, cool, outside rooms or suites; kitchen privilege.

IN HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT; unusual offer of one or two bright, airy rooms, attractively furnished; southern exposure; convenient to subway and elevated; strictly private family. 107th St. near Broadway. V 28 Times.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel; elegant rooms, single, en suite; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; beautiful dining room; home cooking.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 600 West 169th St.—Can accommodate couple appreciating high-class home, with large, cool room; two closets; private bath. Field.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, (cor. 137th St.)—Sleep under blankets; facing river; suite; private bath; single rooms; every convenience; meal accommodations; references. Pierson.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 843, (corner 127th.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; high-class elevator apartment, bath, kitchen, $3 weekly up.

WEST END AV. corner residence; front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; gentleman only. P 148 Times.

East Side.

17TH ST., 113 EAST.—Two large parlors, kitchenette; other large rooms; light housekeeping; reasonable.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Furnished rooms without board; all improvements; running water.

26TH ST., 102 EAST.—Three-room suite, newly furnished, bath; select elevator apartment; gentlemen; reasonable; also separate small room. Robinson.

30TH ST., 38 EAST, Between Madison and 4th Avs.—Double and single rooms.

30TH ST., 48 EAST.—Two nicely furnished rooms; private house.

31ST ST., 116 EAST.—Cool rooms, attractive Summer furnishings; electricity, telephone; gentlemen only; private house.

44TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large, desirable room, bath; private house; convenient to clubs; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room; breakfast optional; Summer rates; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; references.

57TH ST., 141 EAST, Near Lexington Av.—Newly furnished rooms, with all conveniences, for ladies; school teachers visiting New York are cordially welcomed. Chas. Wilson. 2224—Plaza.

60TH ST., 134 EAST.—Large room; running water; newly furnished; also front basement; select neighborhood.

68TH ST., 226 EAST.—Desirable front room; running water, bath; private house.

1.—76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

93D ST., 159 East, (Lexington.)—Two pleasant rooms, all conveniences; private family house; large, $3.50; smaller, $1.75.

115TH ST., 153 EAST.—Newly furnished room, with or without board. Mrs. Andrews.

187TH ST., 860 EAST.—Neatly furnished room, running water, bath, $2; also, light housekeeping room; near "L"; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 71.
Large and small rooms, private bath; $3.50 up.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND woman has fine, cool, newly renovated rooms, overlooking water, for men, with and without private baths; convenient Wall St., Subway, and bridges; popular prices. 3 Montague Terrace.

107TH ST., 422.—Cool rooms, $5, with board; German cooking; private house; telephone; "L" station.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Asbury Park, Allenhurst.
Furnished Cottages.
W. C. Burroughs, Asbury Park.

To Rent—Furnished cottage, eight sleeping rooms, three baths; situated on the Shrewsbury River; 5 minutes from Monmouth Beach; stable and garage accommodations. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Walter Patten, Long Branch, N. J.

Furnished cottage in pine grove, 2 blocks from ocean, 10 minutes from Asbury Park, 6 rooms, bath, attic; gas, electricity; $300 season. 302 3d Av., Bradley Beach, N. J.

Furnished seven-room cottage for season or longer at Orient, L. I.; barn for automobiles; good shade; elegant view; terms reasonable. Apply to George F. Harris.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

A.—306 West 102 St., West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, an apartment of 8 rooms on first floor; fireproof house, accommodating 6 families; rent, $1,100. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Apartments at Summer rates of 2 and 3 rooms, furnished, and 3 and 4 rooms, unfurnished, in high-class apartment hotel. SCHUYLER ARMS, 307 West 98th St.

67 West 96th St.—Seven large, light, comfortable, airy rooms; top floor; all improvements; owner, premises; $50; near Subway and elevated.

East Side.

Ideal apartments to let; 2 rooms and bath. 12 East 30th St. Ring Schneider's bell.

Real Estate For Sale or To Let.

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Manhattan.

Lady, going abroad, sell or lease (furnished, unfurnished) one or two (adjoining) houses; bargain; bank mortgage, five years; little cash; suitable sanitarium, school, family hotel; rooming. P 146 Times.

Brooklyn.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Small amount cash down, balance same as rent, secures fine home in South Brooklyn; only 30 minutes out by "L" and Subway route; house contains 7 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. Also two-family house, 11 rooms, bath, &c. Terms to suit. Address No Risk, 843 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

Model brick 3-story private dwellings, 10 rooms and 2 baths; not of the ordinary design, construction and finish. They are perfect in every detail; price and terms very reasonable; Briggs Av., between 196th and 197th Sts., Bedford Park. Nathan B. Levin Co., builders.

Queens.

Do you want a little bungalow at Glenhead, L. I.? If you do don't fail to come and see us and look it over; only 40 minutes from N. Y. C., and only 10 minutes' walk to the water front, with excellent boating and bathing facilities; you can easily make it an all-year-round home; good sites containing 5 or more lots, $500 and up. For further particulars call or write J. Wright, 235 West 34th St., N. Y.

Richmond.

Lots, $275; beautiful, high plateau, overlooking ocean; $10 down, $5 monthly; trolleys; all improvements; title guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company; lots sold to refined people only. Park, 134 Times Downtown.

Beautiful stone bungalow on high ground, overlooking ocean, for sale, or will rent $420 yearly. Refined, 143 Times Downtown.

Westchester.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. — Owner must sell 9-room house; every convenience; plot 60x200; excellent fruit and shade; stable. ANGELL, 16 East 42d. SCARSDALE office after 2 o'clock.

Tarrytown.—Two new 10-room (2 baths) gentlemen's cottages; villa plots; all city improvements. Bliss Realty Co., 5 East 42d St.

Long Island.

New 10-room house overlooking Long Island Sound, 30 minutes out; all modern improvements; water-front privileges for boating and bathing; also large water-front plots cheap; liberal terms. C. Hollberg, 391 East 149th St., corner of 3d Av., Room 213.

Beautiful small farm, reinforced concrete house, near station and Sound; rich, loamy soil; cheap; easy terms. Box V 5 Times.

New Jersey.

Country home bargain: Lackawanna Road; hour out; near station at "high and healthful" Chatham, N. J., corner house; stables. Brokaw, 100 Broadway.

At Teaneck—Bargain; new house, 6 rooms, all improvements; plot 80x125; price $3,800, only $300 cash. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Business Opportunities

*30c. a line 1 time

CHARGES ABUSES AT HOFFMAN ISLAND

Immigrant Mother Says She Had to Scrub Floors to See Her Sick Child.

OVERCROWDED, SAYS BARTOW

Ex-Superintendent Declares Infection Isn't Guarded Against—Dr. Doty Ready to Testify if Needed.

Many charges of mismanagement and cruelty were made yesterday against Health Officer Doty of the Port of New York and his subordinates before Judge Charles N. Bulger of Oswego and Isaac F. Cohen, the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Dix to investigate complaints about the management of Quarantine which have been bruited about for more than a year.

Mrs. Freida Alexandrowski of 229 East Tenth Street, who came to this country with a small child to join her husband in January, 1910, told a story which so astounded Commissioner Bulger that he said he would summon every one possible in order to make sure of its truth.

"My baby was sick on the steamer," Mrs. Alexandrowski testified, "and when we reached here my child and I were separated by the authorities, being taken to different parts of Hoffman Island. In the first three weeks I was on the island I was not allowed to see my child at all. The only way I could even get a glimpse of it was by looking into the window of the hospital where it lay. I asked permission of the chief nurse, Miss January, to visit the child. But she said, 'You can't see the baby,' and pushed me off the hospital steps. Then a watchman chased me away. Then I found out that if I agreed to do manual labor in the children's hospital I could see my baby every day. So I agreed to do this and was set to work. I scrubbed twelve floors on my hands and knees every day between 6 A. M. and 7 P. M.

"I complained to Dr. Hudson, the chief medical officer of the island, about it. But they both made me continue to do the hard work, saying it was the only way under which I could see my baby. Later, however, I was relieved of the scrubbing and made to wash the babies. I frequently washed several babies who were ill of infectious diseases in the same water. When I complained to the nurses about this they slapped me on the hands. There never seemed to be enough water to wash in on the island, especially on Sundays. Sometimes I was obliged to wash as many as twenty-five or thirty babies suffering from infectious diseases in the same water. They came from different wards of the hospital, and may have been suffering from different infectious diseases.

"One day I came into the room in which my child was lying. My child sprang at me and clasped me around the neck. It asked me for milk, and I went to fetch some. But as I was bringing the milk to my child a nurse came in and caught me by the shoulder and threw me out of the room. I looked in at the window, and saw the nurse throw my baby back on the bed and tie it there with a cloth.

"I worked nine weeks at 36 cents a day. I received a voucher for my work, but got no money. One day a kitchen employe dragged me to a pantry and attempted to attack me. I know a girl who actually was attacked by an employe while I was on the island, and who was afterward deported because of it. We didn't complain, because the orderlies told us that they would have us deported if we complained.

"While I was detained on the island I have seen quilts stuffed into the mouths of children by nurses to keep them from crying. I have also seen dying children carried out of the hospital into the open air on cold Winter days in their cribs and left there for six hours. Once, under orders, I took a dying baby out in this way and left it, and later carried it back into the hospital dead. Once I asked a nurse why dying babies should be carried out into the cold like this, and the nurse answered that 'there were too many babies in New York.' The food which the detention station authorities gave us to eat consisted of sour soup, stale, moldy bread which had been cooked in filthy vessels, bad eggs, and rancid butter."

Lawyer Charles Dushkind, who represents the complaining immigrants, tried to get the witness to say that it was for the purpose of hastening the deaths of the dying babies that the detention station authorities ordered them, as the witness testified, to be carried out into cold Winter air in their cribs, but the witness was rather unsatisfactory on this point. She was examined through an interpreter.

Frank Bartow, who was Superintendent of Hoffman Island from 1903 to Dec. 1 of last year gave remarkable testimony regarding the overcrowding of the island.

"Before Dr. Doty took complete charge in June, 1900," Bartow testified, "there were accommodations for 1,400 persons to sleep on the island. But Dr. Doty tore down and remodeled buildings for the erection of the Children's Hospital, and now there are accommodations for only 700. Last October, when the island had to accommodate 980 detained immigrants, 200 sick children had to be crowded into twenty-six small rooms, which were meant to hold only fifty-two persons. The sanitary conditions of the island are so inadequate as to bring about indescribable conditions in the dormitories. What little water the island has at night is needed for the hospital.

"Dr. Doty once explained to me that he hoped that the new hospital would yield an annual income of $108,000, since the steamship companies which bring the sick children over have to pay the Hoffman Island authorities $1.50 a day for each sick child and $1 a day for each of its relatives who is detained on the island awaiting its recovery.

"The dormitory where the relatives of the sick children are forced to sleep has only been painted or kalsomined once in the last six years, and has never been fumigated or disinfected in spite of the fact that persons exposed to all sorts of infectious diseases have slept in it. The beds have no mattresses, and there are not enough blankets to go around. There are no towels, soap, or hot water.

"The clothes which the immigrants have been wearing on their backs are not fumigated or disinfected before the immigrants are discharged, although the rest of their baggage is fumigated. The buildings are heated by means of a steam boiler plant in the centre of the island, but the plant is so inadequate that, when the engineer wants to heat one building in Winter, he has to take away practically all the heat from the other buildings. A passenger once complained to me that the temperature in the scarlet fever ward, one Winter day, was 38 degrees above zero.

"The cooking facilities are so inadequate that when more than 200 immigrants are detained there they have to go without tea and coffee because the tea and coffee boiler has to be used for stew. For the sake of seeing their children, women work in the infectious wards of the children's hospital all day, and then return to the dormitory in which the relatives of the sick children are housed and mingle with healthy children. There are no facilities for carrying children from the dock to the hospital, and I have often seen children suffering from scarlet fever dragged along by the hand through the street."

Benjamin Eagle of 1,861 Lexington Avenue, who is employed at the detention station as a cleaner, gave evidence against Chief Medical Officer Hudson of the detention station.

"Only last week a watchman named Burns at the station came back from New York intoxicated," said Eagle. "He attacked an Italian laborer and pursued him to the dormitory. Dr. Hudson came down to the dormitory with a large revolver and offered it to the drunken watchman telling him to 'blow the Italian's stomach out.' Dr. Hudson sometimes sits playing checkers with this revolver by his side."

Dr. Doty was too busy taking precautions against a cholera visitation to attend yesterday's hearing. When the testimony of the witnesses was read over to him last night he said that he preferred not to comment on it at this time, as he was quite sure that Judge Bulger would ask for his testimony should it be desired.

Dr. John W. Brannan of Bellevue attended the hearing yesterday. He told the reporters that he had done this "to show that he believed in Dr. Doty."

MELLON CANNOT GIVE DATES.

Failure to Supply Bill of Particulars Considered Favorable to Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 27.—Andrew W. Mellon, the Pittsburg millionaire banker, who is suing his wife for divorce, to-day filed an answer in Common Pleas Court to the demand of Mrs. Mellon's counsel that he produce a bill of more specific details of her alleged relations with Alfred George Curphey, the Englishman named by Mellon as co-respondent.

In his reply Mellon sets forth that the bill of particulars previously described by Mrs. Mellon's counsel as "vague and indefinite" is full and sufficient in law and that no further bill of particulars should be required, especially at this time. Mellon further says:

"The offenses charged in the libel to have been committed by Mrs. Mellon were not on a single occasion, but a persistent course of conduct between her and Curphey extending over a long period of time; that the fact of the commission of these offenses was not discovered by him (Mellon) until long after the commission thereof, when it had been impracticable for the witnesses to fix the exact dates or the time of day when the offenses were committed, and that the bill of particulars therefore filed is as full and complete as is practicable under the circumstances."

Mrs. Mellon's counsel declare that Mellon's failure to provide more specific dates and details to support his charge means a victory for the defense and a setback to the prosecution.

MACLEODS OWE $1,182,173.

Assets of Insolvent Philadelphia Brokers Are Named at $410,884.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Financial circles received a disagreeable shock today when it became known that the liabilities of the stock brokerage firm of Norman MacLeod & Co., which suspended yesterday, aggregate $1,182,173, while the assets are given as $410,884.

The liabilities consist of loans and creditors' accounts and the assets are stocks. Norman MacLeod has no personal liabilities and has personal assets of $7,100. His brother, Malcolm MacLeod, the other member of the firm, also has no personal liabilities, while his personal assets are only $400.

The MacLeod brothers are young men, and had been stock brokers for about ten years. Norman MacLeod formerly worked for Drexel & Co. He left that firm soon after his marriage to a daughter of John Wanamaker, and established himself in what soon became an apparently prosperous brokerage business. The junior partner, Malcolm MacLeod, is a son-in-law of Joseph G. Rosengarten of the Philadelphia firm of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten, one of the largest chemical concerns in the world. Because of family connections the Street looked upon the firm as one of the most substantial in the city.

The failure had no effect on the local stock market. The names of the creditors have been withheld for the present by order of the court.

POLICEMAN ARRESTED

For Striking Prisoner Who Abused Him in Station House.

Policemen Dunn and Miller of the East 126th Street Station arraigned two negroes there shortly after 11 o'clock last night, one Harvey Carter of 8 East 132d Street, charged with fighting in the street; the other, Charles A. Lawrence of 43 West 132d Street, charged by Miller with interfering with an officer. Lawrence is a letter carrier.

The policemen were explaining to Lieut. Kelleher how Dunn had arrested Carter and was being threatened by a mob when Miller came up, just in time to take an open knife out of Lawrence's hand, when the letter carrier began abusing Miller. The policeman lost his temper finally and struck Lawrence in the face with his open hand.

"Officer," exclaimed Lieut. Kelleher, who had seen the blow, "turn in your shield, nightstick, and revolver. You are under arrest for assault."

The astounded Miller obeyed orders. The negroes were locked up. According to Capt. Walsh, Miller has been one of the best policemen in the precinct, and has done much to break up negro gangs in the Black Belt of Harlem.

DETECTIVES SEEK FIREMAN.

Parronie of Engine 7 Accused of Attempting to Shoot Comrade.

A warrant charging Louis C. Parronie of 12 William Street, a fireman connected with Engine Company 7, with assault in the first degree was issued by Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. Detectives were sent in search of the missing fireman.

The complaint was made by Robert Bernett, another fireman with Engine Company 7, who alleges that early Monday morning Parronie entered the engine house, and, going over to where he was sitting, drew a revolver and said:

"I guess I will settle with you now."

Bernett said that he sprang from his chair to wrestle with Parronie for the possession of the revolver, when Fireman Matthew McCellory knocked Parronie's arm up just as he fired.

LAWYER MUST GO TO TOMBS.

Also Pay $250 Fine for Contempt in City Court—Loses Appeal.

Adolph Freyer, a lawyer sentenced to pay $250 fine and serve five days in the Tombs for criminal contempt of court, must serve his sentence and pay the fine according to a decision handed down yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Hendrick, denying Freyer a writ of habeas corpus from a commitment by Judge La Fetra of the City Court. Justice Hendrick holds that Judge La Fetra was entitled to say whether or not Freyer's manner was insolent when he used the words complained of.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
10:00—789 East 3d St.; Herman Niefield	$300
11:15—1,253 Stebbins Av.; C. Stepale	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—15 East 119th St.; Minnie Sweitzer.	Trifling
12:55—334 East 102d St.; Duff & Conger.	Trifling
1:30—34 West 133d St.; Lucy Mosley.	Trifling
2:00—200 East 10th St.; Ignatz Rosenfelt Realty Co.	Trifling
2:25—272 Monroe St.; M. Speigel	$25
2:35—2,040 7th Av.; Dr. Gresser	Trifling
2:45—592 Tinton Av.; Virine Reise	$5
4:25—151 West 27th St.; Sire Estate	None
6:05—401 West Broadway; Fulton Manufacturing Co.	$500
7:30—274 West 98th St.; George Caplan	Trifling
7:50—Southeast corner of 108th St. and 2d Av.; New York Bill Posting Co.	Trifling
8:30—Front of 789 6th Av.; Metropolitan Street Railway Company	Trifling

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Our Store in New York is at 80 Warren St., Between West Broadway and Greenwich. Refer to note of this adv. for reference.

SAYS CONGESTION REPORT WAS FAKED

Charges That Mayor's Board Did Not Find Building Tax Aided Congestion.

REPORT SAID TAX DID SO

Real Estate Man so Tells Senate Committee in Opposing Bills Reducing Tax Rate on Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 27.—At a hearing tonight before the Senate Committee on Taxation on the bills introduced by Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and Assemblyman William Allaire Shortt, drafted ostensibly to cure the congestion of population in the crowded tenement districts of New York City, but said by their opponents to provide an opening wedge for the single tax, Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, charged that the report of Mayor Gaynor's commission on which the bills are based had been doctored.

The report, according to Mr. Robinson, had been drafted by Benjamin C. Marsh, Secretary of the Gaynor commission. Mr. Robinson predicted that the passage of the Sullivan-Shortt bills would result in widespread panic and disaster. One bill provides for a decrease of 50 per cent. in the tax rate on buildings until this is half of that on the land, the change to be brought about by five equal changes in five successive years, beginning next year.

Mr. Robinson said in part:

"In preparing for this hearing, I had occasion to examine the report of the Mayor's Commission on Congestion, and I was surprised to find that the report, as printed in The City Record of New York, the official paper of New York City, does not conform, in all respects, to the report as adopted by the commission. This point is of importance, because of the wide publicity given to the claim of those who are in favor of this bill—that it was based upon the findings of the Mayor's Congestion Commission. In a pamphlet issued by the unofficial body known as the Commission on Congestion appears the following:

"'The Mayor's Congestion Commission found that the present system of taxation is an important cause of congestion, since it places a premium upon holding land out of use for the speculative increase of value and penalizes the man who imposes his land with suitable buildings by requiring him to pay a heavy additional tax for having made such improvements.'

"As a member of this commission, I wish to say that the above statement is the exact opposite of the truth. The finding of the commission on this point was as follows:

"'The influence of the system of taxation on the problem of congestion is not great enough to justify reliance upon it as even an important means of remedying the evil.'

"The above misrepresentation is characteristic of most of the reports which have been made about this commission. Some one having access to the reports of the various commissions has apparently purposely changed certain features of the report and made it appear that the commission had adopted certain things which, as a matter of fact, it had rejected. I would call attention to two instances of this. In the printed report of the Commission on Taxation, which was a part of the commission, appeared the following:

"'The commission would therefore recommend that the Commission on Legislation be directed to draft a bill providing for an annual increment tax at a low rate, say 5 per cent., the proceeds of which shall be devoted to the building of transit lines of which the city is in so great need.'

"The commission is alleged to have adopted this recommendation. As a matter of fact, it rejected it, and I have in my possession the secretary's copy of the minutes of the meeting at which this rejection was made, and in the handwriting of the secretary it is noted that this particular recommendation was lost. How did it happen that so important a recommendation as this, which was rejected by the commission, appears in the printed report to have been accepted? This might have seemed an oversight were it not that a more flagrant case is to be found in the printed report of the various bills prepared by the commission.

"One of these bills provided that the Tenement House Department should have the power in certain cases to order the vacating of tenements held to be unfit for occupation, and among other causes given as those for which the vacating should be ordered were the following:

"'Want of repairs or of defects of the drainage, plumbing, lighting, ventilation, or construction of the same,' &c.

"Now, I happened to be Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the commission, and I pointed out to the commission the inadvisability of stipulating 'lighting' as one of the grounds for vacating a tenement. The commission agreed with me on this point, and I prepared the final draft of the bill on this subject, which was presented to the commission and which omitted the word 'lighting.'

"In the report of these bills printed in The City Record this same bill appears with the word 'lighting' restored. Now, who made this restoration and by what authority did he controvert the wish of the commission in this regard?

"I want to point out the obvious mistakes which were made by the person who drafted the Committee on Taxation bill. He stated that the 'effect of taxes, based upon this principle, which are levied in Germany, Canada, Australia, and in certain parts of the United States, by the almost universal concensus of opinion of the witnesses who have appeared before it,' would have the effect of encouraging building in the outlying sections of the city.

"No such evidence as would warrant this statement was laid before the commission. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman said: 'This whole question of the influence of the rate of the real estate tax upon congestion seems to me to be not so important as, for instance, the far more fundamental problem of transportation or other points that might be mentioned.'

"I assert without equivocation that this bill was not intended to be introduced in the Legislature as an expression of the judgment of the Mayor's Congestion Commission. This commission was opposed, as has been shown, to the principle which the bill embodies, but out of courtesy to its Secretary, by a vote of a small number of the whole commission it was adopted."

When Secretary Marsh took the floor Senator Stilwell asked him what he had to say regarding the charge made by Mr. Robinson.

"The resolution may have been lost at one meeting and passed at another," he replied.

"I think not," said Mr. Robinson. "The vote on that resolution was taken at the very last meeting, and it is the minutes of that meeting I refer to."

Raymond V. Ingersoll of Brooklyn, William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union; the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the State Federation of Churches; Joseph Wilkinson, representing the Tenants' Union, and J. M. Hummill, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, spoke in favor of the bills.

Mr. Schieffelin, who owns considerable unimproved property in the outlying districts, said he thought the enactment of the bill would have the effect of decreasing the value of such property for the next few years, but considered that was only right. Mr. Ingersoll said the passage of the bills would vastly improve the condition of the small home builders in the suburbs.

"Its provisions would have the effect of raising by about $4 each $1,000 invested, but it would decrease by about $7 for each $1,000 the annual tax on the house he built," said Mr. Ingersoll. "As most of these humble home builders are erecting a $5,000 building on a $1,000 lot, they would be in about $30 a year on taxes. This would encourage home building and relieve congestion, and that is what we are aiming at. The proposed change would not affect the assessed valuation of property by the city or the city's revenue and debt limit at all."

HELD UP IN CENTRAL PARK.

Man and Girl Robbed by Three Men—She Helps Get a Prisoner.

Three men approached Arthur Drake of 1,913 Lexington Avenue and Miss Victoria Sparks of 2 West Eighty-second Street, who were seated on a bench in Central Park near the West Eighty-first Street entrance last night. It was quite dark there, but as the men drew near the man and girl noticed that two of them had revolvers and the third a blackjack.

"Put up your hands or we'll blow your heads off," was the greeting of the men to the man and girl, and both promptly obeyed.

Then, while two of the men kept them covered, the third man took $32 and a gold watch from Drake and a watch from Miss Sparks. Satisfied that they had all of value that the pair possessed, the hold-up men ordered them not to move if they valued their lives, and then set out hurriedly toward the Park entrance.

Miss Sparks heeded their warning only until the men's backs were turned. Then she rose from the bench and followed them. At the park entrance the men separated and two of them made off together. Miss Sparks followed the third man until she saw Policeman Murray of the Arsenal Station in the Park. She called to him and pointed out a man ahead of her. The policeman grabbed him.

In the station house the man said he was Louis Lacurto, 18 years old, of 233 East 179th Street. He was locked up though he protested that he had taken no part in any hold-up.

It was learned that about 10 o'clock last Saturday night William Boyce, a marine of the United States cutter Calumet, was sitting on the same bench with a girl when two men, one with a revolver and another with a blackjack, held them up. They robbed Boyce of $22 and a gold watch fob.

DIED IN GRAND CENTRAL.

Canadian Architect Stricken with Heart Disease as He left the Train.

William B. Allen, 69 years old, an architect of St. Catharine, Canada, died of heart disease as he was being carried to the emergency hospital in the Grand Central Station last night shortly after his arrival on the Empire State express.

He was coming to this city to visit a niece, Mrs. Ethel McEdward, who lives in Seventeenth Street, Flatbush. As the passengers were disembarking from the train the conductor noticed that Mr. Allen appeared to be ill, and, assisting him to the platform, obtained an invalid chair for him.

Mrs. McEdward and her husband were waiting on the platform to welcome Mr. Allen and recognized him as he was taken past them in the chair. They followed him to the hospital.

Just as the hospital was reached Mr. Allen died.

CONVICT KAPLAN, ROBBER.

Second Jury to Try Him Returns a Verdict of Guilty.

After being out for more than three hours the jury in the case of Nathan Kaplan, better known as "Kid Dropper," a member of the "Johnny Spanish" gang, who has been on trial before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions for robbery in the first degree, brought in a verdict of guilty at 6 o'clock last night.

Kaplan, with Joseph Wilson, better known as "Dorr"; Charles Neuman, and three other members of the "Johnny Spanish" gang, entered the boarding house of Miss Alice Lewis at 107 West Thirty-eighth Street on the night of Jan. 26 and at the point of revolvers robbed all the occupants of the house of money and jewels. After the robbers had taken all the valuables they could find they left the house and entered a waiting automobile. Kaplan, it was proved, struck Miss Landen on the head with the butt of his revolver, causing a severe wound, when he saw that she was attempting to give an alarm.

Neuman pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine years in Sing Sing, and Wilson will be put on trial before Judge O'Sullivan this week. Kaplan was tried once before on the same charge, but the jury failed to agree.

"Johnny Spanish," leader of the gang, will be put on trial before Judge Foster in General Sessions this week for murder in the first degree on the charge that he shot a child in a gang fight.

Assistant District Attorney McGuire appeared for the prosecution. Kaplan was remanded until next Tuesday for sentence.

A. G. VANDERBILT'S GUESTS.

Church Children Have a Day's Outing at Oakland Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—The children of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church were guests of Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm all day, after their run to Island Park, just beyond the farm, for an hour's fun on the merry-go-round.

A train of electrics brought the 300 children to the farm, arriving there at noon for their luncheon in the grove, where the best of wholesome food was served.

Later there were games and sports, a visit to the stables and training ring, and fun in specially provided swings ended the day's outing. Going and coming into the country the children sang patriotic ditties.

Ribbons were given for prizes in the various sports in which the boys and girls and grown folks all took part.

Jews Arrange Special Parade on July 4

A special committee of the Federation of Jewish Organizations arranged yesterday for a special Jewish parade on July 4, which is to be partly a protest against the persecution of Jews in Russia and Roumania, but principally a demonstration of the loyalty of the Jews in this city and vicinity to the American flag and the American Government. Many Jewish organizations have made arrangements to be in line and according to N. Behar, organizer of the Federation of Jewish Organizations, about 50,000 will march.

Studied the Jews in London.

Rabbi J. J. Mattuck of Far Rockaway returned yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm from a three weeks' holiday in London, where he said he had been studying religious conditions among the Jewish population, which numbers 150,000. The Rev. Mr. Mattuck, who is a Harvard graduate, said he had found the reformed Jews in the east and west of London not so far advanced as in the United States.

POLITICAL LEADER ON TRIAL.

James Ross Accused of Bribing Ohio Officials for Supply Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 27.—The trial of James Ross, one of the most prominent Democratic leaders in the State and the political boss in this county, was begun to-day in the Criminal Court. The charge is bribery. There are three indictments against Ross growing out of the legislative investigations of last year, and the offenses are alleged to have taken place in 1909.

Ross is charged with bribing county officials to influence them to buy supplies from the Ruggles-Gale stationery firm, of which he was President. The prosecution assert that by the alleged bribery the Ruggles-Gale Company was able to charge excessive prices for goods.

The first indictment on which Ross is being tried charges that he bribed County Commissioner Gillespie of Marion County to influence him in the purchase of supplies.

Stein Bloch Summer Suits

$16.50

Were $20.00, $25.00 and $30.00

Pure Silk Shirts at $4.50 is unusual value.

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A Sale of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits at Reduced Prices

EVERY one of these Suits was made this season from this season's goods. Every one was made to satisfy the most particular demands of well-dressed men.

Every one carries the Hart, Schaffner & Marx guarantee as well as ours.

$45, $40 and $35 Suits	at	$25.00
$35, $30, $28 and $25 Suits	at	$19.50
$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits	at	$16.50

Next Sunday's Times

The Ethics of Physicians

A question raised by the barring from practice of two English doctors who permitted their names to be used in an advertisement.

Origin of Our National Songs

What Government research discloses about the beginnings of such songs as "Yankee Doodle" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Evading the Child Labor Law

Curious discoveries made by those to whom children must apply for their "working papers."

The Descendants of the "Signers"

They are to meet on the Fourth of July in Independence Hall, where their forefathers signed the Declaration. Many of them are noted men.

Our Barbaric Housing of Ourselves

An eminent expert declares that Americans are in an uncivilized and even barbarous state in this matter.

In The Pictorial Section

Sarah Ball Dodson's painting of the Signing of the Declaration—a full-page reproduction.
"Awake, My Soul," by Charles Vigor—a full-page reproduction.
The Taft silver wedding—a series of photographs.
The arrival of the Olympic in New York.
Seventh Regiment in camp at Peekskill.
Scenes attending graduation exercises at West Point.
Some June weddings.
Commencement exercises at Vassar.
Paris's Latin Quarter makes merry at the Beaux Arts ball.
The British fleet, illuminated, rehearsing the Coronation review.

In the Book Review Section

America's Despotic Trend

A prophecy, with argument, that free government in the United States will terminate in a despotism.

The Black Man in New York

Miss Ovington's view that the negro would rise save for race prejudice.

Man Flight, by Those Who Fly

A collection by Grahame-White and Harry Harper of the opinions of experts.

Reforms that the Law Needs

A brief for judicial conventions to agree upon principles of administraton.

Seward's Fealty to Mr. Lincoln

The graphic story of the President's winsomeness in Mr. Hale's Life of the Secretary.

The Menace to European Peace

Russia's broken pledges to Finland and the deferred but inevitable crisis in that country.

BE SURE TO ORDER EARLY

Next Sunday's Times

WINTER GARDEN 50th & B'way. Tel. 411 Columbus. Smoking Permitted. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & July 4, 2:30. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN Announces a New Religion in Art. LA SAISON DES BALLETS RUSSES (SEASON OF RUSSIAN BALLETS.)

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:30. Prices 50c. to $2. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:30. Phenomenally Brilliant Star Revival of Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera PINAFORE Engagement extended to July 8th. SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY, JULY 4.

LYRIC 42d. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:20. HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers EVERYWOMAN (Her Pilgrimage in Quest of Love.) LAST WEEK OF THIS ENGAGEMENT. WILL RESUME AT THIS THEATRE MIDDLE OF AUGUST.

39th STREET THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Week. $1.50 Mat. To-day. JOHN MASON In Augusta Thomas' best play. AS A MAN THINKS.

BROADWAY Theatre. Beg. MONDAY. JULY 3 Xtra Mat. July 4. MR. E. H. SOTHERN MISS JULIA MARLOWE In Repertoire. Prices 50c. to $1.50. Seats Now.

THE PARK THAT'S DIFFERENT. GLEN ISLAND FAMOUS CLAMBAKE, SHORE DINNER, RESTAURANT. Fred. Mayser, Manager. LITTLE GERMANY, BEACH LAWN, SPECIAL NEW ATTRACTIONS. ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILES. Boats leave Battery and East 34th St.

IRVING PLACE 15th St. To-night—The Geisha. Thurs. Madam Angot. Friday—Testimonial to Tenor Merighi—Bird Vender. GRAND ITALIAN COMIC OPERA CO

TERRACE GARDEN FOLLIES SUCCESS FROM START TO FINISH. DINNER, OPERA, CABARET, TAXI. ALL FOR $2. RAIN OR SHINE.

ROOF GARDEN AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d, W. of Broadway. 8:15 P. M., 25 & 50c. All Seats Reserved. 12 Big Vaudeville Acts. 12:30 to 11:30 P. M. Mats. 10-15; Night 10-15-25c. Continuous Vaudeville.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23 St. & 8 Ave. MAT. DAILY 10, 20, 30c. CORSE PAYTON'S STOCK CO. in THE TWO ORPHANS

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite W. 130th St. Ferry. Fireworks Thursday.

BIJOU THEATRE To-night, 8:30 P. M. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAUGH AND KEEP COOL. BAXTER'S PARTNER

5th Ave. B'way. 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. SUMIKO, BERT COOTE & CO., JAS. DIAMOND & CLARA NELSON, others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way. ROOF & SUFFRAGETTE FARM. 17 BIG FEATURE ACTS. Daily Matinee in Theatre.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE. Pop. Mat. To-day 15, 25, 50c. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-$1. Smoking.

FOLIES BERGERE 46th St. B'way. Restaurant, 6 P. M. to 1 A. M.—8:15, Revues & Ballet—11 to 1 A. M., Cabaret Show, 10 Acts.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 50c.-$1.50. Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe. THE PINK LADY This Sat. Mat. "Le Satyre Bracelets," as worn by Hazel Dawn for all the ladies. Holiday Mat Tues., July 4. No Mat. Wed., July 5th.

JARDIN DE PARIS ATOP THE N. Y. THEATRE. NIGHTS at 8:20. SMOKING—REFRESHMENTS ZIEGFELD FOLLIES 2 SHOWS IN ONE

HENRY W. SAVAGE offers "EXCUSE ME" AT THE GAIETY 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30. A FUN-MAKER IN CLASS A.

Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. TO-DAY MATINEE POPULAR PRICES. VALESKA SURATT in "THE RED ROSE." The only real Musical Comedy on Broadway.

GEO. M. COHAN'S GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD Theatre. B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. July 4th Matinee Next Tuesday.

SCUOLA D' INDUSTRIE ITALIANE Under Patronage of H. M., Queen Margherita. Exhibition of ITALIAN LACES, EMBROIDERIES, and DECORATIVE LINENS copied from old designs, adapted to modern uses by Young Women of Italian Colony of New York. 1 East 45th St.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Popular Promenade Concerts Russian Symphony Orch. To-night, 8:30, Scandinavian Night Soloists, MODEST ALTSCHULER, CONDUCTOR. Table Seats, $1.00. General Admission, 50c. THURSDAY—WAGNER NIGHT.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. XTRA ATTRACTIONS. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Coronation Groups in Entrance Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 10, 20 & 30c IN THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Brighton Beach MUSIC HALL Daily 2:45 and 8:30 FRANK KEENAN & Co., Jas. J. Corbett, 6 Musical Cuttys and 7 Other Star Acts.

STEEPLECHASE Coney's Fireproof Funny Place. America's Playhouse—Everybody Acts. Take Iron Steamboats direct to Steeplechase Park.

BRIGHTON Brighton Beach NEW—Daily Mat., 25c. Amelia Stone and Armand Kaliss, Cliff Gordon, 10 Bell Family, Blossom Seeley, Sheen & Galagher, Conroy & Lemaire, 5 others.

DRESS WELL AND SAVE MONEY

by taking advantage of our reduction sale. Most of our $30.00, $40.00 and $50.00 suitings reduced, suit to measure $25.00 or coat and trousers $21.00. Imported white and striped flannel trousers to measure $5.00. Ready for the Fourth if required.

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Wool Bathing Suits, $1.98 Worth $3.00
1 or 2 piece Suits of pure wool; plain or fancy trimmed.

Soft Cuff Shirts, 98c of mercerized madras, plain white and fancy stripes, worth $1.50.

Athletic Underwear, worth 75c.....35c
$1.50 Summer Pajamas, at.....79c
50c Pure Silk Socks, at.....29c

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